NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

Microfilm Publication M753

LETTERS RECEIVED BY THE
NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH,
1879-1884, AND RELATED
REGISTER, 1879-1882

Roll 40

State Reports
Louisiana

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON: 1975

INTRODUCTION

On the 59 rolls of this microfilm publication are reproduced the letters received by the National Board of Health, 1879-84, and a register of these letters covering the period April 1879-November 1882.

The National Board of Health was established by an act of March 3, 1879 (20 Stat. 484). This legislation, passed under the impetus of a severe yellow fever epidemic in the Mississippi Valley in 1878, incorporated proposals by public health and sanitation officials for a centralized, coordinated national health service. Subsequent legislation outlined the Board's functions, the most important of which was that of administering quarantine procedures affecting vessels entering ports in the United States.

The Board was authorized to draw up and publish regulations governing sanitary conditions and quarantine for vessels at foreign ports of departure and U.S. ports of entry. To aid in enforcing these regulations, it was required to investigate and to gather information on sanitary conditions within the United States and in domestic and foreign ports and to disseminate this information in published weekly reports. The Board was also to cooperate with and act as an adviser to officials of the Federal Government and State and local boards of health on public health matters.

The law establishing the National Board of Health expired by limitation on June 1, 1883, and no reenactment legislation was passed. The quarantine functions of the Board were transferred to the Marine Hospital Service. Small annual appropriations enabled the Board to carry on its investigatory and advisory functions until July 1886, when Congress failed to renew the appropriation and the Board went out of existence. The Quarantine Act of Febrary 15, 1893 (27 Stat. 449), repealed the act of March 3, 1879, that had established the Board.

The National Board of Health consisted of seven members appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Board was organized into various committees, each to perform a distinct function. The Executive Committee consisted of five members, including the President, Vice President, and Secretary of the Board. It met almost daily to conduct the routine business of the Board and acted in the name of the Board between Board sessions. Seven standing committees, each composed of three members appointed by the President of the Board (with the exception of the Committee on Epidemics and Contagious Diseases, which consisted of five members), concerned themselves with the following subjects:

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

rules and interpretations of the constituting act and bylaws; finance and accounts; epidemics and contagious diseases; adulteration and deterioration of food and drugs; registration and vital statistics; State, municipal, and local sanitary legislation; and diseases of domestic animals. Other Board committees, active during the period 1882-83, were the Committee on Quarantine-Legislation, which reviewed State, national, and international legislation; the Standing Committee on Scientific Investigations; and the Committee on Sanitary Inspection of Immigrants. Each committee conducted much of its work by correspondence.

Letters received by the Board were listed in the register numerically in the order of their receipt. They were then sorted into subject classifications by its clerical staff and directed to the appropriate committees. In addition to the registration number, the register, which is contained in three volumes, includes for each letter received the name and address of the sender, a brief description of the contents, the date it was mailed, and the date it was received by the Board. Under the heading "Action," the register also shows the subject classification for many of the entries. The letters received in 1879 are numbered from 1 through 4207. A new sequence of numbers, 1-12570, began on January 2, 1880, and ended on November 13, 1882. As some of the letters have numbers greater than those appearing in the register, it is probable that there was a later register volume, which is not part of the National Archives of the United States.

For each communication received, a clerk of the Board prepared a cover sheet showing the information given in the register. As the correspondence was badly disarranged when it was received by the National Archives and Records Service, care was taken to reconstitute the correspondence and to match it with the cover sheets. In many instances, only the cover sheet, or the correspondence, or parts of the correspondence were found. In these instances, the remainder of the file must be presumed lost.

The material in this microfilm publication is arranged alphabetically by the subject classification and thereunder by the number listed in the register. Some modifications, however, have been made in this arrangement. State Reports, except those for Mississippi, Nevada, and Vermont, have been further arranged alphabetically by State (identified by the address of the sender) and thereunder by the number listed in the register. Letters that do not have a subject classification or those designated as "File" have been arranged in numerical sequence and entitled "Undesignated Communications." Correspondence of the Board members has been combined under the subject heading "Board Members" and arranged alphabetically by name of Board member and thereunder by letter number. Similarly, correspondence received from agencies in the executive

branch of the Federal Government has been grouped alphabetically by name of agency under the heading "Government Departments and Offices," with the exception of the Immigrant Inspection Service, Marine Hospital Service (MHS), Mississippi River Inspection Service, New Orleans Ship Island Inspection Service, and the Sapelo Quarantine Station (Doboy, Ga.). Correspondence of MHS has been placed after the Treasury Department segment since MHS was part of the Treasury Department during the existence of the National Board of Health. The categories "Executive Department" and "Executive Mansion," comprising correspondence received from the Office of the President of the United States, have been brought together under the heading "White House." Similarly, the categories "House of Representatives" and "U.S. Senate" have been combined under the heading "Congress."

The material that falls into categories denoting routine administrative or "housekeeping" operations (accounts, applications for employment, letters of introduction, bills, contracts, oaths of office, payrolls, and vouchers) has not been microfilmed.

The records reproduced on this microfilm publication are part of Records of the Public Health Service, Record Group 90. There are related records in General Records of the Department of the Treasury, Record Group 56; General Records of the Department of State, Record Group 59; and Records of International Conferences, Commissions, and Expositions, Record Group 43.

The records reproduced in this microfilm publication were arranged for filming by Kathleen E. Riley and James A. Paulauskas. The introductory remarks were prepared by James A. Paulauskas.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

No. 1132 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La.
July 26, 1879

Herrick S.S.
See St Bd H. La

Transmits oaths and appointments of sanitary officers Sigur Mallas and Vanderlinden

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JUL 30 1879

S. CHOPPIN, M. D.,
President.
S. S. HERRICK, M. D.,
Secretary.

OFFICE **Board of Health,**
STATE HOUSE,
STATE OF LOUISIANA.

1132

New Orleans, July 26, 1879.

Dr. J. J. Turner,
Sec'y Nat. Bd of Health,

Dear Sir,

I enclose herewith the appointments and oaths of office of Dr. N. Sigur, Sanitary Inspector, of C. T. Mathis, Sanitary Officer, and of Henry Vanderhuden, Sanitary Officer.

Respectfully your ob't serv't
S. S. Herrick
Sec'y.

S. CHOPPIN, M. D.,
President.
S. S. HERRICK, M. D.,
Secretary.

1132

OFFICE **Board of Health,**
STATE HOUSE,
STATE OF LOUISIANA.

New Orleans, July 24, 1879.

Mr. Henry Vanderhuden is appointed a Sanitary Officer, subject to the approval of the National Board of Health to act under the directions of this Board.

His place of duty will be the city of New Orleans.

S. Choppin
President Board of Health

S. S. Herrick,
Sec'y.

United States of America
Dist of Louisiana

I. Henry Vanderlinden, do solemny swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental resavation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of Sanitary Officer of the National Board of Health, on which I am about to enter So. Help me God.

Hy Vanderlinden

Subscribed and sworn before me July 26 1879
F. A. Woolfley
Clerk U.S. Circuit Court
District of Louisiana.

S. CHOPPIN, M. D.,
President.
S. S. HERRICK, M. D.,
Secretary.

1132

OFFICE **Board of Health,**
STATE HOUSE,
STATE OF LOUISIANA.

New Orleans, July 25, 1879

Dr. N. Sigur is appointed a Sanitary Inspector, subject to the approval of the National Board of Health, to act under the directions of this Board. His place of duty will be the New Orleans and Mobile R.R., for the purpose of preventing the introduction of yellow-fever infection to the city of New Orleans.

S. Choppin
President Board of Health,

S. S. Herrick,
Secy

United States of America
District of Louisiana

I Narciso L. Sigur do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office of Sanitary Inspector of the National Board of Health in which I am about to enter

So help me God."

N. L. Sigur. M. D.

Interlineations made before signing and swearing - approved
F. A. Woolfley
Clerk

Subscribed and sworn
before me July 26th 1879
F. A. Woolfley
Clerk U.S. Circuit Court
District of Louisiana.

S. CHOPPIN, M. D.,
President.
S. S. HERRICK, M. D.,
Secretary.

1132

OFFICE Board of Health,

STATE HOUSE,
STATE OF LOUISIANA.

New Orleans, July 24, 1879.

Mr. C. T. Malti is appointed a Sanitary Officer, subject to the approval of the National Board of Health, to act under the directions of this Board.

His place of duty will be the Mississippi Quarantine Station, under the immediate orders of Dr. P. S. Carrington, Resident Physician.

S. S. Herrick,
Secy.

S. Choppin
President Board of Health

United States of America
District of Louisiana

I, Charles T. Maltas do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States, against all enemies foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office of Sanitary Officer of the National Board of Health on which I am about to enter. So help me God.

Charles T. Maltas

Interlineations approved before signing

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of July A. D. 1879.

F. A. Woolfley

Clerk U. S. Circuit Court
5th Circuit, and District of Louisiana

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE,

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M.D., *Sect. and Treas.*

SAML. CHOPPIN, M D., *President.*

New Orleans, July 30, 1879.

Dr. J. J. Turner,
Sec'y Nat. Bd of Health,

Sir:

I transmit herewith the appointment and oath of Mr. Edw. Dennis, to Sanitary Officer; also bills in duplicate for printing blanks, approved by Dr. Barnes.

Respectfully Your Obt Servt,
S. S. Herrick,
Sec'y.

AUG 2
OFFICE

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE,

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M.D.,
Secl. and Treas.

SAML. CHOPPIN, M D.,
President.

New Orleans, July 24, 1879.

Mr. Edward Durrive is appointed a Sanitary Officer, subject to the approval of the National Board of Health, to act under the directions of this Board.

His place of duty will be the city of New Orleans.

S. S. Herrick, M.D.,
Secy.

Sam Choppin M.D.
President Board Health.

AUG 2
OF HEALTH

No. 1200 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Baton Rouge, La.

July 28, 1879.

Dupree, Dr. J. W.

States there are 8 practicing physicians in B. R. and if blanks are sent he will endeavor to obtain reports from physicians consolidate them weekly and forward to the N. B. H.

✓ Corr

L. Bulletin Vol 7/79 p. 125

NATIONAL BOARD RECEIVED AUG -2 1879 OF HEALTH.

Baton Rouge July 28-1879

Secretary National Board of Health

Dear Sir

Baton Rouge has Eight Practicing Physicians, If the Secty. will furnish me with the necessary number of Blanks, Weekly Mortuary Report I will endeavor to obtain Reports from Physician, consolidate them weekly and forward to National Board of Health.

Very Respectfully

J. W. Dupuy M.D.

President La. State Medical Society,

Secretary Baton Rouge Board of Health, and Health Officer Baton Rouge.

No. 1249 "State Reports."

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans, La.,

July 31, 1879.

Macnurda, Chas.

Forwards report of population, New Orleans.

Rec'd
Sec.

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
AUG 4 1879
OF HEALTH.

Mayoralty of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 31st **1879**

J. J. Turner M. D
Secy National Board of Health
Washington D. C

Dear Sir

An apology is due you for apparent neglect in not sooner replying to yr Circular of 24th Ult. It has just been discovered that, through the negligence of the porter, the answer was never mailed, and I now hasten to give you the desired information, hoping you have not been seriously inconvenienced by the delay.

Enclosed, please find the population of the several Wards, all of which are comprised in the City of New Orleans.

Very Respectfully
Yr Obt Servt
Chas. Macmurdo
Pr. Secy

Mayoralty of New Orleans.

New Orleans, ... 187

Population of the Parish of Orleans compiled by Hon Hill. A. Strong. Secty of State, in compliance with a resolution of the Constitutional Convention May 6th 1879

First Ward	13.718
Second & Fifteenth Ward	27.216
Third Ward	26.337
Fourth "	9.598
Fifth "	18.909
Sixth "	11.058
Seventh "	21.533
Eighth "	9.941
Ninth "	14.724
Tenth "	19.103
Eleventh "	15.910
Twelfth "	7.908
Thirteenth & Fourteenth / Sixteenth & Seventeenth	12.533
	~~208.488~~
	208.485

No. 1307 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans, La
Aug 2, 1879.

Hemick, Dr. S. S.

Incloses appointment and oath of office of Dr. R. L. White.

File.

BOARD OF HEALTH. AUG 6 1879

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE,

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M.D., *Secl. and Treas.*

SAML. CHOPPIN, M.D., *President.*

New Orleans, Aug. 2, 1879.

Dr. J. J. Turner,
Sec^y Nat. B^d of Health,

Sir:

I enclose herewith the appointment and oath of office of Dr. R. C. White, to be a Sanitary Inspector for service in connection with steamboats in this port. This is the last of the four appointments contemplated for this place.

Respectfully your ob^t serv^t
S. S. Herrick
Sec^y

No. 1332 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Waterproof La
Aug 1st, 1879.

Dr
Wailes L. H.

Announces his appointment as health officer & desires copies of Rules

For L by D Pennies Aug 4 — with endorsement that he has supplied the above with Rules & Cir 1 & 3 & have written him letter of advice.

File

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
AUG 7 1879

Waterproof La
Aug 1st 1879

Dr S. M. Bemis

Dear Sir

Having this day been appointed by the Board of Aldermen of this place Health Officer & being anxious to conform as nearly as possible to the rules & regulations put forth by the National Board, in the event that it becomes necessary to enforce the Quarantine at this place I, by the advice & consent of the Mayor & board apply to you for a copy of those recommendations, & for any such will be glad to have any additional suggestions for my guidance that your reason may induce you to make.

Very Resp Yrs
L. A. Wailes M.D.

Approved A. S. Garner Mayor of Waterproof La

Respectfully for-
warded. I have
supplied Dr Wailes
with copy of Rules
and will inclose
No 1 & No 3 - and
have written him
a letter of advice

S. M. Kenny

Aug 4

2

1332

No. 1413 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La.

Aug 8, 1879

Austin W. G.

Rel. to violation of Rules in issuing passenger certificates

For Sy to Bemis with indorsement

L. Bk vol 2 /79 p 399

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
AUG 11 1879

Dr. W. G. AUSTIN,
Lock Box 156,
New Orleans.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

BOARD RECEIVED AUG 1879

1413

New Orleans, August 8th, 187.

To Hon. Executive Committee
National B. of H. Washington D. C.,

Gentlemen:

I understand complaints have been made to your committee that the Vice President of La State Board of Health had violated the rules and regulations of the N. B. of H. viz—. Sections 1 and 2, which relates to inspecting trains and passengers. I disclaim that any interferance was intended. The certificates were given by me, after the State Board had determined to furnish them, until the inspectors appointed by our Board, and approved by yours, could be placed on the cars, and instructed. At the request of the R. R. agents of the C. St L. & N. O. Rail road, and the N. O. & M. R.—I signed these certificates, with the express understanding they

Dr. W. G. AUSTIN,
Lock Box 156,
New Orleans.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

New Orleans, ... 187

were not to be given out to any person but such as I vouched for. I visited the Jackson ticket office, and remained two hours every day, to inspect persons who applied for certificates. The N.O. & M.R. did not issue any after the first day. This office being immediately in the vicinity of the Jackson road, I inspected these passengers. Most of the passengers asking for certificates were personally known to me. What I did was for the benefit of our people who were leaving constantly after the first case of Y. F. was known; they could get no certificate except through our Board, and what I did, there was no charge for, - not one cent was asked for. I acted as a public officer, and claim that it was the duty of our State Board to provide certificates of health (to those who were living remote from the infected portion

Dr. W. G. AUSTIN,
Lock Box 156,
New Orleans.

New Orleans, ... 187

of the city) until the B. B. inspectors were ready to comply with the rules and regulations of the N. B. Hope your committee will appreciate, and properly construe my action and motives. Allow me to repeat what I have said when I introduced the resolution of our State Board to adopt the rules and regulations of the N. B. of He. "It gives me pleasure to act with N. B." and while I occupy the position of Vice President during the absence of our President, I will cheerfully confer with Dr. Benniss, ~~chairman of your committee~~ member of National Board.

Very respectfully

W. G. Austin M. D.
La State B of H.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Respectfully forwarded
to National Board
for consideration of
the Executive Com.
Dr Austin has called
and promises that
no form of singularity
shall occur in the fu-
ture, and I therefore
recommend that
no further proceedings
shall be taken by the
Executive Com. than
to publish certain rules
respecting the issuance
of certificates in the forms
than those prescribed
and filling certificates

S. M. Dennis

8-8-79

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

1413

New Orleans Aug.t 8-a 79

Dr S. M. Bemiss

Dear Sir

Will you please read my communication to Executive Committee of the National Board and forward to them as early as you can & oblige yours

Very Respectfully

W M Austin M D.

La State B of H.

NATIONAL BOARD RECEIVED AUG 11 1879 OF HEALTH

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 1423 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Bayou Sara La

Aug 6, 1879

Mumford F. M. Secy B.H.

Above place has organized a B. of H. & adopted Rules of N.B.H.

Wants copy of Rules & other documents issued by N.B.H.

Ford by Dr Dennis who says Kilpatrick has been sent to Bayou Sara to inspect - please inform writer.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED AUG 11 1879

NOTED IN BULLETIN. DATE Aug 11, 1879

REFERRED TO BULLETIN

Respectfully forwarded.
Dr Kilpatrick has been instructed to stop at Bayou Sara and inspect. He goes up this evening on tour of inspection please. Please inform writer of this.

D. McPherson

1423

Office Board of Health
Bayou Sara La Aug 4th 1879

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
AUG 11 1879

To
The National Health Officer
New Orleans La

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Dear Sir

By, and with the request of the City Council, a Board of Health was organized here to day, and we would be pleased to receive any information, or suggestions, that you may from time to time deem necessary

F. W. Ball M. D.
President

Very Respt
J. F. M. Mumford M. D.
Secretary

The Board has adopted the Rules and Regulations of the National Board and would be pleased to have a copy of the same — or any other printed circulars &c &c that may be at your disposal

No. 1545 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans, La.,
Aug 13, 1879.

Herrick, Dr. S. S.

In regard to Mr. J'seret's plans & specifications. Inspector Stone anxious about his pay. In regard to subsistence for Inspectors &c.

THE MEDICAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED STATES

NATL BOARD OF HEALTH. AUG 17 1879

National Board of Health.

, 18 .

Respectfully referred to

Secretary.

S. CHOPPIN, M. D.,
President.
S. S. HERRICK, M. D.,
Secretary.

OFFICE **Board of Health,**
STATE HOUSE,
STATE OF LOUISIANA.

New Orleans, Aug. 13, 1879.

Dr. J. J. Turner,
Sec'y Nat. B of Health,
Dear Sir:

I forward by to-day's mail plans and specifications for new buildings at the Mississippi Quarantine Station, prepared by Mr. Freret, architect, for the inspection of your Board. Please return them with such instructions as may be found suitable.

Sanitary Inspector Henry Stone is growing anxious about his pay account for July, as he has heard nothing of it since it was forwarded about 1st inst.

The Inspectors are all interested to know whether they can have allowance for subsistence when away from home on duty. But for the courtesy of R.R. officials in furnishing free transportation, they could not afford to travel on duty, and, unless provided with subsistence, they will find their positions quite unprofitable.

Owing to the necessity of inspecting both incoming and outgoing Steamboats, from the existence of yellow fever both

S. CHOPPIN, M. D.,
President.
S. S. HERRICK, M. D.,
Secretary.

OFFICE **Board of Health,**
STATE HOUSE,
STATE OF LOUISIANA.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

New Orleans, _____ 187

here and at Memphis, it has been found necessary to have two Sanitary Inspectors for the river. This was not contemplated at first in making the estimate, which called for three inspectors and four Sanitary officers. It is desirable that some way may be found to provide for the payment of Dr. R.C. White, the last one appointed, who now inspects incoming Steamboats.

The above paragraph, relating to subsistence, applies with even greater force to the Sanitary Officers who are required to travel away from home in the discharge of their duties, as their pay wont be hardly sufficient to feed them while travelling.

Respectfully your obt. servt.
S.S. Herrick
Secy

No. 1646 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La

Aug 14, 1879.

Choppin S.

Rel. to detention of barkentine "Ella Holt" in quarantine.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF THE UNITED STATES

Copy of letter for. Directory Events
Aug 21/79
(Copy of letter for Events issued)
To be communicated
to State Departments

NAT. BOARD OF HEALTH
AUG 20 1879

S. CHOPPIN, M. D.
President.

OFFICE **Board of Health,**
STATE HOUSE,
STATE OF LOUISIANA,

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
AUG 20 1879

New Orleans, August 14 1879.

Dr T. J. Turner.
Secy National Board of Health

Sir

In answer to your communication enclosing a copy of Sir Sumard Thornton's letter to Hon Wm M Evarts, Secy of State, I would ~~state~~ reply that the British Barkentine "Ellen Holt" arrived at the Mississippi Quarantine station from "St Thomas" one of the ports declared infected by the proclamation of the Governor of the State of Louisiana and has been detained in consequence thereof. and disinfected and fumigated ~~fumigated~~ ~~[illegible]~~

I have the honor to remain
Yours respectfully
S Choppin
Pres La State Board of Health.

No. 1688 "State Reports" ✓ 13

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La

Jul. August 21st, 1879.

Hirsch S. S.

"Two more cases Yellow fever reported, both contracted near first cases."

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

copied

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
AUG 21 1879
RECEIVED

REFERRED TO BULLETIN

DATE.....

13

National Board of Health.

....., 18 .

Respectfully referred to .....

.....

Secretary.

HND SVENTY TU. NEW ORLEANS AUG XXIST. DR.T..J..TURNER. SECY.NATL.

F HEALTH. WASHINGTON. TWO MORE CASES YELLOW FEVER REPORTED BOTH CONTRA

R REPORTED BOTH CONTRACTED NEAR FIRST CASES. S.S..HERRICK. SECY.BD.OF

ST CASES. S.S..HERRICK. SECY.BD.OF HEALTH. XXAIT COLECT G.RATEB.

No. 1926 State Reports ✓21

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La.
Aug 31, 1879

Herrick S. S.

3 y. f. cases now known – two died in last 36 hours only one infected locality so far Bemis is here.

copied

31
31

National Board of Health.

, 18 .

Respectfully referred to

Secretary.

159

Blank No. 1. GR 9960

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company **TRANSMITS** and **DELIVERS** messages only on conditions, limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message.
Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of **Unrepeated Messages.**
This message is an **UNREPEATED MESSAGE** and is delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above.

A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. NORVIN GREEN, President.

1 No

Dated New Orleans Aug 31 187 9

Received at Cor. 15th and "F" Streets, Washington, D. C. 931 am

To Dr. T. J. Turner
Secy Nat: Board of
Health, Washn.

Three Yellow fever Cases
now Known two have
died in last thirty
six hours. Only one
infected locality so far
Remains as here,

S. S. Herrick
Secy Bd of Health

40 Collect GR.
D. Dr.

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 1932 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans

Tel Aug 31, 1879

White C.B.

Bemiss in city. He had interview with health board at 12. M.

Isolation goes forward vigorously—

Only 5 cases in town — at most, & all in same focus.

C

copied

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED SEP -1 1879

1932

Blank No. 1. 3860 — 54

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMP[redacted]

This Company **TRANSMITS** and **DELIVERS** messages only on conditions, limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message.

Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of **Unrepeated Messages.**

This message is an **UNREPEATED MESSAGE** and is delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above.

A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated New Orleans Aug 31 1879

Received at Cor. 15th and "F" Streets, Washington, D. C. 547

To Dr J Turner

Secy Nat Board Washn

Dr Bemiss in the city. He had interview with board of Health at twelve M I understand isolation &c goes forward vigorously. Tomorrow I think there are only four or at most five cases in town all in the same focus

C. B. White

053 Collect GR

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

No. 1938 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La

Aug, 1879

Jones Joseph Dr

Forwards proceedings of La. St. Med Asso, containing his article Comparative Pathology of y.f. & Malarial fevers

Ackg 1st No. Bulletin & desires it regularly.

Miss Vol 2/79 p 771

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
SEP -1 1879

DR. JOSEPH JONES,
Residence—495 St. Charles Street,
Corner of St. Andrew Street.
OFFICE HOURS: { 7 A.M., to 9 A.M. / 6 P.M., to 8 P.M.

Nos. 3 and 5, 2d Floor, Medical University of La.
Corner of Common and Baronne Streets.
OFFICE HOURS, 11 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

POST-OFFICE BOX 1500.

New Orleans, August 29th 1879.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
SEP 1 1879

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Surgeon J. L. Lemen M.D. U.S.N.
Secretary National Board of Health
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to forward to the Honorable the National Board of Health by mail, Proceedings of the Louisiana State Medical Association, containing my recent article on the Comparative Pathology of Yellow & Malarial Fevers pp 50.-161: also Clinical Lectures on the Treatment of Yellow Fever, published in the New-Orleans Medical & Surgical Journal. I also desire to acknowledge receipt of the first four Bulletins of the National Board of Health, & request the continuance of the same.

Respectfully, your obedient Svt

Jos. Jones.

No. 1942 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La
Aug 28, 1879

Austin Wm. G.

Comn addressed to
D Bemiss transmitting
letters of J. S. Scales, &
Ed Brock rel. to entrance
into Mobile port of a
vessel from Kingston
Jam. after one days
quarantine.
(Are forwarded by D Bemiss
under date 29 aug.)
(copied)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

DATE
NOTED IN BULLETIN.
REFERRED TO BULLETIN.
DATE

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
SEP -1 1879
OF HEALTH.

respectfully forwarded
at request of State
Board of Health.
S. M. Phillips

N.O. Aug. 29-79

1942

S. CHOPPIN, M. D.,
President.
S. S. HERRICK, M. D.,
Secretary.

OFFICE **Board of Health,**
STATE HOUSE,
STATE OF LOUISIANA.

New Orleans, Augt 28th 1879

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
SEP 1 1879

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Dr Bemis
N. B. of Health

Dear Sir

I respectfully refer the enclose note from one of our members to you, Hoping you will Telegraph your Inspector in Mobile to find out the truth of the report

Yours Respectfully
W M Austin M D.
Acting Pres^t State B of H.

OFFICE OF THE

BOARD OF HEALTH

NATIONAL BOARD RECEIVED SEP 1 1879 OF HEALTH

Port of Mobile Ala. August 28th 1879.

To
Dr. A. W. Benson
Sec. Board of Health
New Orleans, La.

Dear Doctor:

In answer to your dispatch of this date I give the following copy of a letter received from our Quarantine Physician:—

Quarantine Station,
Fort Morgan Aug 19th 1879.

To
J. S. Scales M.D.
Health Officer
Port of Mobile.

Sir

I have this day thoroughly fumigated and disinfected the Schooner Mina, C. Pratt from Livingston, Ja. I detained her at this Station twenty four hours, reckoning her full time from Kingston 15 days, after which she was discharged from Quarantine

OFFICE OF THE

BOARD OF HEALTH

Port of Mobile Ala.; 18

And permitted to go to the Port,
I remain your Obt Servant
Signed Geo. H. Fowler, M.D.

I presume the vessel named in the above copy is the one alluded to in your dispatch: if not please give me the name of the vessel & date of arrival and I will furnish you with all the information I may possess.

Shall visit our Station at Fort Morgan tomorrow for the purpose of locating site for Hospital buildings, and may not be able to return for 48 or more hours.

Very Respectfully
L. L. Peale M.D.
A.V.

OFFICE OF

EDW. BOOTH,

WHOLESALE CHEAP **CASH** HAT EMPORIUM.

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, SHOW CASES,

RUBBER COATS AND BLANKETS.

SATCHELS, TRUNKS. &c., &c.,

Ladies Hats, Childrens Hats, Mens Hats, Boys Hats.

A well assorted Line at Wholesale constantly Replenished with Latest Styles from the Best Factories in the United States.

Also, Direct Importation from France.

32 MAGAZINE STREET, and 84, 86 and 88 GRAVIER STREET.

Largest, Finest and CHEAPEST Stock on any Southern Floor.

(ORDERS SOLICITED AND PUNCTUALLY FILLED.)

New Orleans, Aug 27 1879

Dear Friend:

Doctor Pilsbury & Mayor is my authority for stating that a vessel from "Kingston Jam." entered Mobile after one day quarantine. This is not in our interest as we expect ten days from same port. A young man per that vessel has been in N. O. & been in Pilsbury's office & left town yesterday to go to Texas.

Mobile is very prompt & very courteous about our condition but considers 24 hours

quarantine sufficient
for a Kingston
vessel. Where is the
National
Board of Health's inspector
at Mobile
I find it strange
that Mobile
would take such
a risk, and
very unsatisfactory
that we should
have to stand by
and see it done
by so close a
neighbor and
sometimes competitor
Dr Bennis
might wish to
look into it or
at least enquire.
Vessels from Kingston
quarantine
N. O. ten days
Mobile one day

P.S. I highly approve Reis
of Hutchinsons note in
matter of Black Prince

Ella

No. 2037 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La
Sept 2, 1879

White Dr C. B.
San. Director N.O. Aux Ass.

In reply to com^n of Aug 30th rel. to sanitary survey of villages &c Suggestions relative thereto.

2041
2050
2067
2124
2318
2568

file

5

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
SEP -5 1879
OF HEALTH.

C. B. WHITE, M. D.,

Office and Residence, 167 Canal Street,

New Orleans, Sept 2d 1879

BOARD RECEIVED SEP 1879 OF HEALTH

Dr T. J. Turner
Sanitary Nat Board —

Sir,

In answer to inquiries of your note of Aug 30 in reference to interrogatories suitable for sanitary investigation of villages & towns, it occurs to me that still farther particularity is worthy of your consideration.

as

In giving as to houses, number of occupants

Alleys —

nature of soil in which they are constructed, material of walls & floors.

Drains when discharging

Privies if provided with ventilating flue, how constructed.

Materials of sides & bottom

Well or Cistern water.

If the former distance

Pond piping,
nature of soil between the two.
If land is hilly or uneven deviation
of piping from well.

Stables — distance & direction from wells —
nature of soil lying between & known.

Material of
drains pipes, spouts &c iron, wood, earthenware?

Respectfully submitted
C B Pratt M.D.
Sanitary Director
N.O. Aux Association.

No. 2111 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La

Sept 5, 1879.

Austin W.G.

Forwards newspaper report of meeting of St Bd of La.

NOTED IN BULLETIN.

DATE

REFERRED TO BULLETIN

DATE

8

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
SEP 8 1879

THE HEALTH.

TRANSPORTATION REGULATIONS.

The following rules and regulations for the observance of transportation lines within the waters of New Orleans have been adopted and promulgated by the Board of Health:

Whereas, cases of yellow fever have recently occurred in New Orleans which render the city subject to being considered an infected port; and

Whereas, this board has adopted the rules and regulations recommended by the National Board of Health;

Resolved, That the said rules and regulations be enforced, which are in part as follows:

SEC. 2. All steamboats and vessels sailing from an infected port must obtain from the sanitary inspector or health officer appointed or detailed for that purpose a certificate of health, such certificate being necessary to obtain permission to land cargo or passengers at other ports.

SEC. 4. The examination of the vessel as to cleanliness shall extend to all accessible parts, and especial care shall be taken to note the presence of decaying wood.

In no case shall the cargo be taken on until this inspection has been made and the hygienic condition of the vessel has been found satisfactory. In case of violation of this rule the inspector may order the discharge of the cargo until it has been complied with.

SEC. 9. In event that no quarantine station or suitable location is near at hand, or should the master or captain of the vessel refuse to submit to these rules and regulations, or avoid compliance with them, the inspecting officer shall telegraph to the health authorities of the ports at which the boat or vessel may touch, who shall order her to be detained, cleansed and disinfected.

SEC. 10. Goods or articles known or suspected to be infected shall not be received as cargo.

SEC. 18. The foregoing rules and regulations shall also apply to tugs, tows, barges and canal boats.

SEC. 20. Steamboats and vessels which have certificates showing that they have complied with these rules and regulations shall not be detained by other health authorities, unless for sufficient cause.

Special attention is invited to section 9.

Captains and masters are requested to report to the Board of Health for instruction before taking cargo on board.

WM. G. AUSTIN, M. D.,
Acting President Board of Health.
S. S. HERRICK, M. D., Secretary Board of Health.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

What Was Done at the Meeting Last Night.

Not a New Case of Fever and the City Unusually Healthy for the Season.

There was a regular meeting of this board last evening at 7 o'clock. Present: Dr. Austin, acting president, in the chair, and Dr. Albrecht and Messrs. Hutchinson, Marks and Booth.

The secretary of the board, Dr. Herrick, read a communication from Dr. Turner, secretary of the National Board, requesting the State Board to furnish the National Board with weekly reports of their operations, including copies of orders issued by them, and of reports made to them by their quarantine and sanitary inspectors with reference to the occurrence of cases of yellow fever, and to measures adopted for isolating such cases.

He requested that all orders that might be issued to inspectors and officials paid by the National Board be forwarded to that board.

Received, and the secretary instructed to comply with the requests.

Dr. Austin referred to the good work which was being done in the Fourth District, where the Board of Health is now vigorously engaged disinfecting and inspecting. He said there had never been any such good work of the kind done before.

Mr. Marks offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved. That the attention of the Administrator of Improvements be called by the President to the fact that the sanitary corps has been compelled to employ the carts intended for other purposes to carry off the garbage which has accumulated in portions of the Fourth District in the last three or four days.

Mr. Hutchinson offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the president be authorized and directed to call the attention of Dr. Bemiss, of the National Board, to the possibility of passengers and baggage reaching this city from Havana or other infected ports, via Key West, Tampa Bay and Cedar Keys, with the view of exercising such precautionary measures, by placing the proper officers at Cedar Keys and Tampa Bay, or in such other manner as the National Board may direct, to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious disease by the route named.

Mr. Booth offered a resolution thanking the citizens and merchants who had recently expressed their approval of the board, and pledging the board to continue in its good work of protecting the lives of the people.

The preservation of the public health was the supreme law of the board.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Dr. Austin, the acting president, stated that there had been no case of fever reported to the board Thursday, and that there were now only two cases of yellow fever in the city, and they were convalescent, having been taken sick on the twenty-ninth of August. He said the health of the city was remarkably better than ever before at this season of the year. The Doctor said further that he had not intended to recommend sapolio soap for purposes of cleansing premises that had been infected or were filthy, but a soap called "glubo," manufactured by Mr. Keller, in this city.

The following reports of sanitary inspectors were read and received:

SECOND DISTRICT—DR. WATKINS.

The health of the district is excellent. In vindication of the efficacy of isolation, disinfection and kindred measures to prevent the spread of declared yellow fever, the doctor recites the following experience in two cases exhibiting themselves in his district:

"One death from yellow fever occurred at No. 105 Bourbon street. The case had been brought from Morgan City five days before the death. The death occurred on the first day of August. The premises were thoroughly disinfected, the room where the child died was fumigated by means of sulphurous acid gas, the bedding and bed clothes used were burned, and all precautions now used to prevent the spread of the disease by complete isolation."

On the twentieth of August Dr. White reported yellow fever in the person of Rufus K. Hieman, a native of Ohio, aged twenty-nine years. He resided at 233 Dumaine street. He had been employed by the New Orleans Auxiliary Sanitary Association on the first day of August and for several succeeding days.

His duties had taken him into the infected district, where he visited the house located on Third street, where yellow fever existed. He was taken sick on the twelfth instant. The case terminated in recovery and the premises were thoroughly disinfected. The room occupied by the sick man was well fumigated. All clothing used by him was disinfected, and no spread of the disease has occurred.

Inspections and reinspections this month, 4500.

THIRD DISTRICT—DR. BEZOU.

The sanitary census of the Third District was given, the facts of which have previously been published.

Dr. Bezou refers to the dangerous and unhealthy condition of the building of which Messrs. Lafitte & Dufilho are agents, and the executive department should immediately give the preliminary notice for the suppression of the complaint under section 13 of ordinance No. 6022, which covers the case. The building is corner of Victory and Elysian Fields streets.

The health of the district remains good, no yellow or other dangerous fevers existing.

FOURTH DISTRICT—DR. BAILEY.

SANITARY OFFICE, FOURTH DISTRICT,
September 4, 1879.

S. S. Herrick, M. D., Sanitary Director, Board of Health:

Sir—It is my pleasure to make the following report of work done in this district during September in the different sections under the personal supervision of the sanitary inspectors:

Section 1—Dr. Bezou—84 privies disinfected, 14 foul vaults, 5 low lots, 1 defective privy, 5 filthy premises.

Section 2—Dr. Watkins—8 foul privy vaults, 3 defective vaults, 4 drainage gutters require constructing anew; 75 inspections, 4 loads of garbage removed, cross street gutters in filthy condition.

Section 3—Dr. Bayley—15 foul vaults, 5 defective drainage gutters, 10 low lots, 3 houses with water standing under them, 2 premises without drainage; 140 inspections, 2 loads of garbage removed, 6 full squares thoroughly inspected.

Section 4—Dr. Holt—9 foul vaults, 5 low lots, 1 house with water underneath, 4 loads of garbage removed, 2 premises without drainage gutters; 99 inspections, 67 privies disinfected, 1 house not fit for habitation.

Section 5—Dr. Magruder—10 foul vaults, 1

TRANSPORTATION REGULATIONS.

The following rules and regulations for the observance of transportation lines within the waters of New Orleans have been adopted and promulgated by the Board of Health:

Whereas, cases of yellow fever have recently occurred in New Orleans which render the city subject to being considered an infected port; and

Whereas, this board has adopted the rules and regulations recommended by the National Board of Health;

Resolved, That the said rules and regulations be enforced, which are in part as follows:

SEC. 2. All steamboats and vessels sailing from an infected port must obtain from the sanitary inspector or health officer appointed or detailed for that purpose a certificate of health, such certificate being necessary to obtain permission to land cargo or passengers at other ports.

SEC. 4. The examination of the vessel as to cleanliness shall extend to all accessible parts, and especial care shall be taken to note the presence of decaying wood.

In no case shall the cargo be taken on until this inspection has been made and the hygienic condition of the vessel has been found satisfactory. In case of violation of this rule the inspector may order the discharge of the cargo until it has been complied with.

SEC. 9. In event that no quarantine station or suitable location is near at hand, or should the master or captain of the vessel refuse to submit to these rules and regulations, or avoid compliance with them, the inspecting officer shall telegraph to the health authorities of the ports at which the boat or vessel may touch, who shall order her to be detained, cleansed and disinfected.

SEC. 10. Goods or articles known or suspected to be infected shall not be received as cargo.

SEC. 18. The foregoing rules and regulations shall also apply to tugs, tows, barges and canal boats.

SEC. 20. Steamboats and vessels which have certificates showing that they have complied with these rules and regulations shall not be detained by other health authorities, unless for sufficient cause.

Special attention is invited to section 9.

Captains and masters are requested to report to the Board of Health for instruction before taking cargo on board.

WM. G. AUSTIN, M. D.,
Acting President Board of Health.
S. S. HERRICK, M. D., Secretary Board of Health.

means of sulphurous acid gas, the bedding and bed clothes used were burned, and all precautions now used to prevent the spread of the disease by complete isolation."

On the twentieth of August Dr. White reported yellow fever in the person of Rufus K. Hieman, a native of Ohio, aged twenty-nine years. He resided at 233 Dumaine street. He had been employed by the New Orleans Auxiliary Sanitary Association on the first day of August and for several succeeding days.

His duties had taken him into the infected district, where he visited the house located on Third street, where yellow fever existed. He was taken sick on the twelfth instant. The case terminated in recovery and the premises were thoroughly disinfected. The room occupied by the sick man was well fumigated. All clothing used by him was disinfected, and no spread of the disease has occurred.

Inspections and reinspections this month, 4500.

THIRD DISTRICT—DR. BEZOU.

The sanitary census of the Third District was given, the facts of which have previously been published.

Dr. Bezou refers to the dangerous and unhealthy condition of the building of which Messrs. Lafitte & Dufilho are agents, and the executive department should immediately give the preliminary notice for the suppression of the complaint under section 13 of ordinance No. 6022, which covers the case. The building is corner of Victory and Elysian Fields streets.

The health of the district remains good, no yellow or other dangerous fevers existing.

FOURTH DISTRICT—DR. BAILEY.

SANITARY OFFICE, FOURTH DISTRICT,
September 4, 1879.

S. S. Herrick, M. D., Sanitary Director, Board of Health:

Sir—It is my pleasure to make the following report of work done in this district during September in the different sections under the personal supervision of the sanitary inspectors:

Section 1—Dr. Bezou—84 privies disinfected, 14 foul vaults, 5 low lots, 1 defective privy, 5 filthy premises.

Section 2—Dr. Watkins—8 foul privy vaults, 3 defective vaults, 4 drainage gutters require constructing anew; 75 inspections, 4 loads of garbage removed, cross street gutters in filthy condition.

Section 3—Dr. Bayley—15 foul vaults, 5 defective drainage gutters, 10 low lots, 3 houses with water standing under them, 2 premises without drainage; 140 inspections, 2 loads of garbage removed, 6 full squares thoroughly inspected.

Section 4—Dr. Holt—9 foul vaults, 5 low lots, 1 house with water underneath, 4 loads of garbage removed, 2 premises without drainage gutters; 99 inspections, 67 privies disinfected, 1 house not fit for habitation.

Section 5—Dr. Magruder—10 foul vaults, 1 foul alley, 3 filthy yards with manure heaps, 4 premises without drainage gutters; 98 inspections, 5½ full squares inspected, Seventh and Eighth street gutters very filthy.

Section 6—Dr. Metcalfe—3½ full squares inspected; cross street gutters in filthy condition; 53 inspections, 12 foul vaults, 1 defective vault, 2 premises with bad drainage gutters.

Section 7—Dr. Schlatre—105 inspections, 16 foul vaults, 3 filthy premises with heaps of manure, 1 premises without drainage gutter.

Not having time yesterday to make solution of copperas, the dry mineral was used. Tomorrow, September 4, the solution (saturated) will be used instead. Carbolic acid and copperas put in each vault, the quantity being determined by foulness of vault. The chloride of lime sprinkled over the top and sides of foul vaults only. The glubo in solution and quick lime used in the drainage gutters, yards, under houses, etc., and in street gutters. The garbage carts removed all the filth they came across, in premises or on sidewalks. Notices will be served on all parties having full and foul privy vaults to have them emptied immediately. Low lots will be condensed in a table for the use of Dr. Austin.

The reports for the different sections will agree more in detail as the work becomes systematized.

FIFTH DISTRICT (ALGIERS)—DR. MAGRUDER.

Algiers has been unusually healthy this summer; some diphtheria, but there has been almost an entire absence of those types of malarial fevers which are so apt to show themselves at this seasen. The diphtheria is among the colored people, and the doctor attributes it to their crowded habitation together with their general want of cleanliness and ventillation. He asks for a garbage-boat, and claims that the district is unfairly treated in being allowed neither nuisance-wharf nor garbage-boat. Total inspections and reinspections this month, 1843; total premises disinfected, 1548; privies found in good condition, 1486; privies found in foul condition, 62; private complaints attended to, 89.

The doctor has been reinforced by the Citizens' Association, whose men and material have aided greatly in accomplishing the results noted.

SIXTH DISTRICT—DR. SCHLATRE.

This district remains in fine condition. Good health for the people, and no suspicious fevers found. Markets, dairies, etc., have been carefully inspected, and found in a good sanitary state. Inspections and reinspections, 594; premises found without any water supply, 33; foul privies found, 137; complaints attended to, 27.

SEVENTH DISTRICT—DR. METCALFE.

Health of the district continues good; streets in good order; market well kept. The working force of the Seventh has been recently on duty in the Fourth District disinfecting, as per special orders. No fevers in this district. Inspection and reinspections this month, 564.

S. CHOPPIN, M. D.,
President.
S. S. HERRICK, M. D.,
Secretary.

OFFICE **Board of Health,**
STATE HOUSE,
STATE OF LOUISIANA.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
SEP -8 1879

New Orleans, Sept 5th 1879

Thomas J. Turner M.D.
Secy Nat. Board of Health
Washington D.C.

Sir. I have the honor to forward herewith for the information of the National Board of Health, the official report of the proceedings of the Regular Weekly Meeting of this Board, Thursday, 4th inst. together with the Regulations governing transportation, adopted by this Board.

Very Respectfully. Sir.
Jas Ott Servant
W M Austin M.D.
Sitg President of the
La State Board of Health

No. 2151 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La
Sept 5, 1879

Austin W. G.

Rel. to introduction of y. f. from Havana via Key West, Tampa Bay &c

For'd G. W. Bemis
Sept 6-79

L L Bool 3/79 p 21
copied

9

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
SEP -9 1879

National Board of Health.

, 18 .

Respectfully referred to

Secretary.

S. CHOPPIN, M. D.,
President.
S. S. HERRICK, M. D.,
Secretary.

OFFICE **Board of Health,**
STATE HOUSE,
STATE OF LOUISIANA.

New Orleans, Sept 5th 1879

Sir:

At a regular meeting of the Board of Health held Thursday 4th inst. the following resolution was adopted.

"Resolved: That the President be authorized "and directed to call the attention of Dr Bemis "of the National Board, to the possibility of "passengers and baggage reaching this city "from Havana or other infected ports via "Key West, Tampa Bay, and Cedar Keys, with "the view of exercising such precautionary "measures, by placing the proper officers "at Cedar Keys and Tampa Bay, or in such "other manner as the National Board may "direct, to prevent the introduction of contagious "or infectious diseases, by the route named"

Very Respectfully, Sir,
Your Obt Servant
Wm Austin M.D.,
Actg Sect Board of Health

S. M. Bemis M.D.
Nat. Board of Health
New Orleans La

No. 2160 State Report

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La

Sept 6, 1879.

Mihahur (?) A.B.

Rel. to first case

Y.F. in Charity Hospital

Fa'd by Dr Bennies

REFERRED TO BULLETIN.
DATE Sept 10th 79 Copied
noted J.d.c.

NOTED IN BULLETIN

RECEIVED
SEP -9 1879
BOARD OF HEALTH.

N.O. La.

Respectfully forwards
see letter covering
this case
S. M. Preston

Sept 6 — '79

2160

2160

Charity Hospital,

RICHARD NUGENT,
Secretary and Treasurer,

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

New Orleans, Sept 6th 1879.

A. T. McBennis.

Dear Dr.

I have just reported to the Board of Health the first case of Yellow Fever which has occurred in the Hospital this year.

The following are the main facts in the History of the Case, —

Henri Waag, a Machinist, Native of Paris, aged 26 yrs; Came from Houston, Texas, to N.O. three months ago; resided at no. 100 Bourbon St,; was taken sick on Wednesday morning; admitted into the Hospital on the morning of the 4th Inst.

The case escaped my special attention until last Evening, when I found the Symptoms unmistakable. The patient

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
SEP 10 1879

dear Sir this morning 8.30 o'clock. I have preserved specimens of the urine, which is albuminous, and black vomit, which is genuine. The body is now in the hospital.

Any instructions in regard to sanitary measures will be closely complied with.

Very Respectfully.
A. B. Mitchell M.D.

No. 2247. State Reports.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans, La.

Tel. Sept 10, 1879.

White, Dr. G. B.

"No one has been attacked by y. f. since Sept. 1st. Not a single case is known to exist. The N. O. Cons. Sanitary Assn. protest against N. O. being considered an infected city and asks that the facts be distinctly stated in the next number of the Bulletin and be announced forthwith to the country at large by telegraph."

F.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED SEP 11 1879

copied

National Board of Health.

..... 18 .

Respectfully referred to .....

Secretary.

830

Blank No. 1. 256 – 715 Pm

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company **TRANSMITS** and **DELIVERS** messages only on conditions, limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message.

Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of **Unrepeated Messages.**

This message is an **UNREPEATED MESSAGE**, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated New Orleans La Sept 10 1879

Received at Cor. 15th and "F" Streets, Washington, D. C. 710

To Thos J Turner

U.S. Secy N B of H

Washn DC

No one has been attacked by yellow fever since September first. Not a single case is known to exist. The N.O. aux Sanitary ass'n protest against New-Orleans being considered an infected city and asks that the facts be distinctly stated in the next Number of

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

Blank No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company **TRANSMITS** and **DELIVERS** messages only on conditions, limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message.

Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of **Unrepeated Messages.**

This message is an **UNREPEATED MESSAGE** and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. 11 Na NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated Sept 10 1879

Received at **Cor. 15th and "F" Streets, Washington, D. C**

To 2

the Bulletin and be announced forthwith to the Country at large by telegraph

C. B. White M.D.
Sanitary Director

60 paid
7E4 HR

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

No. 2264 State Reports.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La
Sept 8, 1879
Bayley D R. A.
Report of sanitary inspection New Orleans, done Sept 6 - 4th Dist. -

File.
WSB.

B
F
12

REFERRED TO
BULLETIN.
DATE.....

NOTED IN
BULLETIN.
DATE.....

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. SEP 12 1879

National Board of Health.

....., 18 .

Respectfully referred to .....

.....

Secretary.

Sanitary Inspector 4th Dist
Sept 8th 1879.

BOARD OF HEALTH
SEP 8 1879

S. S. Cusick M.D.
Sanitary Insp't Board of Health

Sir:

It is my pleasure to make the following report of sanitary work done in the different sections of this district, during the day ending, Sept 6th.

Section 1 - Dr Bezon -

12 Vaults disinfected - 23 Vacant Houses visited (families absent) - 2 Loads of Garbage removed - 1 Dirty Alley - 5 Full Squares inspected - 48 Trees white-washed, 2 Filthy premises, 3 premises without drainage gutters 1 Law Lot - The alley on Phillips St bet Magazine and Camp St, is in a filthy condition: thoroughly disinfected with Lime.

Section 2 - Dr Watkins.

7 Inspections - 89 Drains disinfected - 2 3/4 Full Squares inspected - 180 Running feet of fencing white-washed, & c Lime sprinkled thoroughly in the infected Squares bounded by 1st ~~and~~ 2nd - 3rd, Annunciation and Laurel Sts, and that one bounded by 1st & 2nd Constance & Laurel Sts, Street gutters along line

very filthy - 3 Loads of garbage removed - 10 Premises without drainage gutters. 7 Foul Vaults -

Section 3 - Dr Bayley.

3 Full Squares inspected & disinfected - 139 Inspections - 7 Foul Vaults - 10 Filthy drains and alleys on premises scrubbed out with the "Gluto" solution, and then well sprinkled with Lime - 47 Foul Vaults disinfected - 6 Vaults overflowing sides into premises - 4 Defected Vaults - The pump was used to throw the "Gluto" and Carbolic acid solution under all houses on low lots; the lime being sprinkled well over the ground afterwards & Premises with hogs on them; ordered them to be removed at once - 2 Low Lots = 31 Trees white-washed; also, 308 running feet of fencing - 6 Premises without drainage gutters - 6 Street Gutters disinfected with Lime - 3 Loads of garbage removed -

Section 4 Dr Hall.

Inspections 80 - Yards disinfected 80 Privies disinfected 69 - Street Gutters disinfected 9 - Trees whitewashed 48 - Foul vaults found 6 - Low Lots 1 - Houses standing over water 1, Premises without drainage gutters 7 - Full squares inspected & disinfected 2 - Loads of garbage removed 3 -

Section 5 Dr Magruder.

The 5th Section, lying between River, St Charles St, & between 7th & 9th St, was completed - Recommenced this section, same day, and inspected from the River again -, 1½ Full Squares - Lime shown in the filthy Shut gutters, between Magazine and St Charles Sts - 73 Inspections 7 Drainage gutters disinfected - 13 Premises cleaned of dirt - 61 Trees white-washed. Would like to have another cart to assist in removing from premises #157 9th St, immense pile of manure, as it would take one cart alone an entire day to do the same work efficiently. 3 Foul Vaults - 2 Filthy Premises - 6 Premises without drainage gutters.

Section 6 - Dr Metcalf.

54 Inspections - 16 Shut gutters sprinkled with Lime - 72 Trees white-washed - 6 Foul Vaults - 3 Defective defective Privy Vaults - 1. Filthy premises - 2 Premises without drainage gutters - 5 Foul gutters cleaned and disinfected - 6 Premises cleaned of dirt - 2 Loads of Garbage removed - Finished 6th Section bounded by River & St Charles St, & by 9th & Pleasant Sts, this 6th day, will recommence

Report of Sanitary Work done by Sect 6th in the 4th Dist.

R. A. Bayley M.D.
San Inspector

2264

Section - Monday 8th inst.

Section 7 - Dr Schlatter.

127 Inspections & disinfections - 5 Full Squares white washed - on La Avenue, St Charles, Toledano St & a portion of Pleasant St - 16 Drains opened - cleaned and disinfected - 2 Loads of garbage removed - 3 Premises with defective drainage gutters - 1 Full vault.

Yours Respectfully
R. A. Bayley M.D.
Sanl Insp 4th Dist

No. 2274 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La

Sept 9, 1879.

Poole E. R.

Rel. to discrimination between vessels of Mobile & those of New Orleans by Mobile authorities.

F

12

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
SEP 12 1879

National Board of Health.

, 18 .

Respectfully referred to

Secretary.

E. R. POOLE,

Shipping and Commission Merchant,

22 Union Street, near Carondelet,

Agent for the Mobile and Pensacola Schooners.

Special attention given to Corn, Coal and Lumber Charters.
Purchase and Sale of Louisiana and Western Produce,
and Cow Peas.

NEW ORLEANS, _____ 18__

D. S. Henrick Esq
Comptroller of Mobile

Sir

Having not the pleasure
with J. McCabe in the death of
Mobile with you I intend shortly
to have to request to give some facts
proving the discrimination made by the
Mobile Board of Health against
Vessels belonging to Mobile & those
belonging to New Orleans, and that the
Board of Health requested to provide all
additional information and could be last
spoken with at our interview which will be 30th
last
Yellow Fever at the Custom House the
New Orleans Women Many Magdalen
for Mobile at this time there had been
only two Sporadic Cases of Fever reported

and neither the Vessel or Crew had been within two miles of the Island where said Cases had been reported on the day this Vessel left New Orleans no Quarantine has been announced at Mobile the Schooner arriving at Manila passed the 4th August was ordered to the Quarantine Station in Mobile Bay & which the Owners & Masters of the Vessels refused to that point have proceeded as dangerous Quarantine for the Health of their Crews, and have proceeded to Mobile through the Mobile Quarantine Station without any reference to the offender by said Board. The Board therefore has proceeded to the Station and in danger of having their health & clean Bill of Health taken from them & Stopped from the day the Schooner then before the Capt. received his discharge and permitted to go to the City.

During the Quarantine in the City of 1878 Cleared Eight Schooners

E. R. POOLE,

Shipping and Commission Merchant,

22 Union Street, near Carondelet.

Agent for the Mobile and Pensacola Schooners.

Special attention given to Corn, Coal and Lumber Charter,
Purchase and Sale of Louisiana and Western Produce,
and Cow Peas.

NEW ORLEANS,

2274

having just the same before
mentioned ~~being~~ ~~full~~ of water
in her hold, with Capt Donaghey & the
other three ~~Schooners~~ Barges ordered
to lay at the station where we worth
before being permitted ~~to come to Mobile~~
~~that Cargoes and Vessels are~~
~~not permitted to go to the City at all~~
~~this are facts which I can~~
~~prove & submit to your consideration~~
~~and trust some relief may be taken~~
~~by the~~ National Board of Health Officers
~~to prevent here after this palpable~~
~~discrimination in the part of the~~
~~the~~ Mobile Board of Health
~~against a friendly & neighboring City~~
~~I remain with great respect~~
~~Your obedient~~

C. R. Pickett

P.S. Will you please give Scales report to a test by asking him if Vessels leaving this port hereafter will be permitted to go to the wharfs in Mobile (if not detained at Anchor) 15 days from the day of leaving New Orleans as in the case ~~of the~~ a Prize

No. 2283 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La

Tel Sept 11, 1879

White 5 C. B.

"at date of dispatch no cases known — no one under treatment — Cases reported subsequently to Sept 1st — None attacked subsequent to that date"

F

12 copied

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
SEP 12 1879

National Board of Health.

. 18 .

Respectfully referred to

Secretary.

83

235- 630

Blank No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions, limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message.
Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of Unrepeated Messages.
This message is an UNREPEATED MESSAGE and is delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above.

A. R. MEYER, Sec'y. NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated New Orleans Sept 11 1879

Received at Cor. 15th and "F" Streets, Washington, D. C. 630 PM

To Dr J J Billings

Nat Board of Health
Washn D.C.
At date of dispatch
No Cases known, no
one under treatment
Cases reported subse=
=quently to Sept first
None attacked subse=
quent to that date

C B White

36 Collect Govt

HK

NAT. BOARD OF HEALTH SEP 12 1879

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

No. 2290 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La

Tel Sept 12, 1879

White C.B.

"I misunderstood Herriebs statement. No one attacked since 1st Sept. He intended to say "First days of Sept date of last known attack Sept 3 Hood house has 8 unattacked though vaults were only emptied on 10th. Howell house has seven unattacked. Infective force of poison greatly, possibly entirely, abated".

12 copied

F

NATIONAL BOARD
SEP 12 1879
OF HEALTH.

National Board of Health.

..... 18 .

Respectfully referred to .....

.....

.....

.....

Secretary.

Blank No. 1. 157-148

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company **TRANSMITS** and **DELIVERS** messages only on conditions, limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message.
Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of **Unrepeated Messages.**
This message is an **UNREPEATED MESSAGE** and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. 9 NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated New Orleans Sept 12 1879

Received at Cor. 15th and "F" Streets, Washington, D. C 110 Pm

To Dr. J. S. Billings
National Board
Washn DC

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

I misunderstood Herrick's statement no one attacked since first of Sept he intended to say "First days of September. date of last known attack Sept third. Hood house has eight unattacked though vaults were only emptied on the tenth. Howell house has seven unattacked in active force of poison growth possibly entirely abated

C B White

52 hand 09

No. 2306 State Reports.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La
Sept 9, 1879
Bayley D R A. San. Director 4th Dist
Report of sanitary work done Sept 8 79.

REFERRED TO BULLETIN.

DATE 13

F

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED AT SEP 13 1879

NOTED IN BULLETIN.

DATE

National Board of Health.

, 18 .

Respectfully referred to

Secretary.

Sanitary Office 4th Dist
Sept 9th, 1879

S. S. Herrick MD
Sant Supt Bd of Hlth

Sir,

The following report of sanitary work done in this district, in the several sections, during the 8th inst ending, is respectfully submitted

Section 1 - Dr Bezon

4 Full squares inspected and disinfected; these squares and streets towards River between 1st & Fulton Street were so dirty that it required 3½ Barrels of Lime to disinfect them, 40 Trees white-washed - 97 Privies disinfected 13 Foul Vaults - 2 Loads of garbage removed - 1 Dirty drain - 1 Premises without drainage gutter - 1 Low Lot - The yards, under houses, &c, very damp in this neighborhood

Section 2 Dr Watkins

65 Inspections - 78 Drains cleaned & disinfected - 5 Full Squares inspected and disinfected - 140 Running feet of fencing and sheds white washed in the Matthews house # 192 Lamel St - 4 Loads of

garbage removed = 3 Premises without drainage gutters = 1 Foul Vault.

Section 4 Dr Hott.

91 Inspections = 91 Yards disinfected - 73 Privies disinfected = 4 Loads of garbage removed = 9 Foul Vaults = 2 Premises with water standing under them. 14 Street gutters disinfected with Lime 3 Premises without drainage gutters - 1 Defective cistern - 48 Trees white-washed.

Section 3 - Dr Bayley.

3 Full Squares inspected, and disinfected 1/2 of Section entirely finished, from Magazine St to the River. Thoroughly disinfected the infected premises # 38, 4th St, with Lime, and the solution of Carbolic Acid and coppers; also; white washed the fences, trees; shrubbery &c, after pumping the "Gluto" solution over the same. 14 Foul Vaults - 9 alleys scrubbed out, cleaned and disinfected, 709 Feet of fencing, and 28 Trees in all, white washed. 4 Low Lots - 2 Defected Vaults: 3 Loads of garbage removed - 103 Inspections altogether.

Section 5 Dr Magruder.

86 Inspections - 5 Drains scrubbed out with the Gluto solution, and then

disinfected = 4 Loads of manure removed 47 Trees white-washed = 5 Loads of garbage removed.

Section 6 - Dr Metcalf.

5 Full squares inspected = 17 Street gutters disinfected with Lime = 50 Yards and drainage gutters sprinkled with "Glutro" and Lime = 6 Tone gutters opened out, cleaned, and disinfected = 12 Premises cleaned of accumulated filth = 3 Loads of manure and filth removed. 1 Tone Vault 1 Defective vault = 3 Vacant houses - 1 Defective drainage gutter - 180 ~~Tim~~ running feet of fencing white-washed.

Section 7 - Dr Schlatter.

7 Full Squares inspected and disinfected. 120 Disinfections = 10 Drains on sidewalks opened out, cleaned, and disinfected - 2 Loads of garbage removed. 58 Tree white-washed - Gutters on Streets Limed throughout the entire ~~distr~~ section.

Yours Respectfully
R. A. Bayley MD
Sant Director
4th Dist

No. 2307 State Report

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans

Sept 3, 1879

Austin Dr W. G.

Sends appt of Dr Chas E. Schuppert as San. inspector.

Enclosure with oaths.

✓ CC

13

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
SEP 13 1879

National Board of Health.

, 18 .

Respectfully referred to

Secretary.

2397 State Report

S. CHOPPIN, M. D.,
President.
S. S. HERRICK, M. D.,
Secretary.

OFFICE **Board of Health,**
STATE HOUSE,
STATE OF LOUISIANA.

New Orleans, Sept. 3rd, 1879.

Dr. Chas. E. Schuppert is appointed a Sanitary Inspector, subject to the approval of the National Board of Health, to act under the directions of this Board. His duty will be the inspection of water-craft in the port of New Orleans, according to the rules and regulations of the National Board of Health.

S. S. Herrick, M.D.,
Secy.

W. M. Austin M.D.
Act. Prest B of H

Approved
J. M. Brewer

No. 2308 State Reports.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La
Sept 3, 1879

Austin N.G.

Sends appt of Dr David Jamison as inspector.

Enclosure with oaths

✓C.C.

13

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
SEP 13 1879

National Board of Health.

, 18 .

Respectfully referred to

Secretary.

2308
State Reports
Oath

S. CHOPPIN, M. D.,
President.
S. S. HERRICK, M. D.,
Secretary.

OFFICE **Board of Health,**
STATE HOUSE,
STATE OF LOUISIANA.

New Orleans, Sept. 3d 1879.

Dr. David Jamison is appointed a Sanitary Inspector, subject to the approval of the National Board of Health, to act under the direction of this Board.
His duty will be the inspection of water-craft in the port of New Orleans, according to the rules and regulations of the National Board of Health.

S. S. Herrick, M.D.,
Secy.

W. M. Austin M.D.
Act. Pres. B. of H.

Approved
S. M. Bemis

Jamison Dr. David

Appt. as

Seed Inspector

State Bd of H La

2308

Dated Sept 8/79

D D

No. 2309 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La

Sept 3, 1879

Austin W. G.

Sends app^t of William Ryan as inspector

Enclosure with oaths

✓ C.C.

13

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
SEP 13 1879
OF HEALTH.

National Board of Health.

, 18 .

Respectfully referred to

Secretary.

2309
State Report

S. CHOPPIN, M. D.,
President.
S. S. HERRICK, M. D.,
Secretary.

OFFICE **Board of Health,**
STATE HOUSE,
STATE OF LOUISIANA.

New Orleans, Sept. 3d, 1879.

Dr. Wm Ryan is appointed a Sanitary Inspector, subject to the approval of the National Board of Health, to act under the directions of this Board.
His duty will be the inspection of water-craft in the port of New Orleans, according to the rules and regulations of the National Board of Health.

S. S. Herrick, M.D.,
Secy

W M Austin M.D.
act Pres't B of H.

Approved
J. M. Merrill

No. 2315. State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans, La.
Sept. 3, 1879.

Austin, Dr. W. G.

Appt. of Dr. F. W. Parham sanitary inspector State Board of Health, La.

13. C. C.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
SEP 13 1879

National Board of Health.

. 18 .

Respectfully referred to

Secretary.

S. CHOPPIN, M. D.,
President.
S. S. HERRICK, M. D.,
Secretary.

OFFICE Board of Health,

STATE HOUSE,
STATE OF LOUISIANA.

New Orleans, Sept. 2, 1879

Dr. Fred. W. Parham is appointed a Sanitary Inspector, subject to the approval of the National Board of Health, to act under orders from this Board. His place of duty will be the city of New Orleans

S. S. Herrick, M.D.,
Secretary.

W. M. Austin M.D.
Acting President

Approved
J. M. Bemiss M.D.
M. H. R. Hearn

No. 2340 State Report.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans, La.
Sept. 3, 1879.

Austin, Dr. W. G.

Forwards appt. Dr. P. B. McCutcheon & oath of office; also oaths of J. W. Parham and William Ryan.

Enclosures with Oaths

Chief Clerk.

F

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
RECEIVED
SEP 15 1879

National Board of Health.

, 18 .

Respectfully referred to

Secretary.

S. CHOPPIN, M. D.,
President.
S. S. HERRICK, M. D.,
Secretary.

2340 State Board

OFFICE **Board of Health,**
STATE HOUSE,
STATE OF LOUISIANA.

New Orleans, Sept. 30th 1879.

Dr. P. B. McCutcheon is appointed a Sanitary Inspector, subject to the approval of the National Board of Health, for duty in the city of New Orleans under direction of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana.

Wm Austin M.D.
Act. Pres.
B. of H.

S. S. Herrick, M.D.,
Sec'y

Approved S. M. Bennett
M. N. B. H.

No. 2358 for No 13 State Reports.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans, La.
Sept 8, 1879.

Bayley, Dr. R. A.

Report in detail of sanitary work begun Sept. 3rd

One paper for Rec
S S,

REFERRED TO BULLETIN
DATE Sept 13th 79

NOTED IN BULLETIN
DATE Sept. 22d

copied

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
SEP 15 1879

National Board of Health.

. 18 .

Respectfully referred to

Secretary.

Stamping out Yellow Fever.

The following abstract of a report by Dr J.A. Bailey one of the Inspectors of the State Board of Health of Louisiana, dated Sept 8th 1879 will give an idea of the methods of local cleansing and disinfection which are being ~~very~~ tried in New Orleans to stamp out Yellow Fever in the infected portion of the 4th district of the City

L.P.

Disinfection in New Orleans.

It has already been stated that disinfection, as a preventive measure against Yellow fever, was on trial in New Orleans, ~~and the little interest~~ The interest which attaches to this popular measure, the value of which is by no means thoroughly established, renders the details of the methods pursued important. The following report was prepared by Dr. B. A. Bagby Sanitary Inspector of the Fourth District. —

Sanitary Office Fourth District
New Orleans Sept 8th 1879

S. M. Pennisi M.D.
Member of National Board of Health

Sir: ~~It is my pleasure~~ I have the pleasure to submit the following report in detail of the Sanitary work begun September 3rd. and now being rapidly pushed forward to completion, in the infected portion of the Fourth District of this city, under the direction and management of the State Board of Health

(Bounds) An area was allowed of sufficient width to cover all infected localities, with a wide margin extended on three sides to broad and much traveled thoroughfares, (the river forming the fourth side), which was subdivided into seven separate but adjoining sections. These were then placed under the general supervision of the sanitary Inspectors of the State Board of Health — who were to have a force of men consisting of a foreman, two laborers, a wagon and cart, with the accompanying horses, and two men for whitewashing purposes.

It was thought best to commence Sanitary operations on Magazine Street, as the central

Fourth District: — 0

Sanitary Office Fourth District
New Orleans Sept 8th 1879

S. M. Gemisi M.D.
Member of National Board of Health

Sir: ~~It is my pleasure~~ I have the pleasure to submit the following report in detail of the Sanitary work begun September 3rd. and now being rapidly pushed forward to completion, in the infected portion of the Fourth District of this city, under the direction and management of the State Board of Health

(Boundaries) An area was allowed of sufficient width to cover all infected localities, with a wide margin extended on three sides to broad and much traveled thoroughfares, (the river forming the fourth side), which was subdivided into seven separate but adjoining sections. There were then placed under the general supervision of the Sanitary Inspectors of the State Board of Health — who were to have a force of men consisting of a foreman, two laborers, a mason and cart with the accompanying driver, and two men for whitewashing purposes.

It was thought best to commence Sanitary operations on Magazine Street, as the central dividing line, and to carry on the work from both sides of this Street in succession, working toward the River first, and St Charles Street

afterwards. Exceptions were made subsequently however to this plan of going over the district, in the infected squares containing the Wood and Berkson houses, where this work was at once attended to, but in no other instances.

Each and every premises was to be visited in any given section by the inspector, and with the assistance of the foreman, the condition of the premises yard, alley, drainage gutters, grading and cleanliness of the lot, dryness of the soil under houses, etc, etc, connected therewith, made a careful note of, and a report of such condition, if considered unhealthy or unclean, submitted for the action of the Board of Health and City Authorities in enforcing the health Ordinances.

The disinfecting agents supplied to each working force of men comprised the following articles viz. Copperas (Sulphate of Iron) Chloride and caustic lime, carbolic acid, and the residue from the soap factories, called "Gluba". The cart was used for the purpose of collecting all filth found in the yards, alleys, and in sidewalks and the like, and the same carried soon after to the garbage boat located at the foot of Smith Street.

Tin white-washers to each section were employed and set to work to give a coating of the quick-lime on trees, large shrubbery, and common fences, along the streets, and in the case of infected

premises, the same was to be done inside of private residences, in addition thereto.
The two laborers to each section, besides applying the disinfectant as directed by the Inspector, or foreman, were to open out, clean, and disinfect all drains, alleys, &c. with the assistance of the two drivers. The infection work was to be done by full squads in succession, as this is the most rapid and effective manner of doing such work. This system of inspecting, cleaning, and disinfecting premises, devised by the National Board of Health, co-operating with the Louisiana State Board, is now being faithfully tried, and the benefit to be derived, considered socially, morally and commercially, will soon be fully demonstrated to the entire satisfaction of the city, and country at large, in the way of preventing and arresting the spread of yellow fever, or any other contagious or epidemic disease. The different disinfecting agents can best be described as to their manner of combination and use, by arranging them under separate headings.

Copperas

This agent was used at the very beginning of the work, in the dry state, but the solution with water was soon found to be slow and imperfect in application.

To expedite and simplify, therefore, the disinfection with the copperas, a solution was afterwards prepared and kept on hand to be used as readily, and in the same proportions as the carbolic acid. This solution is a saturated one, and one pint or quart, (according to the condition of the furniture) sink etc, added to a bucket containing about two or one half gallons of water, was used in such places. Whenever it was thought necessary, the same was used under houses, along drains, in stables etc, etc.

Carbolic acid (Calorets H_2O)

Unless the occupant of premises objected to the use of this agent, or there was some person sick in the house, and likely to be unpleasantly affected in emergency, by the mild or less disagreeable odors and irritant properties of this acid, it was combined with the copperas solution, to the same proportions, in every foul place or privy. The two agents, entirely destroying the foulness of the contents of any sink etc, whenever they were introduced.

Caustic or Chloride of lime.

The chloride of lime, on account of its value as a disinfectant, was reserved for the very foul vaults alone, or the vault in infected premises: otherwise the caustic lime was substituted instead. The quick lime was sprinkled

thoroughly over the top and sides of vaults, after the use of the copperas and carbolic acid solutions: also along the drainage gutters, and alleys, that were filthy, or containing foul and stagnant water, after the same had been properly opened out, cleaned and disinfected with the copperas and carbolic acid solutions.

The quick-lime was sprinkled along all foul street gutters, the condition of the same being reported to the Board of Health, and from thence to the City Authorities, for the abatement of such public nuisances, and over all damp places in the yards, around cisterns, vaults, and under houses, &c &c. The effect of this agent is marked in destroying foul odors &c.

Glabo

This alkaline and soapy substance is being extensively used in different ways throughout the several sections, in accordance with the views, and recommendations of Dr. Austin. This agent is first made into solution (being readily soluble in water) and then sprinkled around generally, either by means of a hand sprinkler or pump. Gutters and alleys on premises are first scrubbed out with this solution, and then sprinkled with lime. The pump is convenient to throw the solution up into and over the trees,

shrubbery &c especially in infected premises, with the object of killing all germs of low animal life, existing thereon, which may have something to do with the spread of yellow fever.

It would be well to mention the fact that the three extra men (of the ten Foremen employed by yourself) are kept busy at the sanitary office in this district, in preparing and furnishing out the disinfectants to the different working forces in the several sections, and such other work as may be required of them. The three smaller and upper sections, viz: the 5th 6th and 7th consisting of sixty seven full squares, have been gone over entirely; and the premises in these squares more thoroughly inspected, cleaned, and disinfected from the river back to St Charles Street. The Inspectors in charge of these sections are now going over the same field again, and expect to be even more thorough and systematic, than the first time in this work. The four larger and lower sections, viz. the 1st 2d & 3d and 4th, consisting of 109 squares, have been rather more than half gone over, that is 64 full squares have been carefully inspected and disinfected, leaving 40 full squares yet to be attended to in the same manner. These sections will be entirely finished by the 10th or 11th instant, and then recommenced in the same order of working

The amount of filth removed from the premises in the way of trash, manure, garbage etc is simply appalling, in a sanitary point of view, and was enough in itself to breed sickness of almost any description. The most being done by the white washing in the district, is refreshing to the eye, as there is nothing so cheerly and pleasant in appearance as rows of trees having coats of lime on them; the same may be said of fences.

In infected premises the greatest care was taken to disinfect the privy vaults, drains, under houses, low and damp places in the yard etc, with the solution in use for that purpose, and then the quicklime could sprinkled over all surfaces afterwards.

Besides fumigating with sulphur the sick and death rooms of yellow fever cases, particular attention was devoted to the thorough disinfection and boiling of the bed clothing, body linen, mattresses (after ripping them open) &c, which had been used by the patient. This has been done in the following places of infection viz. Perkins's house No 107 Third St, Woods house, 120 Third St. - Spano house, 1st second Constance. (The articles in and have been burned) Knopp house No 123 Seventh Street, Mahoney house No 449 Annunciation Street

O'Keefe house 602 Fulton Street, Williamson house, 78 Washington St. - Cotton's house 38 Fourth Street. - Clothier house, 192 Laurel Street. There are three houses not quite done yet, in all sanitary particulars viz. ~~the~~ Miller house, Cor Second and Laurel Street. the Wiecks house, 891 Christopher Street, bet 4th and 5th Streets. Shutton house. No 746 Magazine Street. Walker house. No 750 Magazine St. They will be attended to as soon as the parties are convalescent.

Hoping the above report will be satisfactory,

I remain Your respectfully
R. H. Gayley M. D.
Sanitary Inspector 4th District

NATIONAL ARCHIVES
SEP 15
OF HEALTH

2358

No. 1359 State Reports.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans, La.
Sept. 10, 1879.

Bayley, Dr. R. A.

Report of sanitary work done during the 9th inst in the several sections.

REFERRED TO
BULLETIN.

DATE ..... copied

NOTED IN
BULLETIN.
DATE .....

BOARD OF HEALTH.
SEP 15 1879
RECEIVED

National Board of Health.

..... 18 .

Respectfully referred to .....

Secretary.

1

Sanitary Office 4th Dist
New Orleans Sept 10th 79.

S. S. Herrick M.D.
Sanit Supt Bd of Hd

Sir;

The following report of sanitary work done, during the 9th inst, in the several Sections, is respectfully submitted

Section 1 - Dr Bezon.

Filthy Sheds and gutters on Fulton Street and Saraparu near the River - 117 Privies inspected and disinfected - 15 Foul Vaults found - 41 Sties Whitewashed - 2 Filthy drains found and disinfected - 3 1/2 Full Squares inspected and disinfected - Lime sprinkled in gutters, over yards, under houses, &c, Carbolic Acid and Copperas solutions used extensively in vaults, sinks, &c, also, the "Glubi" solution. Dr Turney (druggist) # 717 Tchoupitoulas St, refused admittance to us, not caring for the Bd of Hd, &c, &c. 4 Defective privies found, 1 Dairy with drainage gutters

Section 2 - Dr Watkins

51 Inspections - 51 Drains cleaned and disinfected - 4 Loads of garbage removed 4 Full Squares inspected and disinfected.

100 Running feet of fencing & sheds in the "Mathews" house #192 Laurel St, & 10 Trees in the same block. 2 Full Squares remaining to be inspected. 16 Running Squares - Street gutters, yards, & c &c sprinkled with Lime - 1 Foul Vault.

Section 3 - Dr P Bayley.

The working force of men in this Section, were used in the morning - 3 hours, to carry heavy spring mattresses from Geul Hood's room, upper story, to the stable in the yard; to be fumigated; these mattresses were opened, and the contents fully exposed to the sulphur fumes. The privy vaults again thoroughly disinfected with Carbolic Acid and Copperas solution, preparatory to cleaning tomorrow morning, 10th inst; One Mattress sent out to the dumping ground and burned - 3 Loads of filth removed from one yard alone #168, 4th St the privy vault overflowing here. 78 Inspections - 2 Full Squares inspected and disinfected, in addition to the work mentioned above. 6 yards scrubbed and cleaned with "Globo" & then sprinkled with Lime. 4 Foul Vaults found. 305 running feet of fencing & 48 Trees

white washed - 4 Loads of garbage removed altogether - 2 Defective vaults - 3 Drainage gutters on premises requiring construction 4 Street gutters Limed. 3 Low Lots sprinkled with Lime.

Section 4 - Dr Hoit

89 Inspections = 89 Yards disinfected 81 Premises disinfected = 20 Street Gutters disinfected with Lime - 28 Times White washed 4 Loads of Garbage removed - 1 Foul vault = 2 Premises without drainage gutters = 5 Full squares remaining to be inspected.

Section 5 Dr Maginden

94 Inspections = 31 Drainage gutters washed out with "Globe" & then carefully Limed - 7 Loads of Garbage removed 24 Street gutters Limed = 64 Street white washed. Street gutters in a filthy condition.

Section 6 Dr Metcalf.

4 Full Squares inspected and disinfected 49 Premises inspected - 3 Vacant Lots - 3 Vacant houses - 2 Premises closed but occupied - 9 Drains on premises cleaned 3 Premises without drainage gutters - 13 Foul vaults found. 3 Defective vaults 3 Premises cleaned of manure - 8 Filthy premises cleaned and disinfected.

7 Premises with Horses and Mules.
49 Premises disinfected = 370 Running feet of fencing white-washed. 3 Loads of Garbage removed - 16 Street Gutters Limed - All Premises are sprinkled with Lime & Chloride, the Lime being put in all Camp places. In this second reinspection of this Section, I am taking care to remove all kinds of filth found in Yards - I am happy to be able to state that in many instances where, during my former inspections, I notified Pastors to construct gutters to drain their premises. I find on going over the same ground again, that they have complied and established good drainage to their Yards. Indeed there is a marked improvement to be seen

Section 7 Dr Schlater

53 Trees white-washed - 4 Full Squares inspected and disinfected 66 premises on said space - 30 Vacant Lots - 16 Street gutters limed. 11 Fame vaults reported 5 Defective Vaults. 24 Notices served to have Gutters or premises repaired. 4 Loads of Garbage removed = 18 Prem-

is cleaned of filth - All gutters were washed with Chloride & Sprinkled with Lime.

Yours Respectfully
R. A. Bayley MD
Sanit Insp 4th Dist

No. 2374 Inspt's State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Morgan City La
Sept 11, 1879.

Smith Dr Geo. N.

Report on above place — disinfection of same. &c

For Dr Bemiss

15 copied

NOTED IN BULLETIN.
DATE.....

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
RECEIVED
SEP 15 1879

National Board of Health.

....., 18 .

Respectfully referred to .....

Secretary.

Morgan City Sept 11th 1879

Dr S. M. Bemiss S B of Health

Dr Sir.

In compliance with your instructions. I left N.O. on the evening of 9th inst on the Greate Steamer, arrived at this place yesterday morning before sun rise - Spent the day in a careful inspection of the city and surroundings - and any every to report it, in a bad sanitary condition. - Called a meeting of the Board of Health and determined to commence to work this morning - The committee of four members of the Board of health have volunteered with Dr Carson to fully carry out these orders, they have commenced with Ten hands and five carts, one, for each section, or district of the town - and we hope in a few days to make a more favorable report. There has been one case reported since yesterday, in the same

family of those reported yesterday
who have a good opinion of such homes
to carry out the violation.
all of which is respectfully submitted
Yours &c Truly
Geo T. Smith M.D.
Inspector of N. Board of Health
See quick haste

No 4

No. 2575

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Greenburgh La.
Sept 17, 1879

Sitman & Cit.

Reports sanitary
matters, nothing
+c

National Board of Health.

, 18 .

Respectfully referred to

Secretary.

No. 2732 State Reports.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La.
Sept 22 & 23, 1879

Magruder Dr Jno. H.

Daily reports on work done in 5th Dist.

(For'd by Dr. Bemiss on 25th Sept 79)

copied

REFERRED TO BULLETIN.

DATE [redacted]

SEP 29 1879 BOARD OF HEALTH

New Orleans Sept 22d 1879

S. S. Herrick M.D.
Secretary Board of Health

Sir: I respectfully submit this report of work done in the 6th District on Monday, Sept 22d,

No. of square blocks inspected	10
No of running " "	40
No of inspections made	264
No of vaults disinfected	264
No of cart loads of garbage removed	3
No of trees white washed	175
No of squares around which lime was sprinkled	10

Very Respectfully
(Sig) Jno Wellaymder M.D.
Sanity Inspector 6th District

Copy respectfully furnished S. M. Bonney M.D. for the information of the National Board of Health.

S. S. Herrick.
Secy Board of Health
State of Louisiana

2732

Report of
Jas H. Magruder, M.D.
Sanitary Inspector 5th Dist.

SEP 29 1879
BOARD OF HEALTH

New Orleans, Sept 23rd 1879.

S. S. Herrick, M.D.
Sect Board of Health.

Sir,

Was prevented by sickness from handing in my report of work done in the Fifth Dist on Monday Sept 22nd Respectfully submit reports for Monday, & Tuesday, Sept 22nd & 23rd.

Report of work done in Fifth District on Tuesday Sept 23rd 1879,

No Square blocks inspected	11
No running " "	44
No inspections made	144
No Vaults disinfected	144
No Cart loads garbage removed	1
No trees white-washed	128
No Squares around which lime was sprinkled	15
No drainage gutters cleaned	3

Very Respectfully
Jno H. Magrunder M.D.
Sanitary Inspector 5th Dist.

253

No. 2749 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La
Sept 20 & 24 1879

Bayley Dr R.A.

Copies of reports on work done in 4th Dist.

NOTED IN BULLETIN.
DATE Oct. 21

29 copied

REFERRED TO BULLETIN
DATE

SEP 29 1879
GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Copy 7

Sanitary Inspector's Office 4th District
New Orleans Sept 20th 1879

J J Herrick M. D.
Sanitary Superintendent
Board of Health

Sir. The following report of daily work done Sept 19th in this district, is herewith submitted.

Section 1. Henry Beyon M. D.
No report received - will condense in Monday Report

Section 2 Wm H Watkins M. D.
69 Inspections - 8 drains cleaned - 6 full squares - 5 loads of garbage removed - 30 trees whitewashed -

Section 3 R A Bayley M. D.
4 loads of garbage removed - 49 trees whitewashed - This section has been reinspected the second time.

Section 4 Joseph Holt M. D.
4 full squares - 128 vaults disinfected - 1 load garbage removed, 6 yards cleaned - 1 full vault.

The force employed in the third section have been engaged in taking up slabs covering cesspool vaults, and disinfecting contents

Yours Respectfully
Sig R A Bayley M. D.
Sanitary Inspector 4th District

Copy respectfully furnished S M Bemiss M D for the information of the Nat. Board of Health.

Secy Board of Health, La.

2749

BOARD RECEIVED SEP 29 1879 HEALTH

Sanitary Inspector's Office 4th District
New Orleans La. Sept 24th 1879

S. S. Herrick M.D.
Sanitary Supt. Board of Health

Sir:

The following report of sanitary work done Sept 22 & 23d in this District, is herewith submitted

Section 1. Henry Bennett M.D.

22d – 27 running squares of street gutters limed
23d – 54 " " " " "

Section 2 Wm. H. Watkins M.D.

22d – 60 running squares of street gutters limed
23d – 45 " " " " "
22d – 40 trees white-washed
23d – 22 " " "

Section 3 R. H. Bayley M.D.

22d 56 running squares of street gutters limed
23d – 24 " " " " "

Section 4 Joseph Holt M.D.

22d – 56 running squares of street gutters limed
23d – 56 " " " " "

The discrepancy in the amount of liming done in the two days in the street-gutters, is due to the varying foulness of the contents of gutters – the foul gutters requiring a longer time to thoroughly disinfect them.

Today, 24th inst. the four sections of men will recommence inspection work for the third time in this District. I have thought proper to divide the infected portion of this district (from Felicity to Louisiana and from the river to St Charles) into four sections; giving section 1 to Dr Watkins; Section 2 to Dr Bayley; section 3 to Dr Holt; and section 4 to Dr Bigord.

This change in the distribution of the sections will enable each foreman to criticize the kind of work done before by his predecessor, and stimulate him, on a new ground, to put in a better record, if possible.

The work will be pushed forward as fast as possible in hopes of finishing entirely by Oct 1st.

Yours, Respectfully
R. A. Bayley M. D.
Sanitary Inspector 4th District

Note—
The white matters can now be easily dropped from the force.
B

Copy respectfully furnished S. M. Bonwill D. for the information of the Stat. Board of Health
S. S. Herrick
Secy Board of Health
State of Louisiana

No. 2754 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La
Sept 25, 1879

Magruder Dr Jno H

Report of work done in 5th Dist for Sept 25th

(For Gd Dr Bemiss)

copied
29

REFERRED TO BULLETIN.
DATE

NOTED IN BULLETIN.
DATE Oct 3d

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. SEP 29 1879

New Orleans, Sept 25th 1879.

S. S. Herrick, M.D.
Sect. Board of Health.

Sir

I respectfully submit this report of work done in the Fifth Dist on Wednesday, Sept 24th.

No Square blocks inspected	13
No running " "	52
No inspections made	204
No vaults disinfected	204
No square blocks around which lime was sprinkled	13
No cart loads of garbage removed	3
No houses whitewashed	110
No feet of fence whitewashed	175

Very Respectfully
Jno H. Magruder, M.D.
Sanitary Inspector 5th Dist.

No. 2792 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans, La
Sept 26, 1879

Magruder Dr J. H.

Report of work done
5th Dist

For Dr Bemiss

REFERRED TO
BULLETIN.
DATE

I copied

NOTED IN
BULLETIN.
DATE Oct. 2d

Bulletin

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
OCT -1 1879

New Orleans, Sept 26th 1879.

S. S. Herrick, M.D.
Sect Board of Health

Sir

I respectfully submit a report of work done in the Fifth District during Thursday Sept 26th

No square blocks inspected	13
No running " "	62
No inspections made	171
No vaults inspected & disinfected	171
No cart loads garbage removed	6
No square blocks around which lime was sprinkled	13
No feet of fence white-washed	300
No trees white-washed	118

Very Respectfully
Jas H. Magruder, M.D.
Sanitary Inspector, Fifth District

No. 2793 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La
Sept 26, 1879

Bayley's Dr. R. A.

Report of work done in 4th dist. Sept 24 & 25th.

REFERRED TO BULLETIN.
DATE

(For Dr Bemis)

NOTED IN BULLETIN.
DATE Oct. 2d

1 Bulletin
copied

OCT 1 1879
NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH

Sanitary Office, 4th Dist,
New Orleans, Sept 26th/79

S. S. Herrick M. D.
Sanr Supt 13th Dist N.O.

Sir:

The following report of sanitary work done, Sept 24th & 25th., in this district, is herewith submitted -

Section 1 Dr. Walkine -

24th inst, Inspections 55; Drains cleaned, &c., 27; 3 Full squares inspected, &c; Trees white-washed; 3 Loads of garbage removed. Filthy public alley in 1st dist., cleaned, adjoining section, by request of citizens residing in immediate vicinity -

25th inst, Inspections, 75; Drains cleaned, &c., 56; 6 Full squares inspected, &c; 3 Loads of garbage removed Inspected in afternoon opposite to Capt Menge's -

Section 2 Dr. Bayley -

24th inst, 7 Full squares inspected, &c; 180 Premises inspected, &c., 16 Drains cleaned, &c; 13 Cess-pool (English) vaults disinfected; 4 Foul vaults; 5 Defective vaults; 2 Loads of garbage removed; 5 Bad lots -

25th inst, Thoroughly disinfected the cess-pools (English) vaults, and premises, &c, of Capt. Menge, #300 Jackson St, Cor of Brainard St; also, the yard, drains, etc., Inspected and disinfected the square (inspected) bounded by Brainard, Jackson, Baronne, & Philipp Sts - Dried Street gutters from Baronne to St Charles St, & from Jackson to Philipp St - 77 Inspections, 17 Foul vaults, 9 Drains cleaned, &c; 3 Loads of garbage removed; 5 English vaults examined, &c,

Section 3 D. Holk –

24th inst, Inspections of Premises, &c, 135; 40 Trees white-washed – 24 Running Squares inspected, &c., 4 Foul vaults – 25th inst, 24 Running Squares inspected, &c; 145 inspections of Premises, &c; 8 Filthy premises cleaned, 3 Loads of garbage removed –

Section 4 D. Bezou –

24th inst, 178 Premise inspected, &c; 17 Foul vaults; 8 Defective vaults – 14 Full Squares inspected, &c, 25th inst, 132 Premise inspected, &c; 2 Foul vaults – 7 Full squares inspected, &c

~~Discharge~~ Your's Respectfully

R. A. Bayley MD.
San Insp 4th Disty

No. 2826 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans, La.
July 25th, 1879.

Clarke, J. C.

Asks Dr. Bemiss to have Dr Johnston inspect various points along the line of the Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans R. R. Co. in reference to their general health and especially McComb City, Canton and Water Valley where a large number of employes are located.

(Forwarded by Dr. Bemiss)

Oct. 2. F.

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS & NEW ORLEANS RAILROAD CO.,

No. 226 St. Charles Street,

Office of the Vice-President,
and General Manager.

New Orleans, July 25th 1879

Dr. S. M. Bennis
New Orleans

My dear Sir:

I herewith enclose a ticket for your use over this Company's lines and beg your acceptance of the same.

I will be glad if you will have Dr. Johnson, as often as you deem it necessary, inspect the points on our line in reference to their general health, and especially McComb City, Canton and Water Valley where large numbers of our employés are necessarily located in the discharge of their duties.

I have forwarded to Dr Johnson a ticket for his use over our line.

Yours Resp,
J L Clarke
VP & GM

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND NEW ORLEANS RAILROAD CO.,

Office of the Vice-President,
and General Manager.

No. 226 St. Charles Street.

New Orleans, July 15th, 1879.

To the Mayor and Council and Board of Health.

Gentlemen:

This Company will at all times, where necessity exists, co-operate with the authorities on the line of this road in the observance of regulations to preserve the health of the people, and, as far as in its power, prevent the spread of any contagious or infectious disease.

In establishing quarantines, we submit to you that a sufficient notice should be given to allow freights and passengers in transit to reach destination, and be delivered before the quarantine restrictions take effect. Thirty-six (36) hours for passengers and four (4) days for freight, would enable such as may have been shipped prior to adopting quarantines, to reach destination. By giving us this notice it will enable the management to stop the shipments of freight and sale of tickets to such places as have established quarantines, if desired.

When quarantines are deemed necessary, if the authorities will confer with the Division Superintendents, Messrs. Mann and McKinley, and arrange at what point, if any, it is desired trains shall stop near their stations—then, during such quarantine, trains will stop at no other point in the vicinity of such station.

In all cases, if freights are shipped to such quarantined points, they must be prepaid, and such goods will be at consignee's risk of loss or damage from all causes.

Quarantine regulations should not prevent trains meeting and passing at stations when it is necessary for them to do so; unless this is permitted it may work to prevent stopping at points designated as quarantine stations.

While it is our earnest desire to co-operate in preventing the spread of any disease, we shall not be able to run the road under such a system of quarantines as prevailed during the epidemic of 1878. During that period one hundred and fifty thousand dollars was the extra and useless expense we were subjected to by quarantine regulations. It is believed that a prudent system of quarantine regulations may be adopted, that will give to all the protection that can be had from such a course, and, at the same time, work no unnecessary expense and annoyance to the traveling public, shippers, or to the Railroad Company.

If it should become necessary for your town to adopt or put in force quarantines, may I respectfully beg your careful consideration in framing your regulations so as to protect yourselves and entail no useless expense or unnecessary delay to us.

Very respectfully,

Jas. C. Clarke

General Manager.

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND NEW ORLEANS RAILROAD CO.,

Office of the General Solicitor,

Bolivar, Tenn., July 22, 1879.

To Local Attorneys and Agents of the Chicago,
St. Louis and New Orleans Railroad Company:

During the present excitement on account of the yellow fever in Memphis, it is important for the interests of the people along this line of road, as well as the owners thereof, that there shall be entire harmony between us and them.

The interests of the people and of the road are the same, and there should be a full understanding and complete co-operation between them.

I therefore earnestly request and urge each of you to put yourselves in full communication with the municipal and health or other authorities in your respective localities, and assure them of the hearty concurrence of this Company in any wise and lawful action for preserving the public health, with the least possible injury to their and our interests. To this end you are authorized to say to such officers that in case any rumor should hereafter arise of the appearance of yellow fever on this line of road, that you will go with such officer to the railroad telegraph office of your station, or nearest station, and have the operator transmit, free of charge, such telegrams and answers to and from any such point on this line of road as said officers may desire, in order to satisfy themselves of the truth of such rumors.

By this means any useless and hurtful quarantine may be avoided. And in every emergency which may arise, aid them in such way as your wisdom may suggest in protecting us and them from injury to our or their property and interests, as well as the public health.

In this connection, allow me to call your attention to the fact that it is an essential element in all lawful *quarantine that it must be declared in its purpose and extent by the sovereign authority, either directly or through those to whom such power is delegated, in such a way that the common carrier of goods and passengers may (in an action for refusal to receive or transport, or for non-delivery of freight or passengers, where such refusal or non-delivery is in obedience to such quarantine regulation), rely on the quarantine law as a protection.*

Indeed, this is the test question upon the legality of all quarantine, to-wit: legal protection of party hindered by quarantine from performing his contract, from doing that which, but for the quarantine law, would be his right or duty, so that if sued for such non-performance, the production of the quarantine law would be a full answer to such action.

2d. Quarantine regulations can never be legally *carried to the extent of* destroying *the franchises of a common carrier. Quarantine regulations, when promulgated by proper authority, may throw guards around the* exercise *of the rights of common carriers; may, under police power, adopt such regulations upon the* exercise *of the vested rights of the common carrier as shall reasonably protect the public health; but no further or otherwise. While it is the right and duty of this Company to operate its road through the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky, and to receive, transport and deliver at its depot stations all passengers and freights offered for that purpose, it has no disposition to do, or interest in doing, anything which shall unreasonably jeopard the public health or injure its patrons. Indeed, all of its interests and inclinations are to unite with* lawful *authority in every wise or reasonable attempt to quiet unnecessary fears and protect against real danger.*

You will please request the local authorities in your jurisdiction to allow you to meet together with them whenever they meet to consult as to quarantine, in order that by mutual counsels you may each conserve the true interests of both, and as a result protect the public health as well as private rights.

You will also continually advise with this office as to any legal questions, and with the General Manager's office, as to any regulations affecting the operations of the road, so that there may be perfect harmony in our joint efforts for the public good.

Respectfully,

JAMES FENTRESS,
General Solicitor.

APPROVED:

JAS. C. CLARKE,
Vice President and General Manager
Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans Railroad Co.

No. 2841 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Morgan City La
Sept 29, 1879

Levy Albert M.

Rel. to payment on acct of bedding destroyed + nurse hire

(For Lt Dr Bennis with endorsement)
L. B. 3/79 P.

3

officers. He has done this work efficiently and more economically than the same amount has cost elsewhere. He deserves our thanks and the thanks of all interested in public sanitation. I hope the Executive Council will consider in what manner the $1450 can be returned to him. The condition of the town at time of beginning was as threatening to public health as it implies at any time this year.

D. McBrien

Respectfully forwarded. The writer of this letter is separately all who have visited Morgan City or who are conversant with matters there, to have been the most energetic and faithful of all engaged in sanitary work at that place. The work was onerous and required great in dustry and self denial. He had to cleanse a town filled and surrounded by dead animals of every description

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
OCT - 5 1878

1447

ALBERT M. LEVY. CHAS. CHASSAIGNAC.

A. M. LEVY & CO.,

— DEALERS IN —

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, ETC.,

FRONT STREET, THREE DOORS FROM EVERETT.

Morgan City, La. Sept 29 1879

Dr S. M. Dennis
Member Nat Board Health
N.O.

Dr Sir

Yours 27th to hand & contents noted. I am also in receipt of instruction from Secty & which I will copy & return to you, in regard to letter of Dr Turner in regard to not paying for Bedding &c destroyed, this is the only lot that has been paid for, and also the charge of nurses, these items, were ordered by Dr G. A. Smith otherwise they would not have been paid, as I awaited his instructions. I have burned several lots, but have never paid for anything, as far as raising a subscription for the payment of articles destroyed. It is as much as the citizens can do to pay for nurses & doctors to take care of their sick as they have received no outside aid.

If I am to follow the instructions of the secretary I would require from the State Board seperate documents for each laborer & further more, I cannot give my entire time to this business, I have a business which I have neglected, & it does not pay me to give all of my time to this when I find people coming here and receiving pay & doing nothing.

Now that the bill of I L Lyons is before me together with what is due my laborers & bills of Fremaux & Ramos & bills of T W Nelson also for amount due for guarding & at Bayou Bœuf, the five hundred dolls is about run out, & I have accordingly stopped all work until I have a settlement with the men, they all look to me for payment & if I had thought that I would have had such trouble, I can assure you I would not have had anything to do with it, I have had all the work of the Board of Health to do, together with superintending the work of street disinfecting & paying off which

ALBERT M. LEVY. CHAS. CHASSAIGNAC.

A. M. LEVY & CO.,

— DEALERS IN —

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, ETC.,

FRONT STREET, THREE DOORS FROM EVERETT.

Morgan City, La. _____ 18

is more than my time & business will allow, Mr Davidson & Smith, will testify to this, I have done all this work under difficulties, & now if I cannot make out the Roles to suit, I am at a loss to know what to do, I would like you to place some twenty dollars more, to pay off all bills incurred here, who is it here that represents the State Board Health, From what I can understand each individual must have a certificate for wages & then, even also all bills must be certified on oath, some of those bills are only worth fifty cents & if owed cost that much to arrive, immediately upon receipt of this please write to me in order that I may settle my account, as I am heartily tired of this work, awaiting your early reply I am Very Respectfully

Albert M. Levy

No. 2842 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La
Sept 27 & 29, 1879

Magrunder Dr Jno

Rel to work done in
5th dist.

(For Yellow Fever)

NOTED IN
BULLETIN,
DATE Oct. 4th
3 copied

REFERRED TO
BULLETIN.
DATE Oct 3

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH

2842 a.
OCT - 3 '18

2842

New Orleans Sept 29th

S S Herrick M.D.
Sec Bd of Hlth

Sir

On Saturday Sept 27th, I work in the 5th Dist was compleated. The district is in excellent Sanitary condition. Very few foul vaults were found in this last inspection, showing how thoroughly the work of cleaning them had been attended to. Sluts and gutters clean, and the gutters in the whole Dist. sprinkled with lime. Used in the Dist during this work, 4 Bavels of copras 100 Bbls bulk lime and 16 Bbls of Slaky lime. Have on hand 4 Bbls of lime, and one of Copras.

Report of work done, Saturday Sept 27th

No inspection made	122
No Square blocks inspected	12
No running " "	48
No squares around which lime was sprinkled	12
No vaults disinfected	122
No feet of fence whitewashed	100
No Trees whitewashed	100

Very Respectfully
John H. Magruder M.D.
Sanit Inspector 5th Dist

2842

New Orleans La Sept 27/79

S. S. Herrick M. D.
Secretary Board of Health

Sir. I submit my daily report of work done in the 5th District

No. of square blocks inspected 15
No " running blocks inspected 65
No " inspections made 172
No " vaults inspected 172
No " premises sprinkled with lime 61
No " loads of garbage removed 2
No " square blocks around which lime was sprinkled 15
No " feet of fencing white washed 200

Very Respectfully
Yrs Geo Kellaymder M.D.
Sanry Inspector 5th District

Copy furnished S. M. Bonneville D. for the information of the National Board of Health.

S. S. Herrick M.D.,
Secy Board of Health
State of Louisiana

No. 2845 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La

Sept 29, 1879

Bayley D. R.A.

Report of work done Sept 26 & 27 in 4th Dist.

(For Dr. D. Dennis)

copied. 3

NOTED IN BULLETIN. DATE Oct. 4th.

REFERRED TO BULLETIN. DATE Oct 3

Special Report
of
Sanitary work.

Sept 26th & 27th.

R. A. Bayley M.D.
San Insp 4th Div

2845

BOARD OF HEALTH
OCT 3 1873
RECEIVED

Sanitary Office, 4th Dist.
New Orleans, Sept 29th/79

S. S. Herrick. M. D.
Sanr. Supt. 1st Bd of Hlth

Sir:

The following report of sanitary work done, Sept 26th & 27th, in this district, is herewith submitted —

Section 1 Dr. Watkins

26th inst., Inspections, 77; Drains cleaned, &c, 64; Full squares inspected, &c, 5; Loads of garbage removed, 3 —:
27th inst. Inspections, 96; Drains cleaned, &c, 66; Full squares inspected, &c, 3; Loads of garbage removed, 3.

Section 2 Dr. Bayley —

26th inst, Inspections, 165; Foul gutters cleaned, &c, 7; Full squares inspected, &c, 11; Loads of garbage removed, 4; Low lots, 6; Defective vaults, 8; English vaults, 26:
27th inst, Inspections, 209; Full squares inspected, 13; Foul vaults, 27; Foul gutters cleaned, &c, 18; Defective vaults, 10; Premises without drains, 27; Vacant houses, 5; &c, &c,

Section 3 Dr. Polk —

26th inst, Running squares inspected, &c, 25; Inspections 180; Filthy premises, 12; Loads of garbage removed, 3; Foul privies, 5; Drains cleaned, &c, 80; Premises without drains, 10 —
27th inst, Running squares inspected, 32; Inspections, 180; Filthy premises, 6; Loads of garbage, removed, 2; Foul vaults, 5 —

(over)

Section 4. Dr. Bezou-

26th inst, Full Squares inspected, 10; Inspections 121; Drains cleaned, &c, 3; Loads of garbage removed, 3; Premises having pigs on them, 3:

27th inst, Full Squares inspected, &c, 12; Drains cleaned, &c, 5; Loads of garbage removed, 3; Premises without drains, 3; Filthy dairy, 1.

The whole force working in this district will be discharged from further duty the evening of the 30th inst. The district will have been gone over in inspections and disinfections for the third time, by the end of the month, with the exception of the annexed section below Jackson Street down to Felicity Street. One half of the latter section, between St. Andrew St and Felicity St, has been inspected now for the first time, but the remaining half of the same was gone over once before. An area of six squares around the Mengel's house, Cor of Brainard & Jackson sts, was attended to thoroughly in the matter of cleaning up and disinfection - all other particulars in reference to disinfection, &c, were carried out in the Mengel's house alone.

Yours Respectfully

R. A. Bayley M.D.

San Insp 4th Distr

No. 2869 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Morgan City La.
Sept 30, 1879.

Levy A. M.

Rel. to payment of policemen, bills, &c

(For 4 Bennies with remarks)

E. C.
Appd L13 3/79 p. 413

4 appd

Levy appt at $150 for Oct.

OCT 1879 OFFICE OF NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH

respectfully forwarded
for information
of Board. This
letter shows how
extremely difficult
it is to fight yellow
fever under red
tape rules in a
community like
that of Newport
city. Violent
Praddock over
again, fighting
savage according
to scientific
rules of warfare.
But the man
must be paid
back his $14.50 of
it must come
from our pocket
Benin.

OCT - 4 1879
BOARD OF HEALTH

2869

ALBERT M. LEVY. CHAS. CHASSAIGNAC.

A. M. LEVY & CO.,

— DEALERS IN —

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, ETC.,

FRONT STREET, THREE DOORS FROM EVERETT.

2863

Morgan City, La. Sept 30 1879

Dr
C. M. Burriss
New Nat Board
New Orleans
Dr Sir

Your telegram rec'd & will send forward bill of Lyons & Co as soon as I can get a justice of Peace to make affidavit. heretofore I have paid nothing for affidavits but now I will be compelled to pay 25¢ for each. I fear that I will have considerable difficulty in attending to this business, and as soon as I can make up my vouchers. I will give up this unpleasant business, if everybill has to be sworn to, the affidavits will amount to more than the bills, & there is only one person here who can take depositions and that is a negro justice of Peace & he cannot be found whenever wanted. I send you telegram yesterday, & unless I can get

the money to pay the Policeman as they have completed their work, I am compelled to stop all operations, as I cannot hold myself responsible to these men, they are mostly ingnorant men and they cannot understand why I do not pay them at once, as regards the burning of bedding, I have only had one charge and that was ten dollars, which you must make arrangements to pay as I cannot pay any thing out of my pockets, as I have given my time, & my business is suffering. Mr Smith approved the payment of that bill.

The delay in making papers according to instructions to the letter, prevents me from putting any men to work, I I herewith enclose instructions &c.

Very Respectfully
H. M. Lary

1698

No. 2895 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La

Tel. Oct 5, 1879.

Herrick Dr S.S.
Sec'y St Bd

Wants to know if Rio Vera Cruz Tampico & ports of Jamaica are dangerously infected with y.f.

Ans'd by tel # 587.

T

6 F.

Blank No. 1. 391 4365

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company **TRANSMITS** and **DELIVERS** messages only on conditions, limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message.
Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of **Unrepeated Messages.**
This message is an **UNREPEATED MESSAGE** and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. 11 C NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated New Orleans Oct 5 1879

4350

Received at Cor. 15th and "F" Streets, Washington, D. C

To Turner
Secy Natl
Board of Health
W D C

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

Very important for us to know whether Rio Vera Cruz Tampico & Jamaica ports are dangerously infected with yellow fever answer promptly

Harrick
Secy Board
of Health

23 paid
2 ex
ann

No. 2906 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Centreville, Ia.
Sept. 30, 1849.

Abbay, Dr. S. M.

Reports to Dr. Bennis case of Mrs. John Stoltendorf.

copied.

(Forwarded by Dr. Bennis)

REFERRED TO
BULLETIN.
DATE Oct. 6.

Centreville La.
Sept 30th 79

Dr Beniss
N Orleans La

Sir I beg leave to report the following case. Mrs John Ottendorf was taken sick Sept 23rd died on Sept 26 at 3 P.M. Her physicians Drs Allen said her fever was of one paroxism. Dr Smith & Gates of Franklin & myself called in consultation Sept 26th at 8 am found the pulse 98. Thermometrical observation natural, vomiting a dark liquid, presenting black spots like ground parched coffee tenderness over region of stomach, begging for medicine to releive the pain there. Had not passed urine for 12 hours

Dr Smith introduced a catheter drawing off about ℥j of dark color. by nitric acid test showed plenty of albumen. was present when she died. her face for a minute was a dark blue. then turned a bright lemon color. Her attendants report the whole body of same color. saw the remains next day. the face presenting same yellow color. but the neck as far up as the jaw had turned to a black color no discharge of blood from mouth or nostrils. Drs allen says early in the attack the face was flushed + turgid eyes red. + complained of headache. pains in limbs + joints. She ejected the

black vomit with great force, Dr Gates examined it & found blood corpuscles.
She had been in bad health for some time, gave birth to a child 2 months ago suffered with inflamed breasts, but had entirely recovered from it. was attending to household duties the day she was taken sick, Mr Hottendorf keeps a produce store, bar room, & his family live in same house the store is in. The yellow fever has not been here for years & she has not been any where for a year no goods have been recd from yr city but 3 times a week gets a sack of ice from Morgan City. Has a boarder (a carpenter) who about 6 weeks ago returned from Patterson

ville where he had been staying for 2 weeks in a house where yellow fever had been very bad last summer.

1906

Mrs Allen failed to take her temperature during her illness. What is your opinion of the case. was it ~~black vom~~ Yellow Fever or not?

Disinfectants has arrived & are used

Yr friend
Mrs Yn Abbey
Beutreville
Parish St Marys
Louisiana

This case was certainly Y.F. and the infection carried from Morgan City in some unknown manner

S. M. Bennis

No. 2924 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans, La.
Sept. 30, 1879.

Whitney, C. A. & Co.

States that 200 additional has been placed in the hands of their Agent at Morgan City subject to the order of Mr. Levy.

file

6.

OCT 6 1879

OFFICE OF MORGAN'S LA. & TEXAS RAILROAD & STEAMSHIP CO.

All Rates, regular or special, are subject to change or revision, at the pleasure of the Agents, and all special rates or contracts expire with the year, unless otherwise provided. When special rates are offered, notice of acceptance must be given at once, or they will be considered void.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO.,
MANAGERS.

C. A. WHITNEY,
A. C. HUTCHINSON.

New Orleans, Sept 30 1879

Dr L M Byrnes
Present

Dear Sir

Replying to yours of date we will state we will as requested place Two Hundred Dollars additional in hands of our Agent at Morgan City, subject to order of Mr Levy

We sent previously per your request Three Hundred Dollars viz

September 17th — 150.00
" 20th . 150.00

This with amount furnished the day will make Four Hundred Dollars in all

Very Truly
Chas A Whitney & Co
P D G

No. 2998 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Morgan city La
Oct 3, 1879

Levy a. m.

Rel to his appt as agent of N. B. H. – destruction of bedding &c.
Sends corrected vouchers

Wants more blanks – large & small envelopes

For dg Dr Semeix with recommendations.

9 LB, 3/79 p. 413
copied

BOARD OF HEALTH
OCT 9 1879
RECEIVED

2998

Respectfully forwarded, if possible, do so. Please get Tony's bills through. He is the best work on our board I have had, is unselfish, honest and has saved the money for us. Worked more efficiently and economically than any agent in this part of the country. It must be remembered that when he began the work, the whole country was covered with dead girdled cattle.

D. McNemis

OCT -9 1879 BOARD OF HEALTH

ALBERT M. LEVY. CHAS. CHASSAIGNAC.

A. M. LEVY & CO.,

2998

— DEALERS IN —

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, ETC.,

FRONT STREET, THREE DOORS FROM EVERETT.

Morgan City, La. Oct 3rd 1879

RECEIVED OCT 2 1879 OF HEALTH

Dr J. M. Penniss
Mem Nat Board Health
N. O.

Dr Sir

Yours 2nd to hand & contents noted.

I will certify all bills from Dayn Proof, & give them my best attention.

I note your remarks for my appointment as agent, & should you secure such I will accept, but I hope that I may be able to render perfect satisfaction.

You will herewith find Vouchers & corrected as requested which I hope will prove satisfactory. I discovered a notary public who took my depositions gratis & only hope that he will remain here.

I would ask of you to send me more blanks, also some of your national

Board Envelopes large & small, as I am otherwise compelled to pay for Envelopes, Stamps &c, all of which I do not wish to charge, as my desire is to make the money last, and go a long way.

I have my men at work, & have destroyed a great many articles of Bedding &c, & am compelled to pay Extra policeman for carrying out & burning, all men will not handle these articles.

Owing to the scarcity of Notary publics, I could not send Lyons & bill off until to day I wrote them a letter in regard to the condition of the shipment of Lime, & I hope that you will claim a reclamation on account of slack barrels. which you are justly entitled to.

I will continue sending you telegrams in regard to fevers in Barracks it is falling off, that is owing to scarcity of materials here, most of the cases are extremely light and great many hardly worth reporting, I hope to hear from you soon & will keep you posted as to general conditions of affairs

Very Respectfully
A. M. Lee

No. 3015 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La
Oct 5, 1879.

Herrick to S.S.

Reports disinf. of N.O. closed, & gives general report on work of board. Also rel. to the borrowing of $600 to pay laborers.

(Fwd by S Bemis with endorsement)

L B 3/79 p 515
10

Board

copied.
NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
OCT 10 1879

(1

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE,

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M.D.,
Secl. and Treas.

SAML. CHOPPIN, M D.,
President.

RECEIVED BOARD OF HEALTH OCT 10 1879

New Orleans, Oct. 5, 1879.

Dr. J. J. Turner,
Sec'y Nat. B'd of Health,

Sir:

I have the honor to report that the sanitary work of cleansing and disinfecting the infected localities of N. Orleans was brought to a close at the end of September. The occurrence of two cases on the west bank of the river necessitated the performance of these measures over a limited area of Algiers, and we are gratified to find that no focus of infection seems to have been established there after a lapse now of 23 days since the attack of those individuals.

The pay accounts and bills for materials used are in course of preparation and are being forwarded to you through Dr. Bemiss as fast as they can be made ready.

There has been great disappointment on the part of the laborers at finding that they could not be paid at the end of every week, and, to satisfy their pressing necessities, this Board was obliged to borrow six hundred dollars to meet their roll for the first ten days. At the end of the month they were again disappointed at finding

(2

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE,

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M.D., *Secl. and Treas.*

SAML. CHOPPIN, M D., *President.*

New Orleans, 187

us unprepared to pay the balance of their wages, and many of them have discounted their claims through brokers. The brokers themselves have been reluctant to purchase these claims, not knowing whether the men would be paid through this Board by a check to its order covering a whole pay-roll, or by individual checks to the laborers themselves. In the latter case these checks could not be realized on without the signatures of the men, many of whom could not be found to write their indorsement.

Another embarrassment has been the refusal of the U. S. Treasury officials to make any allowance for subsistence of Sanitary policemen on duty away from home attending to the examination of RR. trains and steamboats. Their pay is only $50 00 a month, and we can not secure the services of intelligent and trustworthy men at this moderate rate for duty away from home at their own expense. In one instance this Board has been obliged to make an allowance for board to a Sanitary policeman on the Chicago, St. Louis and N. Orleans RR. as an alternative of losing his services; and we are informed that another man is obliged

(3

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE,

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M.D., *Sect. and Treas.*

SAML. CHOPPIN, M D., *President.*

New Orleans, 187

to seek employment outside his ordinary duties, in order to gain some means for present subsistence while waiting for his pay.

In its zeal to carry out thoroughly and effectively the regulations of the National Board of Health, this Board has in several instances caused the destruction of infected clothing and bedding, as a preventive of the spread of yellow fever, and it was hoped that the cost of this measure might be realized from the $10.000 promised for sanitary purposes in this city. I am informed that no such claim will be allowed by the Treasury Department, so that our Board must reimburse these people out of its insufficient resources, since it has established a precedent by already satisfying several such claims.

These facts are stated freely and frankly, as constituting, in my opinion, serious defects in the management of the National Board, defects, I am quite ready to believe, not attributable to its own proper policy, but imposed by the officials charged with the oversight of its disbursements. While strict adherence to

OFFICE
BOARD OF HEALTH,
STATE HOUSE,
STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M.D.,
Secl. and Treas.

SAML. CHOPPIN, M.D.,
President.

New Orleans, 187

formalities is quite proper in the ordinary routine of official business, sound policy demands the utmost flexibility in the working machinery of a system designed for the prompt repression of a sudden outbreak of infectious diseases. Those who stop to count the cost at the beginning and those who dispute the cost at the end are properly to be regarded as obstacles in dealing with emergencies. Quite otherwise was the action of those liberal associations and individuals throughout the land during the great epidemic of 1878. Their generosity neither limited nor disputed measures of relief. All details were left to those who administered succor to the needy, in the conviction that it was better to suffer wrong by giving to the unworthy than to do wrong by denying the deserving.

Not less free and liberal, in my opinion, should be the policy of prevention and repression. Disappointment creates distrust, which leads to delay and loss of opportunities that never return.

Be assured that this criticism is as friendly as it is

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE,

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M.D.,
Sect. and Treas.

SAML. CHOPPIN, M D.,
President.

New Orleans, 187

frank. No one has a higher appreciation of the value of the benefits conferred on the country by the National Board of Health than myself, not only in the prevention of disease, but in directing the management and moderating the severity of inland quarantine. In this last respect it has mainly succeeded in gaining the confidence of inland communities and prevented the interruption of social and commercial intercourse.

In pointing out the above-mentioned defects, I have not presumed that the Board was ignorant of their existence; but my object is to show those properly chargeable with these obstructions to the public good that their conduct is noticed and deprecated by some of us who are witnesses of its effects.

Very respectfully your obt. servt.

S. S. Herrick M.D.,

Sec'y Bd of Health, State of La.

6

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE,

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M.D.,
Sect. and Treas.

SAML. CHOPPIN, M D.,
President.

P.S. New Orleans, Oct. 6, 1879.

Your communication of 2d inst. to Dr. Bemis has just been forwarded by him to me. I regret to find that the labor account is disapproved in its present form, and do not see how it can be made to conform to the rule, which requires "that each account shall be sworn to by the person to whom the money is due." We borrowed $600.00 to pay these men. They have received their money and gone about their business. We can not hunt them up and get them to go before a magistrate to swear to accounts for small sums, at their expense or our own.

If these objections to the payment of rolls had been anticipated by us, it is certain that we should not have undertaken the work of cleansing and disinfecting any portion of our city on the faith of realizing the cost from the National Board, and I am only sorry that I could not have foreseen the situation in which this Board is now placed in time to avert it.

S.S.H.

No. 3016 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La

Oct 6, 1879

McCutchon D P.B.

Report of sanitary condition of Steamer "Harlan" of Morgan Line

(For Hy D Demies)

TRANSFERRED TO BULLETIN.

DATE

10

NOTED IN BULLETIN.

DATE Oct. 10th.

3015

respectfully forwarded
The Secy of the State
Board has sufficient
ly called attention
to the fact that con-
tains [illegible] regime
our most earnest
and honest efforts
to meet an efficient
of y.f. also those
almost insuperable
obstacles to adjust
compliance with
rules of Secy of Treas
when y.f. market
appearance in a
town overflowed by the
sea from a terrible
storm.— the atmos
phere fully
dead animals and
filth confusion
è c apt to ensue.
I know that the
disbursement of
money here
and elsewhere
in this part of the
country has been
honestly and econom
ically done

and if the infor-
malities are only
trivial in
character I beg
that the influence
of the Board be
exerted to request
that they be waived
upon whatever
the Secy Treasury
can do so.

S. M. Perry

No. 3016 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La
Oct 6, 1879

McCutchon & P.B.

Report of sanitary condition of Steamer "Harlan" of Morgan Line

(For Yellow Fever)

REFERRED TO BULLETIN.

DATE

10

NOTED IN BULLETIN.

DATE Oct. 10th.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
OCT 10 1879

Sanitary Measures adopted on S. S. Harlan, Morgan Line, before leaving New Orleans, La. and on the voyage to Brazos St. Iago, Texas. and from Brazos St. Iago, via Indianola to New Orleans. La.

On September 24th Dr Wm Martin and the undersigned, Sanitary Inspectors of the U. S. Board of Health, inspected the S. S. Harlan.
We recommended the removal of all pieces of carpets and all upholstered furniture, leaving only cane bottomed chairs & settees -
Also the removal of all bedding and mattresses, that were not required for the use of the officers and crew; of all dispensable pieces of cloth, canvas &c. The scrubbing of the deck, pantries, kitchen and water-closets, with soap and water and a final washing with a solution of copperas (1 quart of the salt to 3 gallons of boiling water).
The burning of sulphur in all parts of the ship, the hatches to be kept closed for 4-5 hours, and the doors of the cabin, office, and pilot-house to be kept closed for the same length of time, The bilge-water to be pumped out

All of the above recommendations were carefully carried out by the agents and captain of the ship.
After which she was allowed to load a cargo consisting principally of Western Produce, as grain & flour, together with some coffee and bonded goods. Every bill of lading is accompanied with an affidavit to the effect that none of the goods, have come from an infected place or an infected portion of New Orleans.
After she was loaded, an inspection of officers and crew was made, so as to be certain that they had no fever and had not been where any fever was, thus to avoid every possible source of infection in this direction.
She was then given a clean Bill of Health and sailed from New Orleans, at 9 A.M. September 27th 1879.
The undersigned was detailed by the National Board of Health, to serve as medical officer and see carried out whatever sanitary measures might become necessary during the voyage.
Every four hours during the trip, the bilge-water was pumped out, the hatches were kept open during the day, and every morning after the deck was washed and swabbed; it, together with the between-decks, water-closets and urinals, were sprinkled with a-

solution of sulphate of zinc (60 lbs to 40 gallons of pure water), as per copy of Restrictions from the Health Officer of Brownsville, Texas.

The ships of this Line are kept so clean and in such good sanitary condition, that it is almost impossible for them to become infected.

The health of New Orleans is better than it has been for several years, (excepting the Epidemic of last Summer in 1878). There has been only 32 cases of yellow fever, reported at the office of the Board of Health, and for the week ending September 25th 1879, only 4 cases were reported, three of which occurred in persons from Morgan City; the fever breaking out a few days after their arrival in New Orleans, but as there is now a quarantine station about 8 miles from Morgan City, where all the clothing and effects of the passengers on the rail-road are thoroughly disinfected, consequently it is very improbable that any more cases will get to New Orleans from that point.

There are no cases of yellow fever existing in the business portion of the city.

All the officers and crew have enjoyed good health on the voyage.

We arrive at the wharf at Brazos Santiago about 2 P.M. September 30th 1879.

Dr. Arthur L. Wolff, Health Officer, comes on board, I hand him the above report; he is much pleased that a Medical Officer is on the ship, and in a letter to Dr Bemiss, congratulates him upon having devised this plan of solving the Quarantine Question.
The ship is given "Free Pratique." and we commence discharging our cargo, a portion of which is placed in the ware-house and the remainder in a lighter, the entire cargo is fumigated for 60 hours, when it is taken to Point-Isabel and thence to Brownsville on open cars.
The "Hurlan" after having discharged her cargo, is fumigated with sulphur and chlorine gas.
We are given a clean Bill of Health and sail from Brazos St. Iago, Texas at 2 P.M October 2nd 1879.
On the morning of the 3rd of October, sulphurous acid gas is generated between-decks and is confined there until after the ship has been inspected by Dr. Wm. A. McCauly, Health Officer, at Pas Cavalho; I told him the condition of the ship and the sanitary measures that had been taken during the voyage and at Brazos St. Iago; he was satisfied and gave us a permit to land at the wharf at Indianola, but we were

not allowed to have any communication with any one –

We arrive at Indianola, at 11 A.M. October 3rd, take on 197 head of cattle and leave at 12 3/4 P.M. of the same date.

We arrive at the Mississippi Guarantine Station at 4 1/2 P.M. October 5th; Dr Patton, comes on board and allows us to proceed to New Orleans –

The health of the officers, crew and passengers was good during the entire voyage –

I wish here to express my thanks to the agents, officers and Captain of this ship, for the kindness they have extended to me and for the promptness with which they have executed all sanitary measures that I suggested –

Respectfully submitted
P. B. M. Cutchon M.D.
Medical Officer P.S. Harlan
By direction of
National Board of Health

New Orleans La
October 6th 1879

Report of Sanitary Condition of S. S. Harlan, during the trip from New Orleans to Brazos St. Iago Texas. September 27 - Oct 6 '79

P. B. McCutchon M.D.
Medical Officer.

3016

No. 3037 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Morgan City La
Oct 7th, 1879

Levy a.m.

Rel. to disinfection

Only 3 cases under treatment &c &c

Geo Bemis

REFERRED TO BULLETIN.

DATE

copied.

NOTED IN BULLETIN.
DATE Oct. 10th

ALBERT M. LEVY. CHAS. CHASSAIGNAC.

A. M. LEVY & CO.,

— DEALERS IN —

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, ETC.,

FRONT STREET, THREE DOORS FROM EVERETT.

Morgan City, La. Oct 7 1879

Dr. J. M. Peiss
N.O.

Dr Sir

Yours 6th to hand also accounts, & which I will attend as soon as you send me more blanks.

When Dr Mitchell was here with Dr Davidson Dr M informed me that you had given him a bundle of papers for me, which he had forgotten, & left at the Hotel in the city, he promised me that he would on his arrival, send me the papers, but to this time he has not done so, please inquire about this, as I cannot imagine what the papers can be, please send me blanks as soon as you possibly can as I want to pay my men regularly. I have been busy for the last two days disinfecting

3037

2

the whole town, the Board of Health here, do not appear to take any interest in this work, so I do it all myself.

I am thankful for your kindness in securing me the appointment & will endeavor to deserve your kindness.

To day Dr Parham & I had disinfected the Steamboat & will continue this daily, I am confident that owing to the cleanliness & disinfecting here, we have controlled the fever, only three cases under treatment & all doing well, everyone feels encouraged & I am pleased to think that my labor has not been in vain.

I have sent you daily telegrams & will continue doing so until you notify me to cease, have just received full report from Dr Brandons showing forty five cases & ten deaths to date in Berwick, if the people there would give their attention to disinfecting &c they would have done better

my regards to Dr Davidson, trusting to hear from you soon I am

Very Respectfully C H McLeod

No. 3038 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La
Sept 10, 1879

Austin W. Luly
act P. O. H.

appointment of
A. M. Levy as
inspector at Morgan
City La.

(Fwd to Bemis)

File

11

SEP 18 1879
NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE,

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M.D.,
Sect. and Treas.

SAML. CHOPPIN, M D.,
President.

New Orleans, Sept. 10th 1879.

Mr. A. M. Levy is appointed a Sanitary Inspector, subject to the approval of the National Board of Health, for duty at Morgan City, at a salary of one hundred and fifty dollars per month.

S. S. Herrick M.D.,
Sect.

W. M. Austin M.D.
Acting Prest.

No. 3066 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Morgan City La
Oct 8, 1879.

Parham Dr F.W.

Rel. to transfers, disinfection of boats &c &c.

(For Dr. Davidson)

Bulletin

13

REFERRED TO
BULLETIN.
DATE Oct. 13

NOTED IN
BULLETIN.
DATE Oct. 15th

ALBERT M. LEVY. CHAS. CHASSAIGNAC.

A. M. LEVY & CO.,

— DEALERS IN —

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, ETC.,

FRONT STREET, THREE DOORS FROM EVERETT.

Morgan City, La. October 8, 1879.

Dr. J. P. Davidson:

Dear Doctor:

Your kind letter of Oct. 5 was handed to me at Ramos day before yesterday.

The arrangement, which was decided upon in your conference meeting, seems to me practicable and safe. It was yesterday thoroughly put into operation. The boat came down the Teche into the bay, passed on up to Ramos, without touching at any point on the bay. Having deposited her passengers at Ramos, she returned to Morgan city, landed at the lower end of the wharf and having ~~to~~ unloaded & loaded again proceeded to Ramos to take on the passengers left there for the Teche Country by the train from New Orleans.

The trains do not stop at Boeuf going or coming. I have not established the fumigation station at Boeuf, as you desired; but I have effected a compromise until Dr. Sigur has consulted you and advised you of the difficulties in the matter.

ALBERT M. LEVY. CHAS. CHASSAIGNAC.

2.

A. M. LEVY & CO.,

— DEALERS IN —

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, ETC.,

FRONT STREET, THREE DOORS FROM EVERETT.

Morgan City, La. _____ 18

Mr. Thibodeaux, agent at Boeuf of the Morgan ~~Line~~ R. R., has been requested to tell all passengers from Boeuf towards New Orleans or Morgan City, either way, that they will be required to report first to me at Ramos by 11:30 a.m. for fumigation, before they will be allowed to proceed on the train. This applies to nurses as well as to others. Of course we cannot make this hold good in the case of tramps on the R. R. or others coming by the Bayou, since they may come at other times than when I am at Ramos. At any rate, I will let them understand that such is required and, by betraying no want of power over them, may succeed in diminishing the risk by these ways to a minimum. A nurse came up from Boeuf yesterday. I told her she must fumigate her clothing, directed her how & furnished her with sulphur. This was all

ALBERT M. LEVY. CHAS. CHASSAIGNAC.

A. M. LEVY & CO.,

— DEALERS IN —

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, ETC.,

FRONT STREET, THREE DOORS FROM EVERETT.

3

Morgan City, La. 18

I cannot do. There are only three cases of Yellow Fever under treatment in Morgan City, Maurice Vinson being of the number. Hence, in talking with Mr. Levy, I came to the conclusion that, considering the almost entire freedom from fever of Morgan City, it was our duty, as far as possible, to diminish the risk of importation from Boeuf - The plan, if it accomplishes nothing more, will certainly throw difficulties in the way of travel between Boeuf & Morgan City and deter many from coming here who would otherwise do so. Dr. Sigur will explain to you the trouble about establishing a station at Boeuf.

I commenced yesterday to put into effect your instructions to me in regard to the disinfection of boats. The material all arrived day before yesterday after the boat, the Era 11, had unloaded

ALBERT M. LEVY. CHAS. CHASSAIGNAC.

A. M. LEVY & CO.,

— DEALERS IN —

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, ETC.,

FRONT STREET, THREE DOORS FROM EVERETT.

4.

Morgan City, La. 18

here at the wharf, I went on board with Mr. Levy, previously taking the precaution of getting Mr. Natili to tell the Captain that any directions given by me were to be carried out.

In company with Mr. Levy, I inspected first the Cabin. Quilts, blankets and other woolen goods, I told the Captain to dispense with as far as possible, and to have boiled at his earliest convenience all that would bear boiling and that he was obliged to carry. As a precaution for the present, I requested Mr. Levy to have all blankets, Quilts &c put in a room, which was to be tightly closed and thoroughly fumigated with burning sulphur. This he attended to. I tried to devise some method by which pillows, mattresses & other bedding, not washable, could be subjected to a very high, dry heat. I have found no means in Morgan

ALBERT M. LEVY. CHAS. CHASSAIGNAC.

A. M. LEVY & CO.,

— DEALERS IN —

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, ETC.,

FRONT STREET, THREE DOORS FROM EVERETT.

5.

Morgan City, La. _____ 18

City for doing this and for the present will do what I can in other respects. The boat has never been infected and well-made mattresses are not likely to collect the material of infection from the air.

The water-closets I directed to be first cleaned and afterwards disinfected with the Copperas-solution. The deck-flooring I ordered washed thoroughly by sprinkling with the Copperas solution.

The hold was apparently dirty, the intercostal spaces ~~being~~ containing a good deal of filthy water & dirt, but there was no bad odor. I directed all this to be thoroughly washed out with clean water & afterwards sprinkled with Copperas. The washing could not be effected on this trip, but I had the hold sprinkled with the Copperas & told the Captain to have the washing done while his boat was in motion.

ALBERT M. LEVY. CHAS. CHASSAIGNAC.

A. M. LEVY & CO.,

— DEALERS IN —

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, ETC.,

FRONT STREET, THREE DOORS FROM EVERETT.

Morgan City, La. _____ 18

Mr. Levy will attend to these things and has employed a man, whom he can depend upon. Following your instructions, I will visit the boats daily and direct the disinfection, which Mr. Levy will see carried out. We will have no trouble attending to it and it will be unnecessary to send any one else -

I will put Mr. Carew under Mr. Levy's orders as soon as he can be taken away from the Bocuy. Mr. Levy's telegram to Dr. Benisp yesterday will explain the situation there. By the way, that young man, Auguste, died Monday evening, but his brother, Joe, is recovering.

I must tell you something about little Maud Vinson. The Creasote mixture gradually got the better of the vomiting of that matter. You remember that she commenced throwing it up Friday morning. This

ALBERT M. LEVY. CHAS. CHASSAIGNAC.

A. M. LEVY & CO.,

— DEALERS IN —

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, ETC.,

FRONT STREET, THREE DOORS FROM EVERETT.

7.

Morgan City, La. _____ 18

continued at intervals through that day, during the night and Sunday and once or twice on Monday. The last she threw up was caused by the curding of milk on her stomach, which came away with a few flakes of the black vomit. She has since done well and I now consider her out of danger. I feared suppression of the urine, but such fear is groundless now. Sunday evening the urine was heavily loaded with albumen, about 160p; Monday evening the test revealed an albuminous cloud and yesterday evening there was hardly a trace. The only difficulty now is to get her to take nourishment. She seems to have no appetite and will not permit injections per rectum.

Her Mother appreciates your kind thought of her and thanks you warmly. She is a sensible woman, has acted all along with discretion

ALBERT M. LEVY. CHAS. CHASSAIGNAC.

A. M. LEVY & CO.,

— DEALERS IN —

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, ETC.,

FRONT STREET, THREE DOORS FROM EVERETT.

Morgan City, La. _____ 18

never giving way to foolish apprehension. She is very much pleased with my treatment of the case, but I attribute very much to the action of that creasote mixture and the blister.

I will send you her chart of temperature with daily notes. Pulse this morning 82

Please keep it for me as I would like to preserve it. This is the first case of black vomit that has occurred under my personal observation and it convinces me that black vomit by no means ~~argues~~ indicates a fatal termination.

I have written hurriedly and beg you to pardon any errors of seeming carelessness.

Yours truly

Dr. F. W. Parham —

Would it not be wise to send some of those steamboat-inspection blanks for these boats?

No. 3069 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La
Oct 7, 1879.

Clarke Jas. C.
Gen. man. C. R. R. & N. O. R. R.

Circular rel. to convention of Railroad officials at Nashville on Wed 19 1879

Not read to Board

Bulletin 5

Editorial 1st

13

REFERRED TO BULLETIN.
DATE Oct. 13

NOTED IN BULLETIN.
DATE

NOTED IN BULLETIN.
DATE Oct. 17th.

Cohearn

3069

(3

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS & NEW ORLEANS RAILROAD CO.

Office of the Vice-President and General Manager.

No. 226 St. Charles Street.

New Orleans, October 7th, 1879.

Sir:

Thirty-one responses have been made by railroad officials to the circular issued on the 6th of August, requesting a meeting of the railroads, with a view of petitioning the National Congress to make provision for the appointment of a National Board of Health, to whom shall be delegated the power of adopting and putting in force quarantine rules and regulations affecting inter-State commerce, passengers and merchandise transported on railroads to and from any point where contagious or infectious disease may exist.

The object of this movement is to secure uniform rules and regulations that will give the greatest protection by affording reliable means to arrest the spread of infectious or contagious disease, while, at the same time, providing for the movements of freights and passengers with the least inconvenience compatible with safety to the public health.

In the communications received from the several railroads, the places designated for holding such Convention or Conference, are proportionately as follows: St. Louis, 8; Nashville, 14; Atlanta, 4; Louisville, 2; Cincinnati, 1; Chicago, 1; Washington, 1. Therefore, in obedience to what seems to be the expressed wish of the majority, I respectfully name Nashville, Tenn., as the place for holding such meeting, to be convened on Wednesday, the 19th day of November, 1879.

All railway managers who take an interest in this matter, are respectfully invited to attend; and, with a view to accomplish the purposes sought, they are requested to prepare, in the meantime, for submission to the Conference, such suggestions as they may think proper to make.

Trusting that such course will enable the Convention to take speedy action after assembling, I am, yours,

Very respectfully,

Jas. C. Clarke

General Manager.

Circular

Recd

No. 3169 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans, La.
Oct. 13, 1879.

Herrick, Dr. S. S.

Asks that sanitary inspectors now on duty in the State of La. be retained until Nov. 1st. Encloses evidence of power of attorney possessed by Mr. Rainey.

17.

Oct 18/79 R 510

3169
State Reports

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE,

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M.D.,
Sect. and Treas.

SAML. CHOPPIN, M.D.,
President.

New Orleans, Oct. 13, 1879.

Dr. J. J. Turner,
Sec. Nat. Bd of Health,

Sir,

At a special meeting of the Board of Health held this day it was resolved that the National Board of Health be respectfully asked to retain their Sanitary Inspectors now on duty in the State of Louisiana until November 1st.

The reasons assigned were the continued presence of yellow fever at Morgan City and Boeuf Station and the warm weather still prevailing.

Respectfully your obt. serv.
S. S. Herrick
Sec.

P.S.

I enclose herewith evidence of the power of attorney possessed by Mr. Ramey, which I hope will prove satisfactory.

S. S. H.

OFFICE OF

Sterns Fertilizer and Chemical Manufacturing Co.

C. M. Soria, Pres't.
Jno. S, Rainey, V. Pres't.
P. Robelot, Sect'y. and Treas.

NO 14 UNION STREET
Post Office Box No. 928.

"Extract" New Orleans, Oct 13 1879

This is to certify that F. W. Rainey Sect & Treas of the Sterns Fertilizer & Chemical Mfg Co was authorized to Receipt for 178 oz due the Sterns Fertilizer and Chemical Mfg by the National Board of Health. as per resolution of the Board of Directors at a meeting held this day.

A true copy from the minutes of said Company.

approved C M Soria. President

F. W. Rainey Sect & Treas.

No. 3403 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Morgan City, La.
Oct. 15, 1879

Parham, Dr. J. W.

Report of Dr. J. W. Parham.

Bul copied.

28

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
OCT 28 1879

Report of Dr. F. N. Parham, Sanitary Inspector, National Board of Health.

From Sept. 3, the date of my appointment as Sanitary Inspector, until Sept. 6 my duty consisted in informing the officers of vessels lying in my district, the 4th, concerning the place in New-Orleans infected with yellow fever, and in cautioning their men about allowing their crews to visit those localities. I was also directed to look out for and report any collection of filth found in the neighborhood of the wharves, to ascertain whether anyone was sick on board vessels or in the neighborhood of their landing, to examine the same and, if suspicious, report to State Board of Health office.

Upon the arrival of Dr. A. W. Bell, I was assigned to new duties. We were taken through steamboats & smaller crafts, given special instruction in the careful examination of boats, for the purpose of putting them in the best sanitary condition and were

furnished by Dr. Bell with written notes of those points to be especially attended to. On Sept. 7 the inspectors began to work under the new instructions.

In being my duty to go on board vessels lying in the 4th dist. and offer inspection with a view to giving a clean bill of health, I will state here the result of my inspection and some of the difficulties under which I have laboured. Most vessels, coming to landing in my district, are foreign and bound for foreign ports.

These being without the jurisdiction of the United States cannot properly be brought under the same regulations as those plying between two United States ports. Dr. Bell instructed me to offer inspection, and it would be well to state with what reception I have met. Some captains have refused to allow inspection, others have given permission, but said they did not wish any

of our certificates, while others have made light of the whole matter. Some have, no doubt, been urged to a refusal by a consciousness of the existence of filth on board, while others, though believing their vessels in a good sanitary condition, have been led to a rejection of the offered inspection by other considerations, such as the fact, that our certificates would never be asked for or, if demanded, not recognized by authorities on the other side of the water. Some of these obstacles were insuperable and at last, with the concurrence of Dr. Bell, I considered the attempt to insist on inspection as fruitless. Notwithstanding these obstacles, I had previously offered inspection to a goodly number of vessels, & to others explained the plan. It is unnecessary to name the vessels, as this report would thereby be unnecessarily

lengthened.

I made an inspection of one steamship, the Muriel, and promised the Captain to come again just before the hour of departure and give him a certificate, if my requirements had been complied with. He failed to let me know when he wanted leave. Another, the John L. Hasbrough, I partially examined, since she was nearly loaded at the time. To this ship I could give no certificate. To one, the Steamship Ceres, I gave a clean bill-of-health, having previously given a thorough inspection of all parts of the vessel from cabin to bilge. It would be unnecessary to state minutely the results of the inspection. I paid particular attention to the cabins, water-closets, forecastle, engine-rooms and the bilge, examining that especially to ascertain the cleanness and odor of the water contained between the ribs on each side of the keelson. What I did not find

in a good sanitary condition, I instructed to have remedied. Not being able to force compliance with my demands for the removal of carpets and attention to other measures recommended by Dr. Bell, I gave a modified certificate. This was an English ship.

Besides these ships, I visited the barges in my district on both sides of the river and, when owners could be found, instructed them to notify the board of health a sufficient time previous to their departure, in order to have an inspection made and a certificate given.

On Wednesday, Sept. 17, I was informed by Dr. S. M. Bemis that I was transferred from New Orleans to Morgan City and would have to leave in company with Dr. J. P. Davidson on the

next morning's train. The object was to establish a fumigation station at some practicable point near Morgan City & between that place and New Orleans. Accordingly, on Thursday, Sept. 18, we left at 8:30 a.m., and [redacted] arrived in Morgan City about 1 P.m. the same day.

In accordance with the request of Dr. S. M. Bemis, of the Nat. Board of Health, the authorities of the Morgan's La. & Texas R. R. had that morning arranged a transfer of passengers, at Ramos Station, a place of a few houses, 4½ miles ~~west~~ East of Morgan City. Dr. Davidson concluded that this would be a very proper place for establishing the disinfecting station. As soon as we arrived in Morgan City we had constructed two canvas tents, 8 ft. sq. & 7 ft. high, with ropes stretched within. Some suitable vessels for burning the sulphur were furnished, and [redacted]

[redacted].

At 8 a.m. on Friday, Sept. 19, we went out to Ramos. A man was engaged to carry the clothing of the gentlemen and a woman to assist the ladies and make all necessary explanations to them in regard to the articles of clothing necessary to be fumigated. At the same time with the man we made arrangements to have the gentlemen disrobe in their room, which was situated in an old saw-mill. With the colored woman we made a similar arrangement for the ladies.

The tents were placed in a position, convenient to the dressing-rooms and I instructed my employées in the manner in which the process was to be carried on. On the arrival of the train from Morgan City at Ramos at 10:30 a.m. we commenced our first fumigation. The operation was conducted in the following manner.

The clothing, wearing apparel & contents of valises and trunks, were hung within the tents in such a way as to permit the sulphurous acid to penetrate most easily. When all were hung up, the sulphur, which had been previously set burning, was placed within the tent at the centre and the entrance closed. The process continued, according to my instructions from Dr. Davidson, for the space of 1/2 hour, by the watch, from the time the opening was closed.

Some discretion had to be used in regard to the articles of wearing apparel demanded for fumigation. Dr. Davidson considered that the underclothing of gentlemen and also of ladies could not with a proper respect for decency be asked for: Besides, women be likely to wear flannel or other woolen under clothing. So, in carrying out my instructions, I have not insisted on linen or cotton goods, unless the latter were particularly favorable to the retention of infections

material, or were very much soiled.
All persons from Morgan City or Berwick City, infected places, whether resident or passing through, were considered proper subjects for fumigation.
An agreement was made with Capt. Pharr, of the Pharr line of steamers, plying between Morgan City and the Teche country, by which his passengers should be exempted from fumigation. In coming down the Teche to Morgan City his boats were to proceed through Berwick Bay (about 1/2 mile wide), stopping at neither place, enter Bayou Boeuf, pass up to the point where Bayou Ramos flows into it, [redacted] called Ramos Station. Here the passengers for New Orleans were put off to take the train. Passengers from New Orleans for the Teche-country went to Morgan City as usual, there taking the steamboat at the wharf.

Over

This arrangement continued until Sept. 25.
At this time the authorities of St. Mary's Parish sent forth their protest to the landing of freight or passengers from Morgan City or Berwick City at any point on the Teche within the parish. Capt. Pharr has been compelled to take off and load freight & receive & discharge passengers at Bayou Boeuf Station, about 7 miles from Morgan City and three miles from Ramos Station. His boats were not allowed to stop at Morgan or Berwick City, going or coming.
Thus, our former plan has not been materially interfered with except in this particular, that the boat violates the former agreement on the morning upon which the last arrangement went into effect.
On Sept. 26 some suspicious cases of fever appeared in the Boeuf settlement.
I went down, at the request of Dr. Davidson, to investigate, finding three cases of genuine, & maliguant yellow fever.
A knowledge of the existence of this fever

spread up the Teche and a strict system of non-intercourse, it was feared, would soon be inaugurated against Morgan City, Bayou Boeuf & Berwick City. On Friday, Oct. 3, Drs. Davidson & Mitchell came to Bayou Boeuf for the purpose of making some arrangement, by which safety would be ensured and commerce not impeded.

The ~~arrangement~~ plan was worked out in a meeting held in New Orleans on Oct. 5 & composed of Drs. Benisp, Bee, Mitchell, Herrick, Davidson & Mr. Hutchinson, ~~Superintendent~~ Manager of Morgan's R. R. The result of the conference was telegraphed to the Parish Board of Health of St. Mary Parish. The arrangement was accepted by the boats and went into effect on Monday, Oct. 6 & was as follows:—

The boat was to come down the Teche & proceed directly (without stopping anywhere outside the Teche) to Ramos, there depositing her passengers & their baggage and the mail

to go to New Orleans; she was then to go back to Morgan City, land at the Southern end of the wharf, as far as possible from infection, there unload, reload, proceed back to Ramos, take on the passengers left there for the Teche by the train; she was then to go on up the Teche without stopping at Morgan City or Berwick City. The passengers to & from Morgan City continued under the same restrictions as at first established. As a matter of ~~the~~ precaution, I was directed to go on board the boats to supervise the disinfection of them, Mr. A.M. Levy being directly commissioned to do it & see the work attended to. All carpeting has been at my direction removed from the boats and the captains requested to carry such woolen goods only as be absolutely needed, and these were put in a closed room and fumigated

under the direction of Mr. Levy. I directed the Captain to have boiled at his earliest convenience all washable goods he was compelled to carry. The water closets were directed to be thoroughly cleansed first and afterwards disinfected with copperas-water. The holds of the boats have been carefully examined, especially the bilge and the water contained between the ribs. When the dunnage boards did not permit an examination an opening was made and the water of the bilge tested as to its clearness and odor. If there was much water and not clean, I directed the Captain for the first to have copperas thoroughly scattered throughout and to have the bilge washed out with clean water when his boat was in motion. Mr. Levy had the sprinkling attended to. The decks we had washed with copperas water. All our requirements were cheerfully carried out and we have been as-

sisted in every way by the officers of the boat. The wharves have been well sprinkled with the Copperas water, one quart to a pailful of water. A watchman is stationed on the wharf to prevent any other persons, than those compelled to do so in attending to the loading and unloading of freight, from coming within a certain distance of the landing.

On Oct. 8 the Parish Board of Health passed a resolution, compelling a transfer of freight at the Quarantine station, just above Berwick City & prohibiting the boat from Morgan City and the one from up the Teche from passing the line. Capt. Pharr disregarded the resolution, caused his boats to pass on up the Teche without stopping at any point in the Parish of St. Mary but landing passengers and freight at

some point in the Parish of Iberia. A meeting was called and the board rescinded its former resolution and now the arrangement as first promulgated by the conference in New Orleans is in force.

To-day, Oct. 10, a small boat the Alberta, took the passengers ~~down~~ up to the Ramos and returned with those for the Teche to a point just above Berwick City, there transferring them to the regular Teche packet.

There are two regular packets, the "Era 10" & the "Mary Lewis" which run on alternate days. These have both been visited and put in good sanitary condition according to the details above mentioned.

Oct. 15. The arrangement above described is still in force. The fumigation at Ramos is still carried on. No new cases of Yellow Fever, except one light case and some 2 suspicious cases, have appeared in Morgan City since 3rd inst. The out took

at present is very favorable as regards the health of the place.

~~It now~~ ~~has~~ 16 cases and 6 deaths have appeared in Centreville, near Franklin up to date. In the Bayou Boeuf settlement 48 cases & 16 deaths have appeared to date. At Lafourche Crossing there have been several cases and at least one death. Dr. Davidson has reported upon the fevers near Labadieville and at Tigerville. I have mentioned these facts as interesting and relevant though not a necessary part of my report. I have made a special report concerning the outbreak of fever at Bayou Boeuf Station.

I have in my note-book the names of about 115 persons whose clothing has been fumigated at Ramos Station. I have considered ~~an examination~~ a list of these as being out of place in a report

of this kind. It may be well to state that of most of these passengers I obtained information by the following questions:-

Name? Ever had Yellow Fever? If not, where were you during the Epidemic of 1878? Where are you going? If to New Orleans, where do you expect to reside?

I have recorded the answers to these questions. The object of them is obvious.

In conclusion I would most cordially commend the gentlemanly spirit of accommodation manifested by the officers of Morgan's R.R. all from Superintendent down to Engineers & Brakemen showing the officers of the Nat. Board of Health uniform kindness and politeness.

Very respectfully Submitted
Dr. F. W. Parham
Sanitary Inspector
Nat. Board of Health

Morgan City,
Oct. 15, 1879

No. 34·84 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Morgan City La
Oct 26, 1879.

Parham Dr F.W.

Com addressed to Dr J.P. Davidson & forwarded by Dr Bemis, being a report on Bayou Boeuf & Berwick

(Inclosing box for Dr Sternberg)

To Dr Smith 11/3/79 File 11/6/79

Bul. 2

(copied.)

1

NOV -1 1879
OF HEALTH.

34884

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
NOV -1 1879

Morgan City, Oct. 26-79

Dr. J. P. Davidson:

Dear doctor:

The account of cases which I wrote yesterday will give you a correct idea of the situation at Bayou Boeuf.

The first eight cases I examined in person; the seven following I did not see but obtained information regarding them from what I considered a reliable source.

Case no 1. Was doing very well, but was restless. There was some reason to fear that suppression of urine will occur as he had passed a very small quantity of water for 36 hours.

Case no 3. Was free from fever; pulse 52; doing well in every respect.

Case no. 7. This was decidedly the sick-
est person I saw. She was a little
colored girl, aged 9, who lived in a
house where at least five had
previously suffered and gotten well of
Yellow Fever. She at the time (2 P.M.)
that I saw her complained of no pain,
more than a headache. her eyes were
injected as most negroes' eyes are tongue
coated, though not typical temperature 104
pulse not very strong but regular, 180
per minute. This case was situated
about one mile from the railroad (N)
& on the west side of the Bayou.
The other cases need no further re-
marks.

Cases 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 13, 14 & 15 can
all be thrown out of the account of
cases liable to produce infection.-
Cases 8 may be considered in doubt with
the probability <u>against</u> Yellow Fever-
Cases 11 & 12 I did not see, but from
what I hear I judge them to be mild

cases of Yellow Fever. They are both situated at least a mile from the railroad.

I feel justified in summarizing as follows:-

Cases that may be considered not yet out of danger, possibly infectious (1, 7, 11, 12)	4
Cases out of danger and by no means infectious (2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15)	10
Doubtful	1
Total	15

Case no 3, Mrs. Moore, I consider out of danger, but her case is not so far advanced as to preclude the possibility of a relapse from imprudence.

I have endeavored to be as minute as the circumstances of my visit would allow. I have tried to present my report in such a way that you might draw your own conclusions as to the propriety of withdrawing quarantine restrictions. I will as far as possible try to keep you informed regarding the

progress of the cases here mentioned & as to any others that may arise.

The condition in Morgan City is very favorable I think to the early coming of Morgan's Ships, an event which is greatly desired on all sides.
I have on hand now three cases, which have been reported as yellow fever.
One came from Berwick City after a week's residence there last Saturday (not yesterday) evening & was taken sick early last Sunday morning. This case does not properly belong to Morgan City. He is now on the 8th day, though not yet out of danger. My two other cases were taken Monday last and have been convalescent for 48 hours. They are entirely out of danger. I understand there was another case, but it has not been reported. Please consider this item confidential until you hear from me further about it -

There was one death night before last. The individual came from Bayou Bourg, but I believe contracted developed the fever here. There was some doubt expressed about the case. I believe she was apparently doing well, was free from fever and died without cause that could be ascertained.

As regards Berwick, Dr. Broadduss announces the absence of Yellow fever, considering the convalescents, I suppose, as not in the true sense of the word Yellow Fever. He expects to leave the place tomorrow.

I understand that the fever has disappeared in Centreville. Would telegraph for information did I not think you were in communication with physicians there.

At Lafourche crossing, I am

informed, there was a death of the telegraph operator from Yellow Fever. How true the report may be I cannot say. I have been unable to obtain official information, but I came into a knowledge of the fact and thought it my duty to report.

Doctor, I have been asked to make as strong a report as possible. This I have endeavored to do, not that I might please any one or company, but that I might as far as consistent with the facts favor the removal of quarantine restrictions.

This place is dependent for its prosperity on the business which the Morgan Ships bring here. Many are out of employment and anxiously waiting the coming in of the ships. If nothing happens to spread the fever, the ships could as safely come here as to N.O. in a few days. I urge them here to report every case, positively Yellow Fever, be-

leaving this in the long run the wisest course.

The thermometer yesterday and the day before showed a temperature at 8 a.m of 55°F. To day the marking is 60°.

The fumigation is carried on at the Ranos under the unfavorable circumstances. I fear some one will take cold. If all would bring a change of clothing it could be easily managed, but some do not do this and have to remain undressed. I have not felt justified in getting a stove. I shall continue the process until I am ordered to stop -

Tell Dr. Benils I will send the "dust" as soon as it is prepared.

Hoping that I have not been too profuse

I am

Yours respectfully

Dr. F. W. Parham -

No. 3500 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Morgan City La
Oct 30, 1879

St Clair C.H. Mayor

Calls attention to a letter in Bulletin from D. J. P. Davidson rel. to Morgan City which he states contains statements utterly false & asks that a correct statement now in preparation by them be allowed space in the Bulletin.

Statement inclosed

Signed by W. H. Gray

I.

7.

NOV 3 1879

copied

Mayor's Office,

CITY HALL,

Morgan City, Louisiana,

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
NOV -3 1879

Oct 30d 1879

Thos. J. Turner
Sec'y. National Bd H - Washington

Sir

In the last issue of the National Health Bulletin I read a letter over the signature of Dr J. P. Davidson containing statements utterly false & calculated to injure our City - and reflecting upon the people and authorities of this City alike - We are preparing a true & correct statement of the case with affidavits thereto - will your Board in simple justice to us publish them - please answer at once as we will not rest untile this affair is properly ventilated - Very Respectfully

C. W. Fr Clair
Mayor

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
NOV -3 1879

Ed. National Board of Health Bulletin

In your issue of Oct. 25 I notice a report from Inspector Dr. J. P. Davidson in regard to the outbreak of yellow fever in Morgan City which in some particulars is incorrect. Concerning the city hospital the Doctor says:—

> At the close of the epidemic in 1878, a building appropriated in Morgan City as a hospital by the authorities, was closed and the mayor ordered that the building be cleansed and fumigated, and that all the mattresses be burned, this duty being intrusted to one in whom he confided. It appears that the order was totally disregarded, the house remaining as when it was shut up, after the last victim of the fever had been borne to his resting-place. The grave remained not more silent and sealed to the outer and busy world than the hospital. Some time late in the summer, under the expectation that there would be occasion to use the building again for a hospital, it was opened for inspection, and a revolting spectacle was presented to view of man's criminal negligence and indifference in dealing with so subtle, invisible, and malignant a foe as yellow fever.

The above statement is untrue. The whole building was cleansed and thoroughly fumigated with sulphur, under my personal inspection at the close of the epidemic, before it was shut up. The bed-clothing was washed and packed away. Some of the mattresses were burned and others were washed and made over. It is reasonable to suppose that a house after being used as a hospital and shut up for ten months - would not have an odor or roses on being opened, but that there

was any "revolting spectacle" I deny. There were neither "reeky shanks" nor "yellow chapless skulls". ~~but~~ The building was in as good condition as could be expected after its long closure. The Doctor has been misinformed

W. H. Gray M.D.

No. 3526 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Morgan City La
Oct 31, 1879

Parham Dr F.W.

Rel to his acct.
(addressed to Dr S.M.
Bemis & by him forwarded Nov 1 '79)

~~Forward report.~~

Von with a/c.
file

L B. Oct 15/79
11/79 Page 8

OF HEALTH. 1879

Respectfully forwarded
for information
of Board.
S. McPherson

Nov 4 —

3526

NOV - 4
OFFICE

Morgan City, Oct. 31, 1879.

Dr. S. M. Bemiss,
New Orleans:

Dear Doctor:

I send enclosed the vouchers for my expenses at Ramos and for my salary. I have tried to get them in the required form. My blanks for salary not being at hand, I have written out blanks the form as nearly as I could remember.

I have not yet received my check for my first set of vouchers, sent about Oct. 18 to you for your approval. I made out the first set from Sept. 4 to Oct. 18, inclusive, the last including the 19th inst. & to date.

I have not yet received that letter from Dr. Smith of Franklin, regarding the outbreak of Yellow Fever near that Town. I am expecting a reply to my letter to-day. I am

in possession of no information concerning the fever at Centreville, having heard nothing from that point & believing that Dr. Davidson has been in communication with physicians at that place.

Quarantine is virtually abolished in St. Mary Parish, though travel is not yet entirely unimpeded. Boats will take passengers at Morgan City wharf after to-day.

Dr. Smith, Pres. Board of H. of St. Mary Parish telegraphed me yesterday, wishing to know if I considered it safe to raise the Parish Quarantine. I answered, "I consider it safe to raise the Parish Quarantine. Dr. Broaddus's report from Berwick strengthens my opinion." I felt entirely justified in doing this much, since no new case of Yellow Fever was under treatment in either place, except one 4 days old in Berwick, convalescent.

I have just been a citizen of Bayou Boeuf. He informs me that no one of the white people is sick and only several colored people, who are doing well. Of the cases re-

posted by me during the week to Dr. Davidson
none has since died besides Louis Peterson
Since that report was made about six
other cases have been reported by Mr.
Carew. These were merely said to be
cases of fever and it is not at all im-
probable that some were not Yellow Fever.
One at least of the number had ~~not~~ ma-
larial fever, as the course of the fever made
this evident to non-professional persons.
The cases are very mild and the suffer-
ing has not been so great as to demand
my attendance there. The inhabitants mostly
respect me and allow me to see the cases
when I request it, but some are averse to
following the advice of a doctor. When these
last, I gave merely general advice, cau-
tioning them in the necessary particulars, but
giving no medicines. I will try to get as
correct a report as possible from Mr.
Carew of the condition of the sick there now.

Very respectfully
Yours Dr. Fred W. Parham

No. 3627 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Morgan City La
Oct 31, 1879

Levy a. m.

Com^n addressed to
Dr Bemiss & by him
forwarded Nov 1-79

No case of fever reported
since Oct 22-79 — for-
wards 3 sets of vouchers
Wants authority to
distribute what disin-
fectant he has left over.
all vouchers have
gone forward.

I
. 4

NOV 4 1879
OF HEALTH.

Copied

ALBERT M. LEVY. CHAS. CHASSAIGNAC.

A. M. LEVY & CO.,

— DEALERS IN —

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, ETC.,

FRONT STREET, THREE DOORS FROM EVERETT.

3527

Morgan City, La. Oct 31st 1879

Dr S. M. Benniss
Secy Board Health
Dr Sir

Your letter 27th to hand also map Morgan City which I will complete & forward to you at once. There has not been a new case of fever reported since 22nd Oct.

I herewith forward you three setts vouchers in order, which you can forward & approve this is all bills that I have out, the Notary fees are gratis which is quite an item.

I also send you report of Dr Broaddus handed me this morning he expects to leave tomorrow.

I would have had the Morgan City report, but it is difficult to get a full report, the President & secretary are out of town I will endeavor to get as correct a report as possible & also prepare the map. The Board of Health work very poorly & I have been compelled to do all the work & if things go wrong the community lay blame on me.

3527

so things are very unsatisfactory. It is my intention to make my report to the Board of Health & then resign, as there is no amount can pay me for this disagreeable work.

I have a few barrels of Lime & Copperas & one bbl Sulphur on hand, which I will distribute to the citizens after the cold weather for disinfecting purposes. I will distribute it economically in order that it may go through the town, if you desire you can send me the authority in writing giving me control of the disinfectants as a representative of Sub Board without pay, & I will only distribute as I think best, please let me hear from you in regard to this. I am anxious to see this place kept in perfect order, as I do not wish to be present another summer as this has been.

All vouchers have gone forward now & there is nothing remaining but to send you report & bills. Trusting that you will favor me with an early reply. I am

Truly & Respectfully

A. M. Levy

No. 3599 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La

Nov 4, 1879

Vinton G. H

Gives his experience in yellow fever cases during a permanent residence of 41 years in New Orleans.

Bull

Lib

8 [illegible]

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED NOV -8 1879

Sanitary Information Wanted

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
NOV -8 1879

New Orleans, Nov. 4, 1879

To the National Board of Health,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

In compliance with the above request of your honorable association, I take the liberty of giving you some of my experience of yellow fever in New Orleans, during a permanent residence here of forty one years.

From what I have seen, read, and heard, I am satisfied that these yellow fever epidemics are of foreign and domestic origin, and in both cases, are attributable to the same cause, and that is the concentrated accumulation of filth, which during a long heated term, will decompose and emit a foul gas or vapor that poisons the air and the blood of those who breathe it.

The worst case of imported fever we have had here, was in 1853. That was clearly traced to a sailing vessel from Rio Janeiro, with a

cargo of coffee and hides, and the plague first broke out in New Orleans among the men who unloaded the vessel. It was credited to the ship that she had but recently brought a cargo of slaves from the coast of Africa to Rio Janeiro, and that many of the slaves had died on the voyage, and that the foul gases of their bodies had impregnated every plank in the hold of the ship. There is no doubt, that this foul vapor or gas will furnish all the necessary ingredients, under a burning sun, to get up a first class epidemic of Yellow fever. The same crowding of a large number of pilgrims on a ship, who have to be stowed away below deck during a storm, will also produce all the required elements for a first class epidemic of cholera. I have heard of a case of this kind, where a party of pilgrims from Calcutta to Aden, on their way to Mecca, were kept down below during a storm for nearly three days. When they were let up they came rushing on deck like a whirlwind, and along with them came rushing up a stench

that was strong enough to spring the mainmast. On inspection of the under decks, several dead bodies were found, who had died of the Asiatic cholera which soon spread throughthe ship, and took off several of the pilgrims every day until the ship reached Aden. These pilgrims, or what remained of them, carried the cholera to Mecca, where they communicated the epidemic to other pilgrims from the coast of the Mediterranean sea.

A vast number of other cases could be cited to show the foreign origin of these epidemics; but that would not prove they were not of domestic origin also. The same ingredients that will make a whiskey punch in Havana will make one in New Orleans or any other place.

As I have endeavored to show that these epidemics may be imported, I will now show how they may be got up for domestic use. In the first place, it will be well to fully understand that New Orleans is built on a low marsh, with a slight inclination of the ground from the river. The only drainage we have

is surface drainage of the gutters, which are drained into crop canals dug about a mile from the river, and these canals are connected with other drainge canals that lead into lake Pontchartrain, and that the waters of this lake, will sometimes, during a strong easterly wind, back up and flood the rear portions of the city. The waters in these canals are stagnant, and are little better than cesp pools, and emit a foul odor which spreads wherever the wind blows it.

Now as we have no underground sewers or drainage, it will not be difficult to understand that we have no escape for the foecal matter deposited in our privies or vaults, and no way of getting rid of it except by emptying it by the vidangeurs or night men. As the emptying has been entirely left to the tenants or landlords, you can easily understand that a large portion of this work has been sadly neglected. The consequence is, that our soil in the city is saturated with the foul gas of this foecal matter, and during a long heated term we have all the necessary ingredients for an epidemic of Yellow fever; and I am satisfied

that in 1878 we got up one that beat Havana that year.

There was an attempt to trace the epidemic in New Orleans in 1878, to the steamship Emily B. Souder; but the attempt was too weak to stand. Only one case came off the E. B. Souder that year, and he died a few days after landing. It was two or three weeks after he died before another case appeared in the city, and that was in a far distant part of the city from the first case, and no communication could be traced between the first and second case.

When the yellow fever epidemic of 1878 broke out, our scientific doctors set up a howl about the filthy condition of our streets and gutters, but said nothing about the privies or the pestilential holes on the Levee which were used by the public officials to dump garbage in, and was of itself enough to poison every steamboat man who came to New Orleans. It was suggested to these learned doctors, that no old resident of New Orleans with perceptive faculties enough to sewe a chicken to go to roost with, could fail to perceive that ninety

per cent of the foul odors that permeated the stores and dwellings in New Orleans were clearly traceable to the foul odors arising from the vaults and pestilence breeding holes; and as these savans had failed to make any new discoveries in their particular branch of science for the last three hundred years, it was time that the scientific chemist was called in to diagnose the case. Since that time professor Doremus of New Jersey, has testified in a poisoning case, that the doctors, as a class, know less of chemistry than any other class of men in the world. The question then comes up, if they do not know anything of chemistry what do they know? Since then, it appears that your honorable body, have called on the New York scientists for aid, information and counsel, on this important sanitary subject. This is a good sign; keep on that track, and you will no doubt learn something about the subject in less than three hundred years.

It may be a matter of astonishment to you, that our local state and city

governments do nothing to remedy the bad sanitary condition of New Orleans. The reason is, as far as the last ten or twelve years are concerned, are that our local governments have been in the hands of the most unscrupulous lot of carpet bag thieves that we have any record of, followed by another lot of unscrupulous scallawags that are not much better. The principal occupation of our officials is to speculate on carpet bag bonds, issued in the name of the State, and in the name of the city, for which the State and city have nothing to show except debts, and which have impoverished the people to such an extent that they are utterly incapable of undertaking any great public work. The only good, practical sanitary work done in New Orleans, in 1879, has been done by a public spirited body of men, called an "Auxiliary Sanitary Association," who have worked without pay, and have done much good, in spite of our officials, and so-called Board of Health.

8/

Hoping that you will succeed in accomplishing some good practical results from your noble and public spirited work,

I remain,

Your Respectfully

E. O. Vinton.

3594

No. 3765 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Aux. San. Assn

New Orleans La

Nov 13, 1879

Tenner Edwd

addressed to Dr A. N. Bell stating that the above Assn is friendly to the N. B. H. — that it endorses "National Supervision of Quarantine both Maritime & Inland."

Bd

25

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED NOV 25 1879

OFFICE OF THE
New Orleans Auxiliary Sanitary Ass'n.
ROOM No. 4,
OVER MORGAN'S R. R. OFFICE,
Corner Natchez & Magazine Sts.

3165

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
NOV 25 1879

New Orleans, November 13th 1879

Dr. A. N. Bell.
Inspector National Board of Health.

My Dear Sir

I fear that the hurried conversation we had together just before your departure from this City, may have left the impression on your mind that the N Orleans Auxiliary Sanitary Association is inimical to the National Board of Health. If you will do me the favor to perusse the enclosed address read before the Executive Committee of the Association at the meeting held Nov 8. which was adopted by an unanimous vote as the views of our Association it will disabuse your mind of the impression.

I can see no remedy for the evils we suffer from except in a national supervision of quarantine both maritime and inland.

Up to the time of your arrival in this city there had been no inspection of river Steamers but, under your direction and supervision, the rules and regulations devised by the National Board of Health was soon in thorough and smooth working order, and the newly appointed Sanitary inspectors – unfamiliar with the duty, quickly comprehended the principles and method of the inspections. In some cases, of quarantine of

OFFICE OF THE
New Orleans Auxiliary Sanitary Ass'n.
ROOM No. 4,
OVER MORGAN'S R. R. OFFICE,
Corner Natchez & Magazine Sts.

ANB

New Orleans, ... 18

(2)

the barbarous shot-gun species, the certificates of health, given at this port were considered of no value – invest the National Board with plenary power, extend their authority uniformly throughout the country, giving it entire control over maritime and inland quarantine, and so frame the rules and regulations as to "secure the greatest amount of" "protection with the least possible interference with travel" "and traffic" – and all local obstruction will cease."

I hope to have the pleasure of meeting you at Nashville on 18th inst

Very truly Yours

Edward Fenner

No. 3766 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Morgan's La + Tex R.R. & Steamship Co.

New Orleans La

Nov 1, 1879

Whitney + Co Chas a Managers

addressed to Dr. A. N. Bell expressing the appreciation of the Company of his efforts in inspections of steamers &c &c.

Bd

25

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED NOV 25 1879

OFFICE OF MORGAN'S LA. & TEXAS RAILROAD & STEAMSHIP CO.

All Rates, regular or special, are subject to change or revision, at the pleasure of the Agents, and all special rates or contracts expire with the year, unless otherwise provided. When special rates are offered, notice of acceptance must be given at once, or they will be considered void.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO.,
MANAGERS.

C. A. WHITNEY,
A. C. HUTCHINSON.

New Orleans, Nov 1st 1879

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
NOV 25 1879
REGISTERED

3766

DR. A.N. BELL,

INSPECTOR, NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH,

NEW ORLEANS.

DEAR SIR:

LEARNING YOU ARE ABOUT TO RETURN NORTH, WE DESIRE TO EXPRESS TO YOU OUR APPRECIATION OF YOUR EARNEST AND SUCCESSFUL EFFORTS, AS THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NATIONAL BOARD, DETAILED FOR THE SPECIAL PURPOSE, IN THE ADOPTION AND MAINTAINENCE OF THEIR RULES AND REGULATIONS APPERTAINING TO STEAMERS AND OTHER VESSELS ENGAGED IN THE TRAFFIC BETWEEN INFECTED AND NON-INFECTED PORTS.

YOUR PERSONAL ATTENTION TO THE VARIOUS DETAILS IN THE INSPECTION OF STEAMERS, AND THE CARE EXERCISED IN TEACHING SUBORDINATE INSPECTORS IN THE PERFORMANCE OF SUCH DUTIES, WE THINK GAVE THE MOST PRACTICAL RESULTS, FOR WE FOUND THE LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITIES ON THE TEXAS COAST PLACED GREAT RELIANCE ON THESE EFFORTS, AND DECLINED MODIFYING OR REMOVING RESTRICTIONS UNLESS THE STEAMERS AND THEIR CARGOES WERE SUBJECTED TO THESE INSPECTIONS.

WE BELIEVE THE MORE COMPLETE AND THOROUGH APPRECIATION OF THE MEASURES YOU ADOPTED-WHICH MUST FOLLOW THE EXPERIENCE OF THE PRESENT SEASON- WILL SPEEDILY RELIEVE OUR COAST COMMERCE OF MANY OF THE SERIOUS COMPLICATIONS WHICH WERE ENTAILED BY THE RESTRICTIONS OF THE PAST SUMMER.

WE HOPE AND TRUST THE NEXT CONGRESS WILL INVEST IN THE NATIONAL BOARD, OR SOME SIMILAR ORGANIZATION, THE AUTHORITY AND POWER TO ENFORCE A THOROUGH AND DEFINITE SYSTEM OF REGULATIONS, WHICH WILL NOT ONLY GOVERN ALL ALIKE, BUT DEPRIVE EACH INDIVIDUAL PORT OR TOWN OF THE RIGHT TO EXERCISE THESE ABSOLUTE POWERS, WHICH, AS THE EXPERIENCE OF THE PAST TWO SEASONS HAS ILLUSTRATED, HAVE OFTEN BEEN USED TO ENCOURAGE OTHER VIEWS AND INTERESTS THAN THOSE APPERTAINING TO THE HEALTH OF THEIR COMMUNITIES.

HENCE, IT SEEMS CLEAR, THAT, TO AVOID THE CLASHING OF SUCH LOCAL INTERESTS, THE ONLY POSSIBLE RELIEF, ATTAINABLE, IS TO PLACE THE POWER WITH THOSE WHO ARE LIKELY TO REMAIN FREE FROM, AND ABOVE THE INFLUENCE OF ALL INDIVIDUAL OR LOCAL INTERESTS.

Yours truly

Chas A Whitney Kings

No. 3767 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La
Nov 15, 1879

Devron Gustavus
631 Royal St.
addressed to Dr C.B. White
stating he cannot
meet the N.B. H & A.P.H.A.
at Nashville but
gives views upon the
subject of y. f. as
to its introduction into
N.O.

25
2

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
RECEIVED
NOV 25 1879

NATIONAL BOARD RECEIVED
NOV 25 1879
SECRETARY

1

New Orleans Nov 15th 1879

Dr C. B. White,

Ex President of Board of Health of State of Louisiana, Sanitary director of the New Orleans Sanitary Auxiliary Association and one of its representatives, at the meeting of the National Health Association. etc

Dear Doctor

I shall not be able to attend the important meetings of the Health Association and National Board of Health next week in Nashville. Taking a great interest in the deliberations that shall take place there and then, I take the liberty of entrusting to your care my views on "The Yellow fever Epidemic of 1878", and on a National Board of Health

— " —

In my opinion, the introduction and spread of Yellow fever, in New Orleans, last year, and perhaps this year, was due to incompetency of the Quarantine Officer in charge of the Mississippi Station, and still greater incompetency or Carelessness (in giving instructions and furnishing necessary apparatus) of the President or Executive Officer of the Board of Health. During the summer of 1879, an effort, to cover the "Murderous blunder" of last year, annoyed commerce by prolonging quarantine detention, without

any improvement in the method of examination, purification or disinfection of vessels, until rebuke for filth and imperfect work, both in the Quarantine Hospital and on vessels, came from the National Sanitary Inspectors.
Had it not been that it was only last year that we had had a general epidemic, and the general disinfection carried on so energetically by the Citizens' New Orleans Sanitary Association another equally terrible epidemic would have visited our City.
In defence of the State Board of Health I must say that they are not responsible for the selection of the Mississippi Quarantine Station Physicians. The laws of Louisiana give the appointment of the two physicians to the Governor of the state, and that official almost invariably bestows these important ~~duties~~ positions to political adventurers or to objects of Charity without any regard to capacity, the sole object being to confer a claim to the salaries $5000 and $2500 to his friends. The Board of Health cannot have the same removed without the Governor's condescension - such was the result of an attempt to have the present Quarantine physician removed.

— " —

For the reasons above set forth, I offer

the following Considerations, on the subject of a National Board of Health:

The National Board of Health should and must be maintained, by all the Powers vested in Congress.

It should consist of an Executive Committee residing in or about Washington City - who might be the chief Medical Officers of the various branches of the government.

The National Board of Health, besides the above named Executive should consist of One to three delegates from each State of the Union (said delegation to be selected in the various States as their respective legislatures may see proper) who will hold at stated times regular meetings and issue all Rules & Regulations which must be uniform for all the States, to prevent the introduction into any part of the United States of Yellow fever Cholera, Small Pox or any other Contagious or infectious diseases -

The above rules to be carried out by the Executive Committee, or the employees of the Board without any change, until the following meeting; ~~when~~ in a case of urgency telegraphic communication with ~~the~~ all the State Members, and ~~the~~ the approval of two thirds of them may ~~and~~ allow

the rules to be suspended -

— " —

The State Board of Health should be, really a Board of Health for the State of Louisiana, Having nothing nothing to do with Quarantine matters which should all be entrusted to the National Board

It is a National uniform quarantine, be its restrictions what ever they may be, can do no possible harm to the special interest of any State, city ~~and~~ or individual, and would relieve the State Board of the difficulty of trying to please the mercenary, ~~and~~ or the over zealous advocates of non intercourse, or any other system of protection.

— " —

The State Board, with its revenues from the Recording of Births, deaths Marriages etc, can defray all necessary salaries, for real or useful Officers or employees -

It should be the duty of the State Board to gather all the Vital Statistics not only of this city but all towns or Parishes in this State, and to see that each ~~town~~ town or Parish is provided with a local Board, having charge of the Vital Statistics, and superintending ~~all~~ the enforcement of all sanitary ordinances -

All ~~the~~ above Local Boards, should report to the State or Central Board.-

In New Orleans, and perhaps a few other cities of the State, a ~~special~~ local Board should exist to carry out works of purification, sanitation and disinfection as was done this year by the Noble Volunteer New Orleans Sanitary Auxiliary association; and to that or similar organization should New Orleans or other large cities of ~~the~~ Louisiana, appropriate the funds necessary for inspection and disinfecting of streets and premises.

— " —

Item No 2 Quarantine in the hands of the National Board of Health, would no doubt be free from all charges to the shipping, and would, then, be viewed in its proper light: "A work of Humanity" not one "fee making and extortion" as now considered by the majority of those who are at present compelled to fill the empty coffers of the ~~State~~ Board of Heath of the State of Louisiana

Yours Respectfully
Gustavus Devron
M.
631 Royal St

No. 3780 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La
Nov 14, 1879

Herrick Dr S.S.

Answers to questions on Mem. rel. to Natl Pub Health Organization. See Bul # 19

25
2

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
RECEIVED
NOV 25 1879

NOV 25 1879
OF HEALTH

To the interrogatories proposed in No. 19 of the National Board of Health Bulletin for the consideration of Sanitarians, I would respectfully submit the following views:

(1) Is it desirable that there should be in the United States at the present time any form of public health organization?

Answer – Decidedly yes, for the following reasons: (a) The need of some such organization was felt years ago by Sanitarians, and the result was the formation of the American Public Health Association, a voluntary body now recognized as an important and permanent institution. (b) The great epidemic of 1878 occasioned a general demand for a national health organization clothed with the forms of law, and the National Board of Health, created by Congress, has more than fulfilled the expectations of its friends and the public generally.

(2) If this question be answered in the affirmative, what should be the form and duties of such organization, exclusive of matters pertaining to quarantine?

Answer – The organization of the National Board of Health fulfills the requirements of form. Its duties, aside from quarantine, should be the promotion of public hygiene by (a) original investigation of the

causes and experimentation upon the prophylaxis of preventable diseases, followed by publication of the results; (b) by the use of funds, placed at its immediate disposal, for the repression of sudden outbreaks of disease of an epidemic character, particularly cholera and yellow fever; (c) by the gathering and dissemination of intelligence pertaining to sickness and death throughout the world, especially as regards diseases of a preventable nature; (d) by popularizing knowledge in matters relative to public hygiene.

(3) Is it desirable that there shall be any national supervision of quarantine, either maritime or inland or both?

Answer — Yes, of both.

(4) If such system of supervision be considered expedient, how far should it extend, and should it be carried on by the national public health organization, or by some other department of the government?

Answer — As to extent, it should include (a) frequent inspection of local quarantine establishments, together with reports thereon and recommendation of measures for improvement; (b) the furnishing of suitable quarantine establishments where state or local authorities fail to make proper provision, but consent to the national establishment. It is questionable whether the general government has power to

confer actual authority in such matters; and it is probable that the judicious exercise of counsel and persuasion would achieve satisfactory results, if we may judge from the experience of 1879. In my opinion, no other department of the government is so well adapted for such service as the national public health organization, composed mainly of medical men.

(5) What are the methods by which the national supervision proposed can best be carried out, in order to secure the greatest amount of protection with the least possible interference with travel and traffic?

Answer — The lessons of experience will form the basis of a system of rules, subject to revision under further experience, which rules will apply as uniformly as varying circumstances may admit, to both maritime and inland quarantine. The success of these rules depends upon their adaptability to the objects aimed at and their general adoption by local authorities. Such adoption of a uniform system of rules would be greatly influenced by knowledge that the coöperation and assistance of the national organization depended on it in all cases; and that the rejection of the rules by any community would result in its being

treated as foreign territory, in a sanitary sense, by other communities. These rules should be administered, by consent of parties interested, through supervisors appointed by the national health organization, in the exercise of advice rather than authority.

N. Orleans,
Nov. 14, 1879.

S. S. Herrick, M.D.

No. 3885 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

7th Dist.

New Orleans La

Nov 30, 1879

Sweeny Dr. S.

Report as to census — health of locality mortality statistics &c

D. G.

6

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED DEC 6 1879

NOTED IN BULLETIN

DATE Dec. 9th

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
DEC 6 1879
OF HEALTH.

Dear Doctor

At the instance of Prof S. M. Bemis Member of the National Board of Health I report the following viz 7th Dist New Orleans State Carrollton La as per last Census 1870 the Population of this place is Whites 3153.
Blacks 3342
Total 6495
Health of this locality good no epidemic prevailing. Weather cool and damp with slight frosts at night. Wind N. E. When these conditions are present the following diseases have been met with during the week.

Ending Nov 29-79

Consumption	Hemorrhagic	1 *
"	acute	1 *
"	proper	1
Remittent	Fever	11
Catarrhal	"	11
"	Pneumonia	11
Tonsilitis	acute	5
"	chronic (follicular)	11 *
Nos.	fatal	11 *

I have reported only those diseases that found in your tabulated form

7th Dist N.C. Fa
Nov 30 1879

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 3957 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Carrollton La
Decr 6, 1879

Henry D. S. L.

Mortality Report.

Bul. D G

11

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
DEC 11 1879

NOTED IN BULLETIN
DATE Dec. 12th.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

3954

[Carrollton La
Post marked]

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
DEC 11 1879
OF HEALTH.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Yours Doctor The Report for the week ending Dec 6-1879 is as follows,

Catarrhal Fever	6
Facial Neuralgia	2
Abdominal "	2
Puerperal Fever	4
Fatal cases	

Temperature for the week slightly higher than previous week; with dense fogs at night rendering the atmosphere cold and clammy until late in the day. General health of this district (7) remarkably good. Wind mostly S.E, One Sunday there was some

thundering with lightning flashes during the early part of friday night so that on the day the weather is cooler and clear

Most Respectfully
Your obt Serv't
S. L. Cummings

Dec 6-79

No. 4038 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Carrollton La (New Orleans)
Decr 13, 1879

Henry Dr S.L.

Sends health report of 7th Dist.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Bul

18

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
DEC 18 1879

NOTED IN BULLETIN.
DATE Dec. 23d.

4038

S.L. HENRY, M.D.
2nd DISTRICT,
New Orleans

Carrollton

THE ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
DEC 18 1879
OF HEALTH

Dear Doctor

The following is the Report for the week ending Dec 13th 1879

Remittent Fever	3
Catarrhal "	3
Tonsilitis acute	2
Parotitis	2
Mastitis	1
Paraplegia	1
Uterine Epithelioma	1
Fatal none	

Weather cold and damp Mid E- and A.E. Temperature in the Office with fire in adjoining room 55° at this date

Respectfully &c
D. L. Bossenger M.D.

Dec 13th 79

No. 4080 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Morgan City La

, 1879

Watkins D W.H.
N.B.H Inspector.

Reporting progress to
Dr Bemis who forwards
the letter together with
inclosure of #3752
acct. of Geo. Brandt

with notice of Prof
Gamgee's lecture in M.O.
Decr 20/79

J.

20

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
DEC 20 1879

4080

BOARD
DEC 20 79
OF HEALTH.

Morgan City La.

Dr S M Bemiss
Dear Doctor.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

I arrived in Franklin on Wednesday at 3 PM. The weather was threatening, and during the night it rained very hard nor did it stop raining until thursday morning. On friday morning Dr Gates and myself started for Cypremort and investigated the state of affairs in that neighborhood. We had to continue our ride until we were in two miles of Jeanerettes in order to see Dr Maguire. From him I received very valuable information. On satur-

day, although it rained very hard, Dr Smith accompanied me to Centreville where we met Drs Abbay and Allen and learned every thing possible in regard to the outbreak of fever there - On Sunday at 1 o'clock I reached Morgan City. met Dr Mise the Mayor, Editor of the newspaper and Council and had an informal meeting and stated my object in making the visit. I was soon received cordially after explaining away certain misunderstandings brought about by certain publications - I was invited to attend a meeting of the city officials today at 8 PM and addressed the council

on the duty of the hour -
and made suggestions in
regard to the establishment
of a board of health which
could act through the winter
I feel certain that my efforts
have not been in vain and
a mass meeting of the citizens
has been called for friday
night and they insist on my
presence - I went this
morning to Pattersonville, saw
Dr Tarlton, and two cases of
fever now receiving.
Dr is enthusiastic in regard
to preventive measures and
any precaution is being
undertaken to prevent any
chance of hibernating germs
I go down to Bayou Boeuf
tonight on a freight train

and will leave to-day thence until tomorrow at 1 o'clock. I will then go to Lafourche Crossing and from there will go to Napoleonville and Labadieville - returning to the Crossing friday morning. I will then act according to your instructions which I hope to receive at the Crossing - Better telegraph - Should I get no telegram or message will go to New Orleans -

My visits so far have been pleasant, and I hope profitable - I will have a full report ready soon - with Charts of Cypremort & Centreville -

Yours
M H Matthews MD

BOARD
DEC 20 79
OF HEALTH.

OFFICE OF THE

New Orleans Auxiliary Sanitary Ass'n.

NEW ORLEANS, December 15th, 1879.

You are respectfully invited to attend a lecture on "YELLOW FEVER—ITS POSSIBLE EXTINCTION," BY PROFESSOR JOHN GAMGEE, Civil Engineer.

The intrinsic importance of the subject, the ability of the lecturer, his great familiarity with the topic, and the novel and scientific methods suggested, insure a highly interesting and instructive lecture.

It will be given at the Y. M. C. Association Hall, late Armory Hall, No. 87 Camp street, on Saturday, December 20th, 1879, at 8 P. M.

ADMISSION FREE.

Very respectfully,

JOHN C. HENDERSON,

Secretary N. O. Aux. San'y Association.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 4085 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Dear , 1879

Schedule "M" of report on New Orleans showing attendance of pupils in Public Schools.

F. with Solid no.

20

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED DEC 20 1879

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

4085,

Schedule M. Public School buildings.

Table, showing attendance of pupils in the Public Schools, City of New Orleans.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED DEC 22 1879

B = Boys G = Girls
W = White C = Colored.

Name of School	Sex and Race	No. of Departments	Number of Pupils in each department	Total No. of Pupils	Remarks.
Jackson	B. W	6	24. 45. 51. 55. 50-25* 50-40*	340	*Primary half day Sessions
Jackson	G. W.	6	33. 60. 61. 60. 68. 50-42*	374	
Paulding	B. W.	10	26. 37. 40. 46. 44. 38. 55. 56. 59. 40-32*	473	
Clio	B. & G. C	8	32. 38. 40. 38. 45. 60-25* 110. 68	386	
Jefferson *1	B. W.	9	29. 33. 33. 49. 46. 46. 49. 61. 60-22*	428	
Webster	G. W.	9	47. 45. 47. 54. 49. 63. 63. 69. 69.	506	
Franklin	G. W	13	34. 26. 39. 36. 52. 60. 57. 54. 60-26* 64. 70. 60-44* 60-47*	791	
Hill	B. W	11	40. 47. 49. 44. 42. 47. 64. 69. 58. 60. 62	582	
McDonogh *X1	G. W.	16	21. 37. 41. 42. 46. 45. 38. 42. 51. 48. 56. 60. 73. 70. 65. 63.	798	
Sumner	B. C.	7	24. 24. 44. ~~44~~ 49. 70* 60-65*	376	
Edmonia	G. C.	8	25. 26. 26. 31. 49. 54. 80* 60-30*	381	
Metairie Ridge	B & G. W	2	35. 54	89	
Bienville	B. W	15	21. 35. 30. 40. 41. 41. 35. 40. 52. 41. 47. 55. 46. 37. 38.	599	
Rampart *1	G. W	8	20. 24. 46. 43. 50. 42. 57. 57	333	
Rampart *2	B. C.	10	20. 18. 22. 27. 25. 24. 44. 45. 71. 60-46*	402	
Claiborne	G. C.	7	22. 36. 57. 55. 60-33* 60-34* 60-33*	450	
St. Ann	G. W	6	28. 32. 36. 45. 48. 60-25*	274	
St. Philip	B. W	14	25. 29. 29. 28. 41. 43. 42. 55. 62. 62. 68. 69. 81*. 76*	708	

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE U.S.

Table showing attendance of pupils in Public Schools, New Orleans

B = Boys. G = Girls. W = White C = Colored * Primary departments, with 1/2 day session for each

Name of School	Sex & Race	No. of Teachers	Number of pupils under each teacher or department	Total No. of pupils	Remarks
Barracks	G. W	7	28. 45. 51. 42. 60. 61. 51.	338	
Fillmore	B & G. W	16	15. 25. 20. 20. 38. 25. 27. 44. 46. 41. 43. *80. *88. 55. 68. *70	705	
McDonogh *9	B & G. W	10	24. 32. 22 52. 30. 53. 47. 62. 71. 73.	466	
LaHarpe	B & G. C	7	25. 30. 32. 37. 34. 79. 72.	309	
McDonogh *2	G. W.	12	44. 49. 48. 58. 54. 57. 53. 52. 54. 60. 64. 64	655	
McDonogh *3	B. W.	12	26. 37. 33. 44. 44. 42. 51. 40. 60. 65. 62. 54. *31	609	
Marigny	B & G. C.	7	27. 15. 40. 42. 55. 60. *22 40. *39	360	
McCarthy	B. W	10	15. 31. 31 34. 34. 43. 39. 47. 47. 62.	383	
Washington *1	B. W	9	24. 40. 40. 50. 52. 54. 52. 50. 46.	408	
Elmira	B & G. C	2	33. 60. *34	127	
Nancrede	B & G. W	2	40. 60. *49	149	
Dauphine	B & G. C	3	27. 42. 65	134	
Tonsthantian	B & G. W	2	37. 29	66	
Gentilly	B & G. W	1	40.	40	
Fulton	B & G. C.	4	23. 30. 32. 32. 48. 52	217	
Laurel	B. W	8	29. 37. 47. 39. 54. 54. 60. 62.	382	
McDonogh *1	G. W	8	30. 34. 35. 46. 40. 53. 57. 60. *32	389	
McDonogh *8	B. W	10	30. 35. 36. 41. 43. 59. 50. 56. 53. 53.	456	
Magnolia.	G. W	8	30. 41. 39. 43. 38. 52. 54. 69.	366	
Dryades	B & G. C	7	30. 31. 46. 43. 50. 70. 50. *28	348	
Keller	B & G. W	18	15. 28. 29. 38. 44. 49. 46. 47. 44. 73. 70.	483	

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Table showing attendance of pupils in Public Schools, City of New Orleans

B = Boys. G = girls. W = White. C = Colored. * Primary department with half-day session for each.

Names of Schools	Sex + Race	No of Teachers	Number of pupils under each teacher	Total No of Pupils	
Live Oak	G W.	8	22. 47. 38. 41. 50. 48. 60*-43 60*-29	438	
McDonogh #10	B. W.	9	19. 27. 27. 33. 36. 36. 43. 55. 57	335	
St Andrew	B & G C	8	20. 27. 35. 31. 40. 40. 71. 76	340	
Chestnut	B & G. W	3	31. 45. 38.	114	
McDonogh #4	B & G. W	11	20. 32. 18. 36. 43. 46. 53. 56. 45. 54. 60*-38	501	
McDonogh #5	B & G. C	8	21. 31. 34. 48. 33. 34. 58. 69.	338	
McDonogh #6	B & G C	10	14. 22. 16. 21. 34. 37. 34. 48. 60*-27 60*-30	403	
McDonogh #7 B	B. W	6	25. 31. 40. 43. 80* 81*	300	
McDonogh 7 G	G. W	6	27. 45. 38. 32. 75* 77*	294	
Lincoln	B & G. W	2	38. 43.	81	
Leontine	B & G. W	5	23. 28. 39. 56. 60*-26	232	
Broadway	B & G. W	2	20. 33.	53	
Jefferson #2	B. W	4	14. 26. 41. 56.	137	
Washington #2	G. W	4	18. 17. 21. 65.	111	
Short St	B & G. C	6	28. 25. 39. 53. 75* 76*	296	

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Report on Condition of Public School houses: City of New Orleans

Names of Schools	Location	Size of Lot	Size of Play Ground	Size of Building	No. & Size of Rooms	Remarks, Ventilation &c.
New Orleans Central High School for Boys	39 Burgundy Street	64 ft x 201	5,932 sq ft	64 x 54 x 37. 2 wings 20 x 40	25 Rooms. 2. 34 x 54 5. 18 x 19 1. 18 x 22 1. 18 x 16 6. 13 x 17 1. 23 x 26 1. 17 x 28 4. 18 x 20 2 15 x 14 2. 10 x 14 4 x 14.	Brick building. Ventilation good. Privies detached. School rooms have openings in side walls near top for permanent ventilation. Grounds dry and clean, paved with granite in play grounds. Drainage generally good though affected by City drainage in heavy rains, when the street overflows. Neighborhood poor and immoral. Building rented, but originally constructed for a private school after a Parisian model.
Paulding School for Boys	S.E. Corner of Conti & Gaiennie	80 x 130	10,440	76 x 30 Brick addition 54 x 24	10 rooms 5. 30 x 20 2. 52 x 23 x 14 ht.	One of the Oldest School houses in City, recently painted, repaired & thoroughly ventilated. Light & ventilation of School room Excellent. Wide galleries on both sides of length of building. Privies in good condition. Ground of basement high and dry. Drainage of locality not good. Street overflows in heavy rains.
"Clio" for Boys & Girls Colored	Clio St between St Chas & Prytania	173 x 88	29 ft 5,980	196 x 50 wing 30 x 31		Building low. Light & ventilation not good. Rooms too small for number of pupils attending. Vaults too near school rooms. Space contracted. Drainage of school lots, defective. Lot requires filling. Neighborhood beautiful. Location good. Size of building insufficient. Temporary hall divides the building through length & impairs both light and ventilation.
Jefferson #1 for Boys	Dryades near Erato	128 x 96	12,288	90 x 36	9 Rooms 4. 35 x 26 5. 30 x 18 1. 35 x 10 x 13 ht	Building raised with play ground underneath. Light & ventilation good. Ground high and well drained. Rooms large opening on wide galleries front and rear.

Report of Public School houses, City of New Orleans.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Names of Schools	Location	Size Lot	Size Play ground	Size Building	No & Size Rooms	Ventilation &c.
Webster, Girls White.	Dryades	120x64	Sq ft 7.689	80x50	9 rooms 3.48x19 4.24x20 24x19 14ft Height	Location healthfine. Light & ventilation of school room moderately good on one side of building - very good on northern side. Hall 12 ft through centre. Building too small & play ground particularly so for number of pupils. Street high & well protected from overflow. Vaults in good condition.
Franklin. Girls, White	St Chas Near Julia.	200x140	8588	2 Buildings 80x34 80x34	12 Rooms b. 33x26 b. 33x26 x15.	2 large brick buildings, two stories, with play ground between. Light & ventilation & drainage good. Privies defective in ventilation - at times offensive through defective construction. Main School houses clean & freshly painted. Yard high and dry. In heart of city.
Fisk Boys White	Perdido Cor Franklin	131x128	16808	84x87	10 rooms 5. 36x27 2 18x27 2 30x18 1. 10x37	Drainage of locality defective. School ground high. Building in good order, first floor elevated 7 ft. Light & ventilation of rooms excellent. Vaults not very good - air close and impure.
McDonogh #11 Prieur Cor	Prieur Cor Palmyra	125x150			16 rooms Average 25x27x15	Fine building. Brick. 2 Large Cross halls on each story 7' 6" wide. 2 story building. 24 doors, Light & ventilation good. Considered by many to be an almost school house.
Palmyra Bienville, Boys & White	Cor Bienville Robertson	128.6' x 97.1'	1.745	2 Buildings 50.4 x 39.6 x 35.	16 rooms 5. 31.2 x 20 4. 30x16 x 14	Light & ventilation, good. Location regarded as unhealthy from proximity to Cemeteries. Buildings old. School rooms open to air on one side only. Play grounds restricted. Better accommodations to be provided.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Report of Public School houses; City of New Orleans.

Names of Schools	Location	Size of Lot	Size of Play ground	Size of Building	No. & size of rooms	Ventilation, &c
Rampart[x1] Girls, White.	Rampart St near St Louis	63 × 128	Sq ft 6.144	30×64	8. rooms Average 16 × 30.	Brick. Rented. Ventilation defective. 4 of the rooms open on one side only 2 of the rooms on two sides. Drainage good. Light imperfect. 2d story dry & healthful. 1st story on ground & damp.
Claiborne Girls Colored	Cor Claiborne & St Peter.	Irreg. 82.5 × 151 47.3	2.354	65.5' × 162.5'	7 rooms 20 × 25 × 15	Frame building, 1 story, ventilation defective - owing to height of windows from floor. Rooms small for number of pupils. Play ground contracted.
St Ann Girls. White.	St Ann St near Villeré.	142.2 × 64	3.540	25 × 118	6 rooms 1 24×33.6 1 24×25 2 20×25 2 27×25	Frame. Roof low. Light & ventilation generally good. Yard dry & well drained. Vaults good. Building would be improved by elevation.
St Philip Boys White	St Philip near Royal.	192 × 64	13.120	2 stories 159 × 57	14 rooms 6: 34.5×26. 8. 28.9×28.	Brick building, substantial & handsome. Rooms large and well ventilated. Drainage good. Play ground in basement which is damp - building requires more room for yard. Vaults in good condition.
Barracks Girls. White.	Barracks near Rampart	130 × 61	Sq ft 9.430	107 × 50.6	10 rooms 21.7 × 26 × 16.	Fine brick building - recently painted & thoroughly renovated. Wide galleries on two side - rooms extend from side to side of building. Light & ventilation for school rooms Excellent. Yard restricted & confined by adjoining houses - needs sunshine as a play ground
Hillmore Boys & Girls White.	Bagatelle near Marais	63.10' × 129.7'	Sq ft. 7.740	52.4 × 88.11	16 Rooms 20 × 21.8'	Frame building. Hall through middle. Rooms warm in summer. Yard too small. Light in some rooms excessive. Building over crowded with reference to space of lot. Play ground in basement - which has been recently divided to accommodate the two sexes. Vaults defective through want of room. Neighborhood good & healthy.

Report of Public School Houses, City of New Orleans

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Names of Schools	Location	Size of Lot	Size of Play ground	Size of Building	No. & Size of rooms.	Ventilation.
Hancock	Nan	80		39	3 rooms	Rented building - on levee facing river.
Boys & Girls	U.S.	× 175	12.279	× 39	2. 14×26	Light & ventilation good. One room
White	Barracks				1 9×26	too small for pupils. Play ground ample.
Pontchartrain	Milne	90		45	2 rooms	Frame building, 1 story, in need of repairs.
Boys & Girls.	bet.	× 100	7.200	× 25	22×25	1 room used for white children, the other
Wh. & Col.	facing					for colored children. Separate recess for
(Separates)	Lake					each.
						Sanitary conditions good
"Lamel"	Lamel st			2 Buildings	8 rooms	Frame building recently painted throughout
		70.6'		109	2. 35'×35	and thoroughly renovated. Yards ample with
Boys	bet. Philip	×	8.400	× 46	4. 35×25	Shade trees. Drainage might be improved by
		130		155	1. 27.5×16.	filling lots. Sanitary conditions good. Location
White	& 1st St.			× 163.	1. 25×14×16.	regarded as unhealthful independent of school
McDonogh #1.	Lamel st	70.6		65	8 rooms	Owned by City. Brick building. Hall, 12 ft
		×	250'	×		wide through centre of both stories. 2 Stair-
Girls	near	130		65	4. 35×25	Cases connecting with rear gallery leading
					15 ft high	to halls. 36 windows. 24 doors. Sanitary
White	P'st.				4. 25×25	Conditions inside & outside, excellent.
						A beautiful School house in good order.
McDonogh #8.	Cor	Irreg.			12 rooms.	A fine brick building. 2 stories. 2 Halls in
					14 ft high	each story 10 ft × 8 ft. Stairs over at
Boys	9th &	71.6 59 × 100.3	3.082		4: 30×35	end of hall. 6 fine large sliding doors.
					4: 22×25	18 average sized doors. Light & ventilation in
White.	Carondelet	90			4: 24×27	School rooms excellent. Play ground in base-
						ment needs cinoking. Privies objectionable
						through want of space. Additional ground
						is needed for the accommodation of the school.
						Efforts are being made to secure adjoining lots.

Report of Public School houses: City of New Orleans.

Names of Schools	Location	Size of Lot	Size of Play ground	Size of Building	No & size of rooms	Ventilation &c.
McDonogh #7	Corner	300	1/2	1	10 rooms	Brick building. New. Handsome.
Boys & Girls	Orzaga	x	Square		4. 25x40	105 windows. 16 in roof. 14 doors.
White.	Tonti.	300			6. 25x27	Light, ventilation excellent.
					14ft high	Drainage good. Play grounds ample.
						Vaults good - connected with School house by covered passage.
McDonogh #2	Mandeville				12 rooms.	Frame building. 2 Halls of 8 ft. 2
Girls	near				20x30	Staircases and 2 galleries. 61 windows
White	Rampart.				x 14	15 doors. Play ground in basement and insufficient for number of children. No shade upon play ground.
McDonogh #3.	Spain st				12 rooms	Frame building. Similar to McD #2.
Boys.	near				average	60 windows. Play ground too small.
White	Rampart.				20x33	Light & ventilation of rooms good.
					x 14	
McCarthy.	Pauline	2 lots		2 Buildings	11 rooms	Old building much decayed. Ventilation good.
Boys.	Street st.	116x235	10.460	59x90	3 20x22	Contract for erection of a new McDonogh
					2 19x37	building as substitute have been made.
White	Charles.	100x29.4		60x22	2 16x37	Sanitary condition of building is not good.
					2 16x33	Attic infested by bats.
					2 21x33	
Washington #1	Charles	139		2 Buildings	12 rooms	Frame building. Light & ventilation
Girls	Cor	x	19.310	41 x 125	8 25x25 x14	excellent. Play ground with shade
White.	Piety	183		68 x 25	4. 17x 25x13	trees. Sanitary conditions good, outside and inside of school house.

LIBRARY OF THE UNITED STATES

Report of condition of School houses: City of New Orleans.

Names of Schools	Location	Size of Lot	Size of Playground	Size of Building	No. & size of rooms.	Ventilation.
McDonogh #10	Baronne		150		12 rooms	Fine new building. 91 windows.
Boys	Co		x 125		25x30 x 14 high	25 doors. 8 pr. large sliding doors.
White	Pot				8 small rooms 12x12.	Sanitary conditions good.
McDonogh #4		144			10 rooms	64 windows. Frame building in
Boys & Girls	Algiers.	x 128.			24 x 30.	good condition.
White.						

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 4102 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans, La.
Dec, 1879

Woodworth, N.

acct of — for services as sanitary policeman

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

(For Lt Dennis)

LB. Dec 22/79
4/79 Page 379
C C Endo with 4 ans.
22

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
DEC 22 1879

No. 4114 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Carrollton La
Decr, 1879

Wade West

acct of - for services as boatman and watchman in inspection of steamboats at above place from August 8th to Nov 3/79

13/23 LB 4/79 page 405
LB. Jany 12/80, 4/80 page
to Dr J. M. Barnes ✓

22

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
DEC 22 1880

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE NETHERLANDS

No. 3 – 80. "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans, La.
Dec. 29, 1899.

Larson, Dr. W. H.

In regard to schooner Stella, from Tampico, Mexico to Morgan City, La. First cases of y. f. at Morgan City.

(Forward by Dr. Watkins with his a/cs)

2.

NOTED IN BULLETIN.
REFERRED TO DATE Jan. 13.
BULLETIN.
Dec. Jan 4

Annual Report
C. C.

New Orleans, Louisiana
December 29th 1879.

Dr. W. H. Watkins having requested of me information regarding the Quarantine history and detention of the schooner Stella, from Tampico, Mex. to Morgan City, La.; I have the honor to state that the above named vessel arrived at the Atchafalaya Quarantine Station, three miles and a half from Morgan City, La, on Wednesday, August 20th, 1879, and was boarded by myself as Quarantine Physician, at 2 o'clock P.M. of the same day.

Her crew comprising the master and three sailors were in perfect health, the vessel without cargo of any kind and in an unusual cleanly and wholesome condition - She received the customary sulphur fumigation and disinfection with carbolic acid -

The master was duly informed of the nature of the Quarantine restrictions, time of detention, non intercourse etc. etc.

I received on Friday, August 22d, 1879, a communication from the Morgan City Board of Health, who had, through some self delegated authority, been misinformed as well as alarmed, requesting that the schooner "Stella" be detained the usual ten days and that

I extend the date of my proposed release, which they had been informed was on Saturday, the 23d August 1879 - a detention of only three days; - And concluded by basing this request upon the rumor that the City of Galveston was on the eve of removing her quarantine restrictions bearing upon working injury to the commercial interest of Morgan City.

In my reply to the Morgan City Board of Health, I stated that the information their body had received was entirely without foundation or support, and nothing was more foreign to my intentions, than to make any exceptions or change in the quarantine regulations concerning the detention of the Stella & moreover, her stay would be prolonged should sickness or another feature be present calculated to injure the good health of their town. The vessel remained the ten days and drifted up the river into Berwick Bay, opposite Morgan City, on Monday, September 1st 1879; blown up during the terrible storm of that date.

To the best of my knowledge & belief, this vessel never touched the Morgan City shore, but anchored off the opposite or Berwick shore, all during the yellow fever epidemic.

The crew of the Stella, informed me that they were unacclimated, never had had yellow-fever, and all had remained in health during the voyage.

This vessel though remaining in the vicinity for some time, none of this unacclimated crew were attacked, but continued in good health.

The first case of yellow fever accredited to and acknowledged by the Morgan City authorities (but second to the well-known "Aufrey case", and not acknowledged) occurred on the 24th August 1879. in the family of Mr. Calisto Dupuis, resulting in death & was buried on Friday, the 29th August 1879.

The association of the Schooner Stella with the causes or causes of origin of the epidemic of 1879 in Morgan City, La is therefore manifestly unjust and absurdly erroneous

Very Respectfully
W.H. Carson M.D.
Quarantine Physician
Atchafalaya Station
Louisiana.

To
Dr W.H. Watkins
New Orleans

No. 30 – 80 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans, La.
Jany, 1880.

Carew, J. W.

Accounts forwarded by Dr. Bemiss.

1/10 Accts retd for approval & receipt
LB 4. page 566.

5. C.C.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JAN 5 1880

No. 179 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La

Jan 9, 1880.

Herrick D S.S.

ack'g recpt of cards for Mortuary Reports. Says their weekly mortuary report closes Sunday evening at 6 O'clock — does not see how it can be changed very easily.

Will send reports regularly.

12

7.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED JAN 12 1880

S. CHOPPIN, M. D.,
President.
S. S. HERRICK, M. D.,
Secretary.

OFFICE **Board of Health,**
STATE HOUSE,
STATE OF LOUISIANA.

New Orleans, Jan. 9, 1880.

RECEIVED JAN 12 1880 SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Dr. J. J. Turner,
Sec'y Nat. B'd H.,

Sir:

Your circular of a late date and enclosure of postal blanks for weekly mortuary reports were received yesterday. Our weekly mortuary closes Sunday evening at 6 O'clock, and the report is made out Monday morning. This has been the custom here for many years and could not easily be changed. The reports will be sent regularly.

Very respectfully yours,
S. S. Herrick
Sec'y.

No. 369 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La
Jan 17, 1880.

Devron D. G.
Jan 2270

Complaint of non-receipt of Bulletins 28 & 29

— See later com^n stating he has rec^d the Bulletins. #347. Jan 18/80 —

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
RECEIVED
JAN 22 1880

369

New Orleans Jany 17th 1880

Dear Sir

The last No of "National Board of Health Bulletin," received by me, was No 27 Vol 1 dated Jany 3 1880 – If you sent any later No it failed to reach me, while it reached others. Yours most Obt.

Gustavus Devron MD
P. O. Box 2270
New Orleans La

No. 408 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La
Jan 20, 1880.

Herrick D. S. S.

asks for one copy each of Bulletins #1, 3, 10, 13 and 2 copies of #2.

Sent Bulletins #10 & 13 and LB 17 pr 740.
Yrs

23.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JAN 23 1880

S. CHOPPIN, M. D.,
President.
S. S. HERRICK, M. D.,
Secretary.

NAT. BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JAN 23 1880
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

OFFICE **Board of Health,**
STATE HOUSE,
STATE OF LOUISIANA.

New Orleans, Jan. 20, 1880.

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
JAN 23 1880
OF HEALTH.

Dr. T. J. Turner,
Sec'y Nat. B. of H.,
Dear Sir:

If you have spare copies of the different numbers of the Nat. B. of H. Bulletin, please send us the following, to fill out complete sets for our Board and for myself:
one copy of no's 1, 3, 10 & 13; 2 copies of no. 2.

Respectfully yours &c.
S. S. Herrick,

Sent Bull. 10 + 13

No. 527 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

N.O. Am San Assn

New Orleans La

Jan , 1880.

Henderson John C
Secy

Sends 30¢ in stamps
for 6 copies of
Bulletin containing
"N.Y. Law"

amd

Sent Jany 31/80

L B 4 p 884.

31

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JAN 31 1880

527

OFFICE OF THE
New Orleans Auxiliary Sanitary Association,
No. 4,
Corner Natchez & Magazine Sts.

NATL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JAN 31 1880
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

New Orleans, January 1880

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JAN 31 1880

Dr. J. J. Turner. Secty.
National Board of Health
Washington DC

Dear Sir.

Enclosed I beg leave to hand you Stamps for thirty cents. for which please send 6 copies of Bulletin containing "A.I. Law" and very much oblige

Very Respectfully & truly Yours
John B Henderson Secty
N. O. Auxiliary Association

Sent - January 31st -

No. 554 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Franklin La

Jany 23, 1880

Smith D. C. M.

(Addressed to & fwd by D Bemis)

Reports organization of new health board

asks to what extent the N. B. H will aid them in the way of furnishing disinfectants

- - - - - - - - -

D Bemis states he has advised D Smith of disinfectants turned over by Mr A. M. Levy.

Ex Com Feby 4/80

ans Feb 5 1880.

2 F.B. to Bemis Feby 5/80

RECEIVED FEB 1880 NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Franklin, Jany 23d 1888.

Dear Doctor,

The new Board of Health was permanently organized last Tuesday, and such measures were determined upon as will I believe ensure the complete disinfection of all houses and premises in the Parish where yellow fever prevailed during the recent epidemic. The parish treasury is in such a state of depletion, as to render the prospect of assistance from that source extremely uncertain at present, and I have relied upon such aid as you may be able to obtain from the National Board of Health in proscuring

the necessary amount of such materials as may be required to accomplish the object in view. Please let me know at once to what extent we may rely upon your assistance, and whether, in case you obtain the approval of the Executive Committee, the articles can be shipped at an early day. There is such an amount of this work to be done, that we cannot begin too soon, and I am convinced that now is the proper time because we have succeeded in impressing the people favorably as to its great importance, and whatever is done now, will meet with general approval. The proceedings of our meeting

will be published in the Morgan City Review tomorrow, and I have also prepared a circular address upon the importance of ventilation and disinfection for general distribution throughout the parish. I will send you copies of both as soon as they are published.

Yrs truly,
C. M. Smith.

Dr. S. M. Bemiss
N. Orleans.

554

Respectfully for-
warded for
information
Dr Smith has
been advised
of disinfectants
furnished over
by Mr Seay

S. M. Phelps

NATL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
FEB 2 1880
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
FEB -2 1880
OF HEALTH.

No. 557 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Morgan City La
Jany , 18 80.

Levy Mr. A M.

Report of Receipts and Disbursements of Disinfectants sent him as Inspector of N.B.H. Showing amt. turned over to J.P.H. Wise Pres B.H. at Morgan City

Inclosed recpt of Mr. Wise. [Receipt not inclosed]

(Forwarded by Dr Bemiss Jany 30/80)

z C.C.

ans. in L.B. 5

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
FEB -2 1880

To S. M. Bennies Member National Board Health &c.

Dr Sir. I beg leave to submit this my report of receipts & disbursement of Disinfectants, while as Inspector for National Board of Health at Morgan City Louisiana during the Yellow Fever of 1877.

Receipts from New Orleans

20 Brls Lime
20 Brls Copperas
2 Brls Roll Sulphur
1 Brl Chlor Lime
1 Brl Carb Acid
1 Box Sulph Zinc 30 lbs

Purchased at Morgan City La.

6 Wooden Buckets
6 Shovels
2 Tin Sprinklers

Disbursements

Berwick

5 Brls Lime
1 " Copperas
1/4 " Carb Acid

Bayou Beef Stn

2 Brls Lime
1 do Copperas

Morgan City

21 Brls Lime
7 " Copperas
1/2 " Roll Sulphur
3/4 " Carb Acid
10 lbs Sulph Zinc

The following articles on hand & turned over to Board of Hlth of Morgan City, as per receipt from J. R. H. Wise President

11 Brls Copperas
2 " Lime
1 1/2 " R Sulphur
1 " Chlor Lime
6 Wood Buckets
6 Shovels
2 Tin Sprinklers
1 Box Sulph Zinc about 20 lbs

Sporting that the will and with the

Account of Machinery & Repairs Supplied as per receipts
from J. R. H. Wise President

11 Brls Copperas
2 " Lime
1 1/2 " Bi Sulphur
1 " Chlor Lime
6 Wood Buckets
6 Shovels
2 Tin Sprinklers
1 Box Sulph Zinc about 20 lbs

Trusting that this will meet with your approval I am

Very Respectfully
A. M. Levy

Dr J. M. Davis
N. O.

Dear Sir

I will herewith find my full report & also receipt of Dr J. R. H. Wise Pres Board of Health, thanking you for your kindness in appointing me as an Inspector & hoping that I have given you entire satisfaction, & that you will acknowledge receipt of this I am

Very Sincerely
Yours &c
A. M. Levy

No. 743 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans, La.
Feby 10, 1880.

White, Dr. C. B.

States that on the trip from Nashville to Memphis he made a statement to the V. P. as to the small amount of floor and cubic air space which existed in one of the public schools of N. O. which was pronounced incorrect, impossible &c. Encloses his own statement and that of Dr. Holt on the subject.

14.

ans^d

Bulletin

FEB 14 1880
NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH

NOTED IN BULLETIN.
DATE March 5.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
FEB 14 1880

Excerpta

from Annual report of Sanitary Inspector, Joseph Holt M.D. 1st District, New Orleans, La. for the year 1879.

"The present minimum allowance of cubic feet of space in the New York schools, from 70 to 100 cubic feet per scholar, according to age, is confessedly too small."

The above quotation may enable us to approximate the extent of violation of hygienic law in such instances as those of a room affording 4 feet superficial space and 40 cubic feet of air to each pupil, and another allowing 2½ feet superficial space and 23 cubic feet of air per scholar; the latter a closely packed room, measuring 16 × 14 feet, with a 9 foot ceiling, and in the calculation no allowance made for space occupied by desks, benches and the bodies of children, which causes a further reduction of nearly one third.

This is simply an existing fact, capable of mathematical demonstration, and requires no colouring.

Extract from report of Dr C B White. Sanitary Director made to Executive Committee October 4th 1879 –

— The Board of Health report, in a school-house in the First District of the City, one room 20 ft 6 in long, 16 ft 6 in in breadth and 17 ft high, occupied by 70 children, allowing a space of 5 ft long and 1 foot wide to each child, giving 5 feet superficial floor space and 81 cubic feet of air space to each scholar.

Another room of the same length, breadth and height, contained 97 children, giving a superficial floor space of 1x3 feet and 60 feet of air space.

At another school, into a room 25 ft long 11 ft wide and 9 ft high, were crowded 100 children, giving to each child as floor space 2 ft 9 inches and cubic air space of 24 feet nine inches to the scholar.

As 500 cubic feet of air space per scholar is the minimum allowance permissible with doors and windows open the outrageously unsanitary condition of such rooms is evident.

Were parents and citizens generally, intelligently impressed with the evil of such a state of things, there would speedily be either better school houses or none.

This is not an evil of brief existence: a full report of all the school rooms of the city, including these, was made in 1875, by the Board of Health, and a partial one in 1877.

I am glad to say that a number of the worst school rooms found in 1875, no longer exist as such, but those now cited as illustrations of unsanitary condition remain the same as in 1877." _____

A true copy.

John B Henderson Secy
N.O. Aux Sani Association.

No. 748 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Franklin La.

Feby 6, 1880.

Smith, Dr. G. M.
Presdt. Bd of Health.

Encloses circular issued by the Board of Health of St. Mary's Parish showing the nature and extent of the work before said Board.

16.

REFERRED TO
BULLETIN.
DATE Feby 16.

NOTED IN
BULLETIN.
DATE Feb. 20.

OF HEALTH
FEB 16

Franklin La., Feby 6th 1880.

Dear Sir,

I enclose herewith a copy of the circular recently issued by the Board of Health of the Parish of St. Mary, so that you may be informed both in regard to the nature and extent of the work before us, and of our determination to do all that may be possible to prevent another outbreak of yellow fever next Summer. And to a limited extent has already been received from the National Board of Health and I am assured by Dr. Bemis that he will assist us to the extent of the authority vested in him. Very respectfully,

Dr. J. S. Billings
Washington D.C.

E. C. M. Smith

McDowell 19th

Corresp. Rep.

February 6,

Franklin La., Dr. C. M. Smith sends an account of the organization of the local board of health, of which he is president. A circular issued by the board explains to the public its chief aims, and concludes with the following recommendations:

First — (Print as marked on circular)

and intercourse with neighboring Parishes and States, that prompt and efficient means be adopted and carried into immediate operation, especially in localities in this Parish where the yellow fever has lately prevailed, for the thorough cleansing and disinfection of such localities, in order that the seeds of disease may be destroyed, and its recurrence the ensuing summer thereby prevented.

The members of the Board are prepared, and will do all that is possible with the means and powers at their disposal and command, to effect this object; and in the exercise of their powers, they will and do confidently rely upon the active, cordial and kindly co-operation and assistance of the public, in promptly and efficiently carrying into practical operation the best known means of sanitation, and that may be recommended by the Board of Health of this Parish, the National and State Boards of Health, as well as the Auxiliary Associations organized for sanitary purposes.

We cannot too forcibly impress and urge upon our citizens the great and vital importance of this work, both on account of preserving the health of the community, and because of the great injury inflicted upon all the material interests of the Parish, resulting from outbreaks of the yellow fever.

The unparalleled mildness of the present winter, the many instances of fever closely resembling yellow fever lately occurring in our Parish, and the opinion prevalent that it is liable to, and probably may break out anew when the heat of the summer months shall be

ding, which have been used by the sick, or subjected to infection, by boiling in water, and especially and earnestly urge and request that all such articles as can be dispensed with, be burned.

Fourth. The free use of disinfectants upon and around the premises where the yellow fever has prevailed during the last year.

Fifth. The opening and cleaning of ditches and drains, and grading of the public streets, by throwing to the center the earth from the sides and bottom of the ditches and drains, within the jurisdiction of all incorporated towns in this Parish, at a period not later than the 1st of May, nor before the advent of heavy frost, and the careful abstinence from disturbing the earth thus thrown up between the 1st of May and the 1st of December.

C. M. SMITH, M. D., Ex-officio President.
A. MAGUIRE, M. D.,
F. P. PERRET,
Members from First Ward;
W. P. SIMMONS, M. D.,
PHILIP PATOUT,
Members from Second Ward;
A. S. GATES, M. D.,
T. J. FOSTER,
Members from Third Ward;
C. E. ALLEN, M. D.,
N. K. TODD,
Members from Fourth Ward;
J. H. P. WISE, M. D.,
C. W. WRIGHT,
Members from Fifth Ward.

GEO. B. SHEPHERD, Sec'y Board of Health.

CIRCULAR FROM PARISH BOARD OF HEALTH.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH
OF THE PARISH OF ST. MARY.
Franklin, La., Jan. 22, 1880.

To the people of the Parish of St. Mary:

The undersigned have been appointed as a Board of Health of this Parish, by ordinance of the Police Jury, adopted on the 7th instant, and authorized, instructed and required to take in charge the sanitation of the Parish, and the disinfection of all places where the yellow fever has lately prevailed or may hereafter prevail therein, all premises containing cess-pools, sinks, drains, ditches or any matter which may conduce to the generation or propagation of malignant, infectious or contagious disease; and for the proper and efficient discharge of the duties thus imposed, have been clothed with all the power and authority conferred by law upon the Police Jury of the Parish.

It is all-important for the welfare of the people, the prosperity of the Parish, and for the maintenance of uninterrupted commerce and intercourse with neighboring Parishes and States, that prompt and efficient means be adopted and carried into immediate operation, especially in localities in this Parish where the yellow fever has lately prevailed, for the thorough cleansing and disinfection of such localities, in order that the seeds of disease may be destroyed, and its recurrence the ensuing summer thereby prevented.

The members of the Board are prepared, and will do all that is possible with the means and powers at their disposal and command, to effect this object; and in the exercise of their powers, they will and do confidently rely upon the active, cordial and kindly co-operation and assistance of the public, in promptly and efficiently carrying into practical operation the best known means of sanitation, and that may be recommended by the Board of Health of this Parish, the National and State Boards of Health, as well as the Auxiliary Associations organized for sanitary purposes.

We cannot too forcibly impress and urge upon our citizens the great and vital importance of this work, both on account of preserving the health of the community, and because of the great injury inflicted upon all the material interests of the Parish, resulting from outbreaks of the yellow fever.

The unparalleled mildness of the present winter, the many instances of fever closely resembling yellow fever lately occurring in our Parish, and the opinion prevalent that it is liable to, and probably may break out anew when the heat of the summer months shall be upon us, warn us in unmistakable language to adopt such prompt and effective measures of sanitation and disinfection as will render the recurrence a remote possibility.

In furtherance of the attainments of the end described, the Board of Health has adopted and earnestly urge and recommend to the public:

First. The thorough disinfection of houses that have been occupied by the sick, by means of fumigation with roll sulphur burned for at least twenty-four hours in every room therein, the doors, windows, cracks, fire-places and other openings, being closed as nearly hermetically as possible.

Second. The thorough drainage of all cess-pools, the cleansing of all privies, foul drains and ditches, and their disinfection by free use of such disinfectants and chemicals as may be furnished by the Board of Health free of cost.

Third. The thorough disinfection of all articles of personal and bed clothing and bedding, which have been used by the sick, or subjected to infection, by boiling in water, and especially and earnestly urge and request that all such articles as can be dispensed with, be burned.

Fourth. The free use of disinfectants upon and around the premises where the yellow fever has prevailed during the last year.

Fifth. The opening and cleaning of ditches and drains, and grading of the public streets, by throwing to the center the earth from the sides and bottom of the ditches and drains, within the jurisdiction of all incorporated towns in this Parish, at a period not later than the 1st of May, nor before the advent of heavy frost, and the careful abstinence from disturbing the earth thus thrown up between the 1st of May and the 1st of December.

C. M. SMITH, M. D., Ex-officio President.

A. MAGUIRE, M. D.,
F. P. PERRET,
Members from First Ward;
W. P. SIMMONS, M. D.,
PHILIP PATOUT,
Members from Second Ward;
A. S. GATES, M. D.,
T. J. FOSTER,
Members from Third Ward;
C. E. ALLEN, M. D.,
N. K. TODD,
Members from Fourth Ward;
J. H. P. WISE, M. D.,
C. W. WRIGHT,
Members from Fifth Ward.

GEO. B. SHEPHERD, Sec'y Board of Health.

No. 812 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charity Hospital
New Orleans La
Feby 15, 1880.

Pratt Dr. Geo K.

States he will hand his successor, soon to be appointed, the cards and request for weekly reports, who will no doubt make the desired reports.

20

FEB 20
OF HEALTH.

Charity Hospital
N. O. Feb 15th 1880

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. FEB 20

To Mr. T. J. Turner
Sect Nat. Bd Health
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Your letter with inclosure of blank forms for weekly reports to your Board was rec'd some time since, & I have delayed definite action only because I did not wish to impose any extra duty or responsibility upon my suc=-cessor, now soon to be elected. As soon as he is elected I will place your letter & blanks before him & I have no doubt he will cheerfully grant your request

Very respectfully
Geo. K. Pratt, M.D.

No. 813 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La
Feby 16, 1880

Smart Dr. Chas.

Makes first report since detail to N.O.
States that the distilled water sent from Wash. to Memphis 10 days before he left Mem. had not reached N.O. & has written Reilly about it. This delays him in his work.

J.

20

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. FEB 20

New Orleans La.
Monday. February 16th 1880.

J. J. Turner. M. D. U. S. N.
Secretary National Board of Health.
Washington D. C.

RECEIVED FEB 20 HEALTH

Sir,

In accordance with orders of Executive Committee of National Board of Health, I have the honor to report that I left Washington on Monday last and arrived in this City on Wednesday.

I communicated with Dr Benins and with Dr Choppin President and Dr Herrick Secy of the Miss. State Board as also with the Dean and certain of the Professors of the La. University. As none of these gentlemen appeared able to accommodate me with a working room, I have taken furnished lodgings opposite the Office of the Board of Health and established my laboratory therein.

My apparatus was expressed from Memphis to this place in December last, and I found it in good condition at the Express Office. Distilled water which was sent on from Washington to Memphis ten days before I left the latter city has not arrived here. I have written to Dr Reilly

at Memphis requesting him to make inquiries concerning it; and in the meantime have been endeavoring to obtain a supply from the drug houses here. None of these establishments have the article pure enough for my purposes. They distill it from carbon oxalate and the distillate though free from mineral matters is saturated with ammonia. I have attempted by redistillation to obtain some ammonia-free but unsuccessfully. I hope to obtain some tomorrow morning by distilling northern ice -

The want of the Carboy of water has delayed my work from a five days.

The Secretary of the State Board has detailed one of his Sanitary Inspectors to collect water samples for me, - and nothing interferes with my progress but the want of pure water.

I have the honor to be
very respectfully
Your obedient servant
Chas Smart
Capt & Asst Surg U.S.A.

No. 896. "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Morgan City
La

Feb. 2d, 1880.

Mise J. H. P.
Pres Bd of H.

States that he has obtained the Postal cards for Mort. Rept. from secy of old Bd of H. & will forward reports

Sault Ste Marie Mich. 1st.
ack'd. 2d
V. H. file

28.

896

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
FEB 28 1880

Board of Health
Morgan City La
Feby 24th 1880.

Sir,

Your communication dated Feby 20th 1880 referring to mortuary reports received, I have the honor to state, that the Board of Health as at present organized, have not received any cards for the purpose mentioned. I have made inquiry of the secty of the disbanded Board, and have obtained from him the cards you refer to, and hereafter will promptly forward you weekly reports of deaths. We are desirous of cooperating in every way with the National Board of Health

I send you inclosed mortuary report for week ending Feby 21st 1880.

Very respectfully
J. Stewart
President B.H.

P.S. I will cause population to be ascertained as nearly as possible, to report next week.

At present the City is remarkably healthy, there having been but few deaths, so far, this year.

J.S.W.

No. 1015 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Franklin La

Feby 6, 1880.

Smith Dr C.M.

(Addressed to Dr Bemis)
Forwards Cir. of
Parish Bd Health
to people of St Mary's
Parish
Ack'g. recpt of
5 bbls Copperas and
1 " Roll Sulphur
from Dr. Wise
Asks for supply
of Sulph Zinc and
Lime.

REFERRED TO
BULLETIN.
DATE 3/8

RECEIVED
MAR 8 1880
HEALTH.

NOTED IN
BULLETIN.
DATE March 9.

1015

NAT'L BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
MAR
8
1881
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
MAR 8 1880
OF HEALTH.

Franklin, Feby 6th 1880.

Dear Doctor,

I sent a few days since a copy of the proceedings of the Board of Health of the Parish of St. Mary taken from the Morgan City Review. I herewith enclose the printed Circular prepared in accordance with a resolution of the Board for general distribution throughout the parish. The effect of this has already shown itself in the very marked interest

recently manifested by our people in the matter of sanitation. If it should become necessary for the National Board of Health to send an inspector to the Parish, I will ask for one, but, I am now of the opinion that we can manage very well with the means at our disposal.

Yrs truly
C. M. Smith.

Dr. S. M. Bemis
N. Orleans.

N. B. I have received 5 lbs. Copperas, and 1 bbl. Roll Sulphur from Dr. Wise. Would like you to send me a supply of Sulph Zinc and Lime.

C. M. S.

1015

Circular from Parish Board of Health.

Office of the Board of Health
of the Parish of St. Mary.
Franklin, La., Jan. 22, 1880.

To the people of the Parish of St. Mary:

The undersigned have been appointed as a Board of Health of this Parish, by ordinance of the Police Jury, adopted on the 7th instant, and authorized, instructed and required to take in charge the sanitation of the Parish, and the disinfection of all places where the yellow fever has lately prevailed or may hereafter prevail therein, all premises containing cess-pools, sinks, drains, ditches or any matter which may conduce to the generation or propagation of malignant, infectious or contagious disease; and for the proper and efficient discharge of the duties thus imposed, have been clothed with all the power and authority conferred by law upon the Police Jury of the Parish.

It is all-important for the welfare of the people, the prosperity of the Parish, and for the maintenance of uninterrupted commerce and intercourse with neighboring Parishes and States, that prompt and efficient means be adopted and carried into immediate operation, especially in localities in this Parish where the yellow fever has lately prevailed, for the thorough cleansing and disinfection of such localities, in order that the seeds of disease may be destroyed, and its recurrence the ensuing summer thereby prevented.

The members of the Board are prepared, and will do all that is possible with the means and powers at their disposal and command, to effect this object; and in the exercise of their powers, they will and do confidently rely upon the active, cordial and kindly co-operation and assistance of the public, in promptly and efficiently carrying into practical operation the best known means of sanitation, and that may be recommended by the Board of Health of this Parish, the National and State Boards of Health, as well as the Auxiliary Associations organized for sanitary purposes.

We cannot too forcibly impress and urge upon our citizens the great and vital importance of this work, both on account of preserving the health of the community, and because of the great injury inflicted upon all the material interests of the Parish, resulting from outbreaks of the yellow fever.

The unparalleled mildness of the present winter, the many instances of fever closely resembling yellow fever lately occurring in our Parish, and the opinion prevalent that it is liable to, and probably may break out anew when the heat of the summer months shall be upon us, warn us in unmistakable language to adopt such prompt and effective measures of sanitation and disinfection as will render the recurrence a remote possibility.

In furtherance of the attainments of the end described, the Board of Health has adopted and earnestly urge and recommend to the public:

First. The thorough disinfection of houses that have been occupied by the sick, by means of fumigation with roll sulphur burned for at least twenty-four hours in every room therein, the doors, windows, cracks, fire-places and other openings being closed as nearly hermetically as possible.

Second. The thorough drainage of all cess-pools, the cleansing of all privies, foul drains and ditches, and their disinfection by free use of such disinfectants and chemicals as may be furnished by the Board of Health free of cost.

Third. The thorough disinfection of all articles of personal and bed clothing and bedding, which have been used by the sick, or subjected to infection, by boiling in water, and especially and earnestly urge and request that all such articles as can be dispensed with, be burned.

Fourth. The free use of disinfectants upon and around the premises where the yellow fever has prevailed during the last year.

Fifth. The opening and cleaning of ditches and drains, and grading of the public streets, by throwing to the center the earth from the sides and bottom of the ditches and drains, within the jurisdiction of all incorporated towns in this Parish, at a period not later than the 1st of May, nor before the advent of heavy frost, and the careful abstinence from disturbing the earth thus thrown up between the 1st of May and the 1st of December.

C. M. SMITH, M. D., Ex-officio President.
A. MAGUIRE, M. D.,
F. P. PERRET,
Members from First Ward;
W. P. SIMMONS, M. D.,
PHILIP PATOUT,
Members from Second Ward;
A. S. GATES, M. D.,
T. J. FOSTER,
Members from Third Ward;
C. E. ALLEN, M. D.,
N. K. TODD,
Members from Fourth Ward;
J. H. P. WISE, M. D.,
C. W. WRIGHT,
Members from Fifth Ward.

Geo. B. Shepherd, Sec'y Board of Health.

NAT'L BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED MAR 18 1880

No. 1034 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Morgan City La
Bd of Health
Feby 11, 1880.

Wise Dr J.H.P.

Forwards Map of Berwick
Y.f. Cases
Does not receive Bul.
Has sent Dr Smith Disinfectants.
Disinfection of Bayou Boeuf
Wants lime.

(For Dr Dennis)

9

DATE 3/9/80

NOTED IN
BULLETIN,
DATE March 12.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
MAR 9 1880

1034

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
MAR 9 1880
HEALTH.

Board of Health Morgan City La
Feby. 11th 1880.

Dr. S. M. Bemiss
National Board of Health.

Dear Sir;

I send you inclosed the Map of Yellow fever cases in Berwick, the omissions were mostly 'colored' cases, and I had considerable difficulty in locating them, I believe it is now as accurate, as it is possible to make it.

We do not receive the Bulletin of the National Board and have no copies on file in the Office, would be obliged to you for any copies you may be able to spare us.

I sent Dr Smith for use in upper part of the Parish (5) five Bbls of Copperas. (1) One Bbl. Roll Sulphur. (1) One Bbl. Chloride Lime.

I go to Bayou Boeuf this week to superintend the disinfection of infected localities at that place. Sanitation progresses slowly in Morgan City. we have no funds, as yet, at our disposal, and are

obliged to be satisfied with what we can persuade the public to do for themselves. I think that all infected Matrasses have been very generally destroyed, in some instances they have been disinfected and made over. I doubt if a dozen matrasses in town remain infected.

I received, yesterday, from Dr Smith the reply of the N.O. auxiliary asso'n. to the petition sent from this section asking assistance.

A supply of Lime would be of great assistance to us now. we have sufficient Copperas & Sulphur for the present.

I am very respectfully
Your obt. svt.
J. H. Wise

Berwick

No	Date		Name		Termination	
1			A Boy at Mrs. F	adult	Died	Sept 12
2	Sept	7	Prado	"	Recovered	
3	"	14	L. D.	"	"	
4	"	16	Mrs. B.	"	Died	Sept 21
5	"	15	E. S.	"	Recovered	
6	"	13	T. F	"	Died	Sept 19
7	"	14	S. F	child	Recovered	
8	"	18	C. F	adult	Died	Sept 24
9	"	"	A. F.	child	Recovered	
10	"	19	A. Q.	adult	"	
11	"	20	Mrs. H colored	"	Died	Oct 8
12	"	22	F. A.	child	Recovered	
13	"	"	Mrs. F	adult	"	
14	"	23	M. H. H.	"	Died	Sept 27
15	"	24	M. G.	child	Recovered	
16	"	23	C. D.	adult	"	
17	"	"	Jno. E. colored	"	Died	Sept 27
18	"	24	P. O'B.	child	Recovered	
19	"	"	F. "	"	"	
20	"	25	Mrs. Q.	adult	"	
21	"	"	" F	"	"	
22	"	27	D. O.B	child	"	
23	"	28	Mrs. H	adult	"	
24	"	29	Mr. H	"	"	
25	"	"	R. G.	child	"	
26	"	30	Mr. L.	adult	"	
27	Oct	1	L. F	child	"	

Berwick

No	Date		Name		Termination	
28	Oct	1	A. B.	child	Died	Oct 8
29	"	"	N. G.	"	"	" 4
30	"	"	E. B. E.	Adult	Recovered	
31	"	"	Mrs. E.	"	"	
32	"	"	S. R.	child	"	
33	"	2	O. M. colored	"	"	
34	"	"	E. E.	Adult	"	
35	"	"	S. K.	child	Died	Oct 5
36	"	3	B. N.	"	Recovered	
37	"	"	F. L.	"	Died	Oct 6.
38	"	"	O. S.	Adult	Recovered	
39	"	"	A. N.	child	Died	Oct 6
40	"	"	T. H	Adult	Recovered	
41	"	5	H	child	Died	Oct 15
42	"	"	L. R.	"	Recovered	
43	"	"	A. B.	"	"	
44	"	"	T. R.	"	"	
45	"	"	R. S.	"	"	
46	"	6	C. W.	"	"	
47	"	"	S. R.	"	"	
48	"	7	C. B.	"	Died	Oct 9
49	"	8	Wm M.	Adult	Recovered	
50	"	11	C. G.	child		
51	"	"	R. R.	"		
52	"	12	J. M.	Adult		
53	"	13	D. B.	child		
54	"	14	L. D.	"		

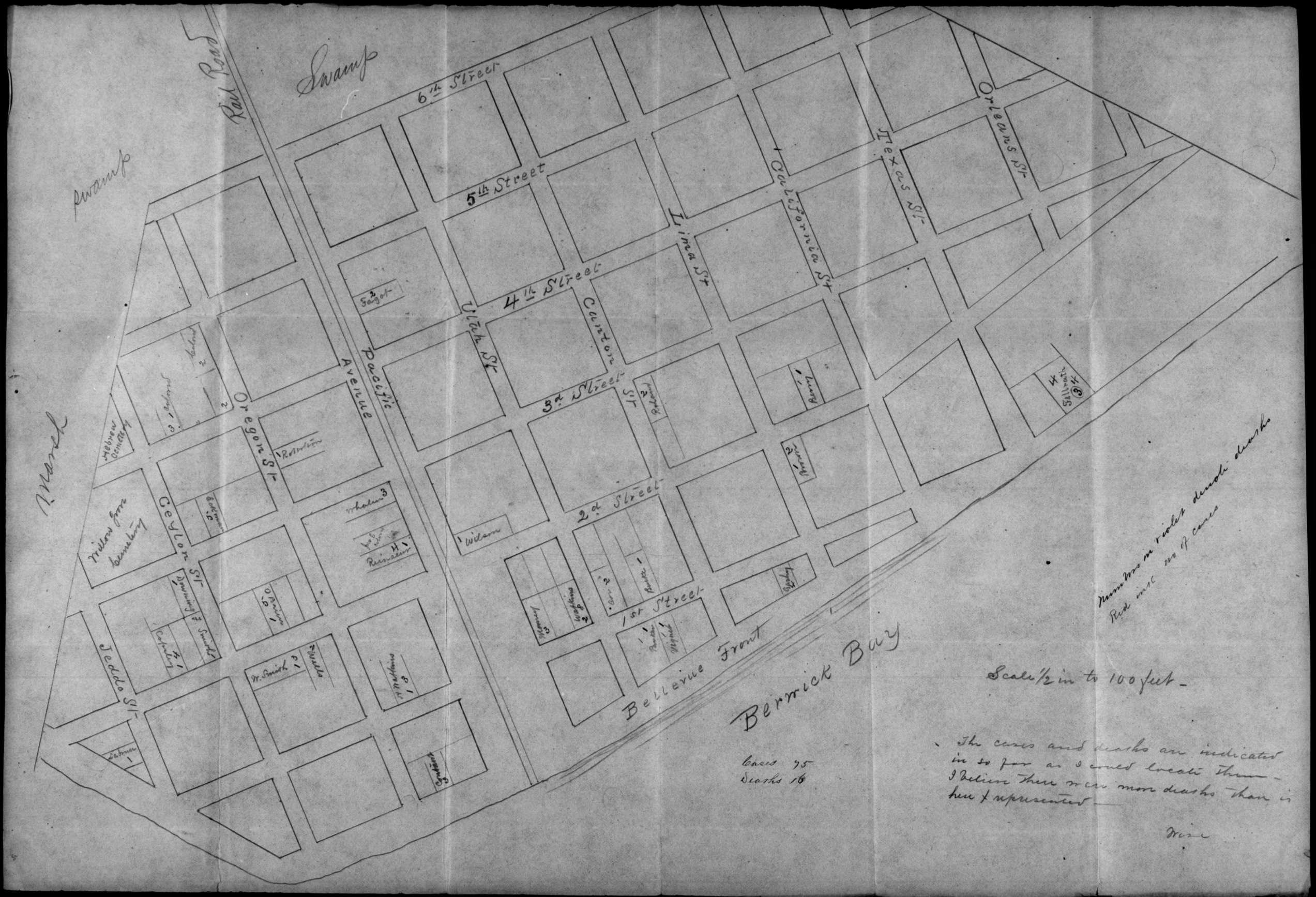
MAR 9 1909 BOARD OF HEALTH.

Berwick

No	Date		Name			Termination	
55	Oct	14	E. F.		child	Recovered	
56	"	"	Mrs. N.	colored	adult	"	
57	"	15	R. G.		child	"	
58	"	"	A. G.		adult	Died	Oct 18
59	"	16	H. P.	colored	child	Recovered	
60	"	"	K. S.		adult	"	
61	"	17	F. R.	colored	"	"	
62	"	"	Mrs. H.		"	"	
63	"	18	G. H.		"	"	
64	"	19	H. B.	colored	child	"	
65	"	"	Mrs. M.		adult	"	
66	"	20	J. R.		"	"	
67	"	"	D. B.		child	"	
68	"	"	J. C. B.		adult	"	
69	"	"	A. M.		child	"	
70	"	22	R. R.		"	"	
71	"	29	O. M.		"	"	
72	"	"	E. C.		adult	"	
73	"	27	B. R.		"	"	
74	Dec	1	C. F	colored	"	"	
75			R. M	colored	"	Died	Date Unknown

Total Cases 75
Deaths 16
Recovered 59

White 66
Colored 9
Adults 38
Children 37


Swamp
Rail Road
swamp
swamp
6th Street
5th Street
4th Street
3d Street
2d Street
1st Street
Bellevue Front
Berwick Bay
Pacific Avenue
Oregon St
Ceylon St
Jeddo St
Utah St
Canton St
Lima St
California St
Texas St
Orleans St
Hebrew Cemetery
Willow Grove Cemetery
Sargent
Robinson
Reservoir
Wilson
Wells
Numbers in violet denote deaths
Red inc. no of cases
Scale 1/2 in to 100 feet
Cases 75
Deaths 16
The cases and deaths are indicated in so far as I could locate them - I believe there were more deaths than is here represented -
Wise

No. 1035 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Franklin, La

Feby 1, 1880.

Smith D. C. M.

Rel. to disinfection. Incloses newspaper report of proceedings of Parish St Mary's Bd Health.

(Ferd L. D. Bemiss)

REFERRED TO BULLETIN.

9 DATE 3/9/80

RECEIVED MAR 9 1880 NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

NOTED IN BULLETIN.

DATE March 12.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Board of Health of the Parish of St. Mary.

1035

Pursuant to notice issued by Dr. C M. Smith, Parish Physician and ex-officio President of the Board of Health of the Parish of St. Mary, established by the ordinance of the Police Jury of the Parish, passed on the 7th day of January, A. D., 1880, a meeting of said Board was held at Franklin, on Tuesday, January, 20, 1880, the following members named in said ordinance present:

Dr. C. M. Smith, Parish Physician and ex-officio President; Dr. A. Maguire from First Ward; Dr. W. P. Simmons from Second Ward; Dr. A. S. Gates and T. J. Foster, Esq., from Third Ward; N. K. Todd, Esq., from Fourth Ward; Dr. J. H. P. Wise and C. W. Wright, Esq., from Fifth Ward.

On motion of T. J. Foster, Esq, the Board proceeded to organize by the election of a Secretary, and on motion of Dr. A. Maguire, G. B. Shepherd was unanimously elected, and on the further motion of Dr. A. Maguire, the salary of the Secretary was fixed at one hundred dollars per annum.

Dr. A. S. Gates offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the members of the Board of Health be paid the same per diem and mileage for services rendered by them in attending the sessions of this Board now paid members of the Police Jury; and for services rendered in attending to the disinfection, sanitation or other services rendered in the discharge of their duties as members of the Board of Health in this Parish, they shall be entitled to and receive a sum equal to the regular medical fee paid medical practicioners in this Parish for a visit to the sick; and on motion the resolution was adopted.

On motion of T. J. Foster, Esq., the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That any member of this Board of Health neglecting or refusing to attend the regular or special sessions of the same, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars for each session from which he is so absent; provided that said fine may be remitted by the Board, upon the member so fined furnishing to the Board satisfactory reasons for his non-attendance.

On motion of Dr. J. H. P. Wise, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the President of this Board of Health be authorized and requested to procure without delay, such disinfecting agents and material for general distribution throughout the Parish as may be necessary for the efficient disinfection and sanitation of the same, to be furnished upon the requisition of the member or members of this Board from each Ward respectively, for use therein.

On motion of Dr. A. S. Gates, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Morgan Louisiana and Texas Railroad and Steamship Company be requested to take the necessary measures without delay for the draining, cleansing and disinfecting the railroad ditches, ponds and pools in Berwick, and along the line of said railroad in this Parish, wherever the same may be located.

On motion of Dr. J. H. P. Wise, it was

Resolved, That this Board heartily endorses and approves the petition now in circulation in this Parish for signatures, addressed to the Auxiliary Sanitary Association of New Orleans, for the purpose of obtaining from the said Sanitary Association such aid as may be necessary for the furtherance of sanitary and disinfecting measures in this Parish.

On motion of C. W. Wright, Esq., it was

Resolved, That the members of this Board from each Ward have charge and control of the sanitation and disinfection of their respective Wards; and they are hereby required, authorized and empowered to enforce the sanitation and disinfection of all places in their respective Wards that in their opinion may require disinfection, and to that end to enforce the same by legal process.

On motion of Dr. A. Maguire, it was

Resolved, That a special committee, consisting of Doctors C. M. Smith, J. H. P. Wise and A. S. Gates, be appointed, to draft such rules and regulations for the sanitation and disinfection of the Parish as shall be necessary and effectual for that purpose, and to report the same through the public press of this Parish; and that this Board now adopts the rules and regulations of the National and State Boards of Health so far as they may be applicable to this Parish; and Dr. Gates, asking to be excused from service on said committee, on his motion, Dr. A. Maguire was substituted therefor.

On motion, three hundred copies of the report of said committee was ordered to be printed in the form of circulars, for distribution throughout the Parish.

On motion of Dr. A. S. Gates, it was

Resolved, That all necessary expenses for employees incurred by the members of the Board in their respective Wards in disinfecting the same, be paid from the appropriation made by the Police Jury of this Parish for the use of this Board of Health; said payments to be made upon the warrant of the President of this Board of Health, countersigned by the Secretary, issued upon the certificate of the member or members of this Board from each Ward where such [illegible]

On motion of T. J. Foster, Esq., it was

[illegible] That this Board [illegible]

and powers at their disposal and command, to effect this object; and in the exercise of their powers, they will and do confidently rely upon the active, cordial and kindly co-operation and assistance of the public, in promptly and efficiently carrying into practical operation the best known means of sanitation, and that may be recommended by the Board of Health of this Parish, the National and State Boards of Health, as well as the Auxiliary Associations organized for sanitary purposes.

We cannot too forcibly impress and urge upon our citizens the great and vital importance of this work, both on account of preserving the health of the community, and because of the great injury inflicted upon all the material interests of the Parish, resulting from outbreaks of the yellow fever.

The unparalleled mildness of the present winter, the many instances of fever closely resembling yellow fever lately occurring in our Parish, and the opinion prevalent [illegible] liable to, and probably may break out anew when the heat of the summer months shall be upon us, warn us in unmistakable language to adopt such prompt and effective measures of sanitation and disinfection as will render the recurrence a remote possibility.

In furtherance of the attainments of the end described, the Board of Health has adopted and earnestly urge and recommend to the public:

First. The thorough disinfection of houses that have been occupied by the sick, by means of fumigation with roll sulphur burned for at least twenty-four hours in every room therein, the doors, windows, cracks, fire-places and other openings, being closed as nearly hermetically as possible.

Second. The thorough drainage of all cesspools, the cleansing of all privies, foul drains and ditches, and their disinfection by free use of such disinfectants and chemicals as may be furnished by the Board of Health free of cost.

Third. The thorough disinfection of all articles of personal and bed clothing and bedding, which have been used by the sick, or subjected to infection, by boiling in water, and especially and earnestly urge and request that all such articles as can be dispensed with, be burned.

Fourth. The free use of disinfectants upon and around the premises where the yellow fever has prevailed during the last year.

Fifth. The opening and cleaning of ditches and drains, and grading of the public streets, by throwing to the center the earth from the sides and bottom of the ditches and drains, within the jurisdiction of all incorporated towns in this Parish, at a period not later than the 1st of May, nor before the advent of heavy frost, and the careful abstinence from disturbing the earth thus thrown up between the 1st of May and the 1st of December.

C. M. SMITH, M. D., Ex-officio President
A. MAGUIRE, M. D.,
F. P. PERRET,
Members from First Ward;
W. P. SIMMONS, M. D.,
PHILIP PATOUT,
Members from Second Ward;
A. S. GATES, M D.,
T. J. FOSTER,
Members from Third Ward;
C. E. ALLEN, M. D.,
N. K. TODD,
Members from Fourth Ward;
J. H. P. WISE, M. D.,
C. W. WRIGHT,
Members from Fifth Ward.

GEO. B. SHEPHERD, Sec'y Board of Health.

disinfecting measures in this Parish.

On motion of C. W. Wright, Esq., it was

Resolved, That the members of this Board from each Ward have charge and control of the sanitation and disinfection of their respective Wards; and they are hereby required, authorized and empowered to enforce the sanitation and disinfection of all places in their respective Wards that in their opinion may require disinfection, and to that end to enforce the same by legal process.

On motion of Dr. A. Maguire, it was

Resolved, That a special committee, consisting of Doctors C. M. Smith, J. H. P. Wise and A. S. Gates, be appointed, to draft such rules and regulations for the sanitation and disinfection of the Parish as shall be necessary and effectual for that purpose, and to report the same through the public press of this Parish; and that this Board now adopts the rules and regulations of the National and State Boards of Health so far as they may be applicable to this Parish; and Dr. Gates, asking to be excused from service on said committee, on his motion, Dr. A. Maguire was substituted therefor.

On motion, three hundred copies of the report of said committee was ordered to be printed in the form of circulars, for distribution throughout the Parish.

On motion of Dr. A. S. Gates, it was

Resolved, That all necessary expenses for employees incurred by the members of this Board in their respective Wards in disinfecting the same, be paid from the appropriation made by the Police Jury of this Parish for the use of this Board of Health; said payments to be made upon the warrant of the President of this Board of Health, countersigned by the Secretary, issued upon the certificate of the member or members of this Board from the Ward where such liability has been incurred.

On motion of T. J. Foster, Esq., it was

Resolved, That this Board acknowledges with pleasure the liberal and public spirit evinced by the publisher of the Morgan City Review in the offer to publish the proceedings of this Board, communicated by Dr. J. H. P. Wise, and accepts the same in the spirit with which it is tendered, for the benefit of the public.

On motion of T. J. Foster, Esq., the Board of Health adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

C. M. SMITH,
Parish Physician and Ex-officio President.
GEO. B. SHEPHERD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH
OF THE PARISH OF ST. MARY.
Franklin, La., Jan. 22, 1880.

To the people of the Parish of St. Mary:

The undersigned have been appointed as a Board of Health of this Parish, by ordinance of the Police Jury, adopted on the 7th instant, and authorized, instructed and required to take in charge the sanitation of the Parish, and the disinfection of all places where the yellow fever has lately prevailed or may hereafter prevail therein, all premises containing cess-pools, sinks, drains, ditches or any matter which may conduce to the generation or propagation of malignant, infectious or contagious disease; and for the proper and efficient discharge of the duties thus imposed, have been clothed with all the power and authority conferred by law upon the Police Jury of the Parish.

It is all-important for the welfare of the people, the prosperity of the Parish, and for the maintenance of uninterrupted commerce and intercourse with neighboring Parishes and States, that prompt and efficient means be adopted and carried into immediate operation, especially in localities in this Parish where the yellow fever has lately prevailed, for the thorough cleansing and disinfection of such localities, in order that the seeds of disease may be destroyed, and its recurrence the ensuing summer thereby prevented.

The members of the Board are prepared, and will do all that is possible with the means

Franklin, Feby 12th 1880.

Dear Doctor,

Your letter of Jany 30th came to hand last evening. The articles intended for use as disinfectants which you have placed at my disposal will be distributed immediately where they are most needed in the Cypremort prairie and in the neighborhood of Centreville. My intention is to order one half the supply on hand at Morgan City to be forwarded to me, and leave the remainder with Dr Irie to be used in the lower portion of the Parish. In all cases where the use of disinfectants may be required the work will be done thoroughly under the supervision of a member of the Board.

The quantity of lime and sulph zinc on hand will probably be insufficient, and I would like an additional supply

of each if you can conveniently send it. It may be well also to send another barrel of Sulphur there being only one and a half bbls at Morgan City.

I enclose a copy of the proceedings of our Parish Board of Health, taken from the Morgan City Review of yesterday, which will enable you to understand what we propose to do in the matter of sanitation and disinfection with the view of preventing, if possible, another outbreak of Yellow fever in the Parish. As soon as the printed circulars come to hand we will distribute them freely throughout the parish, and send copies to some other points where I think they may have a good effect.

The pamphlet containing copies of bills upon the subject of State medicine to be acted upon by the present Legislature, I have read with much interest, and you may be sure that whatever influence I may possess will be exerted in behalf of these measures with the representatives from this

and the adjoining parishes. I would like you to see Mr. M. J. Foster, our State Senator upon this subject. From conversations with him previous to his departure for New Orleans, I am satisfied that he will support and advocate with zeal and ability the cause of State Medicine in the Legislature. With proper exertion on the part of yourself and other leading members of the profession in New Orleans, the measures proposed cannot fail of success, as I am convinced that there is a growing feeling throughout the State in favor of the adoption of Statutes as strong as the necessities of the case may demand upon all matters connected with State Medicine.

The proposed legislation so far as it relates to New Orleans is in my opinion admirable, but in reference to the Country Parishes I think it may be somewhat defective. As you have kindly invited me to make suggestions as to the advisability of those

measures proposed, I will devote a few hours this evening to a careful study of the subject, and submit my opinions in the form of a report to you, which will be mailed Tuesday morning. I am very much inclined to approve that portion of the bill which provides that the State Board of Health shall have jurisdiction to a certain extent over Parish and municipal Boards, in the Country parishes, without some other and higher authority than that emanating from a Police Jury or Municipal Council. The danger would be great of shotgun guarantees and other indignities.

Yours truly

C. M. Smith

Dr. S. M. Bemiss
New Orleans.

NATIONAL MARED CENTER

1035

No. 1077 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans, La.
March 8, 1880.

Smart Dr. Chas.
U. S. Army.

States it is not necessary to send distilled water from Washington to him.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
MAR 12 1880
J.

New Orleans La
March 8th 1880.

To the
Secy. National Board of Health
Washington DC

Sir,

In response to communication No 890 of date March 1st inquiring whether distilled water should be sent me from Washington — I have the honor to inform you that I can obtain the necessary supply here.

Very respectfully
Your obedient servt

Ch Smart
Capt & Asst Surgn USA
on duty with N B of H

1880

No. 1093 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La

Mar 9 ,1880.

Reilly D. F.W.
addressed to D Bemis
& by him for a Mch 10/80
States that D Blan-
chard of Napoleonville
needs disinfectants
probably 2 bbls roll
sulphur, one sulphate
iron and some salt
sulp. and chloride
of zinc.

D Bemis's endorsement
states the above articles
have been ordered to be sent
13 by J.K. Lyons.

C C

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

1093

National Board of Health,

New Orleans La

~~Washington, D. C.,~~ March 9 1880

Sir:

In accordance with your instructions, of the 8th. inst., to inform you of localities where disinfectants may be properly supplied by the Board for use in the Teche country, I beg to suggest that Dr Blanchard, at Napoleonville, needs such supply. He could probably use two barrels of roll sulphur, one barrel sulphate iron and a quantity of sulphur and chloride of zinc.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
F W Reill
Insp N B H

Dr. J. M. Benisch
Mem. Natl Bd of Health,
New Orleans La

No. 1116 "State Reports"
1208½ 1431

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La

Mch 12, 1880.

Hardee Thos. S.

Forwards all maps rel. to Y.f. by Express in large tin case. (23 maps)
Would be glad to receive pay for same soon.
Asks that he be consulted when maps are to be printed as he could get it done and No. under his eye.

15

Ex. Corr.

and Mch 18/80 p 503.
Maps to Dr Bemiss 3/9/81

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
MAR 15 1880
OF HEALTH.

State of Louisiana

Office Board of State Engineers

New Orleans 12th March 1880

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
MAR 15 1880

Dr J. S. Billings
Dear Sir

I have been instructed by Dr Barnes to forward all my maps relating to the Yellow Fever investigation of 1878, to you at Washington, and this is to inform you that I have this day sent by express a large tin case, containing altogether 23 maps.

I will estimate it a great favor if you can have it arranged so that I can be paid for this work immediately. It has been on my hands now for many months and several hundred dollars have been paid out by me for assistance rendered. If any particular papers have to be signed by me to effect the object, please send them to me to be executed.

When you are ready to have the maps prepared for publication I would

like to be consulted in the matter, with regard to size of each map when printed and the coloring of the same.

There is a Lithographer here who would undertake the whole work - and proposes to furnish a sample copy of one of them, colored as I would like to see them finished, and would offer a bid in competition with others - If he should obtain the contract and the work was executed here under my eye, I would feel that it would be correctly & satisfactorily done -

The tin case which I send has been borrowed for the purpose and you will please have it returned to me by express -

Hoping to hear from you in reply

I remain

Yours Very Truly

Thomas S. Hardee

1117

No. 1150 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Franklin, La.
March 14, 1880.

Reilly Dr. R. W.
Inspector N. B. H.
Preliminary report of inspections in the Teche country

119

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
MAR 19 1880
RECEIVED

ans'd March 19/80 p 511.

1150/80.

National Board of Health,

Franklin, La.,
~~Washington, D. C.~~, March 14 1880

Sir:

In pursuance of instructions contained in a communication from the President of the National Board of Health dated February 28, and received in Memphis March 2, I have the honor to report that I turned over the papers relating to the Sanitary Survey of Memphis, as also all other property in my charge, to Dr. J. H. Collins; and on Monday morning March 8, reported to Dr. J. M. Beniss, resident member of the Board at New Orleans, for instructions relative to an inspection of such places in the Teche country as were affected by Yellow Fever during the past year.

After consultation with Dr. Beniss, who furnished written instructions for the inspection, — and with Dr. W. H. Watkins, who had made a recent inspection of the region, — I proceeded to Franklin, the county seat of St. Mary's parish, on Wednesday, March 10, and since then have made a preliminary inspection — with especial reference to reported suspicious sickness — of the various plantations and settlements between Centreville, 8 miles below, and Jeannerette's, 14 miles above Franklin.

Without entering into details, which, in accordance with in=

National Board of Health,

Washington, D. C., ... 18

structions, will be embraced in a full report at the conclusion of the inspection, it may be here stated of the region already traversed —

1) That the general health is remarkably good, there being, among other indications thereof, a phenomenal absence of acute lung diseases, usually very prevalent during the winter and early spring.

2) That there have been no suspicious cases of illness since the early part of December last.

3) That the parish board of health, under the presidency of Dr. C. M. Smith, of Franklin, has enforced a thorough and, it is believed, efficient treatment of all localities known to have been infected in 1879.

4) That, except in the town of Franklin, local sanitation, as well upon individual plantations and along the line of railroad as in towns and villages, is being intelligently carried out under the direction of the above-mentioned body.

5) That, from this preliminary inspection, it is not believed there is any special danger as regards yellow fever for the coming summer, nor does any action by the

National Board of Health,

Washington, D. C., ... 18

National Board seem necessary in the premises.

It is proposed, after a similar reconnoissance of the remainder of the region indicated by Dr Benniss, to revisit certain points, including Franklin, where, it is believed, the present privy system should be abandoned as a potent predisposing cause of disease not to be overlooked in its relation to yellow fever.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Dr. T. J. Turner, U.S.N.,
Secy Natl B'd of Health,
Washington, D.C.

F. W. Reilly, M.D.,
Inspector Nat. B'd of Health

No. 1224 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans, La.
Mch 21, 1880.

Reilly Dr. F. W.
Inspector

Sends report of operations in the Teche country for past week.

(Forwarded by Dr. Bemiss)

26 B.

NOTED IN BULLETIN, DATE March 29.

REFERRED TO BULLETIN DATE Mch 26

NATL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
MAR 26 1880
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

National Board of Health,

New Orleans, La.,
~~Washington, D. C.~~, March 21 1880

Sir:

In conformity with instructions to report weekly the progress of the inspection of the Têche country I append copy of a letter, addressed on Friday last to the police jury of the parish of Assumption, and which letter indicates, to a great extent, the ground covered during the past week:

Napoleonville, La., March 19, 1880.

To the Honorable the Police Jury
of the Parish of Assumption, La.

Gentlemen: By direction of the National Board of Health an inspection is now being made of the localities in the parishes of Assumption, La Fourche and St Mary in which yellow fever occurred during the last season. This inspection relates, among other things, to ascertaining what precautionary measures have been adopted in such localities, and, where necessary, to urging upon the authorities, physicians and others the importance of a thorough disinfection and purification of all bedding, clothing, etc., used about yellow-fever patients, as also of the houses and their surroundings.

The National Board and the public (thro' the Board) will be glad to learn that the intelligent action of this community has

been such as to largely remove apprehension of another out=break of the disease during the coming summer from any infection remaining over from last year. Many of the houses and their contents, then infected, have been thor=oughly and, it is believed, efficiently treated; and, with a few exceptions, there seems little left to be done in this parish.

While I am enabled to make this gratifying report it is, however, my duty to advise you of the details of the ex=ceptions above referred to; and I do this with a well=grounded confidence that, when these are brought to your notice, no time will be lost in remedying the omissions.

Along the Attakapas canal there are still seven infected houses positively known not to have been yet treated, and four others which require additional treatment in order to make them entirely safe. These houses (as well as others to be subsequently indicated), can all be pointed out by Dr. J. A. Blanchard, of Napoleonville. One of them, it may be added — namely, that in which Madame Boudreaux died — remains closed as when the corpse was removed. There is urgent need for prompt action in this case, since it was learned this morning that one of the heirs proposes to shortly sell the infected bedding, clothing, etc., by auction.

While the Vivian residence (about two miles south of Napoleonville), has been thoroughly disinfected there is no evidence that the negro quarters have been so treated, and there is the same uncertainty with regard to houses in which yellow fever occurred in the following localities: In Lower Texas; at Dr. W. Pugh's; Eugene Blanchard's; Aucoin's; Freyeaux's; Mayhot's; and on the Foley plantation — and at least one house in Napoleonville should be included in this list.

Dr. Blanchard estimates that, with an expenditure of probably less than fifty dollars for labor, all these places can be properly disinfected and thus the remaining danger in this section may be removed.

Should you make the necessary appropriation for this purpose, and place the superintendence of the work in the hands of a properly informed medical man, I am authorized by Dr. Benniss (resident member of the National Board of Health in New Orleans), to say that a requisition, signed by such medical officer, for the necessary disinfectants will be promptly filled without cost to the parish.

Feeling assured that it is unnecessary to urge the importance of vigorous action during the few remaining days when this work may be safely undertaken, I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) F. W. Reilly, M. D.,
Inspector Nat'l B'd of Health.

In a personal interview with Col. Ratliff, president of the police jury, such assurances were given as warrant the belief that the necessary work will be completed within the next fortnight, and I have returned to New Orleans for the purpose of expediting the shipment of the requisite disinfectants. In the absence of a parish board of health the superintendence of the disinfection, etc., will probably devolve upon Dr Blanchard, who has already secured much valuable work and seems well informed as to the situation. The region embracing the above-named localities covers about one hundred square miles, extending from the line of the Attakapas canal nearly to Labadieville, and from bayou La Fourche nearly to lake Verret. It comprises all the yellow-fever district of 1879 in Assumption, with the exception of a small area on the upper bank of bayou Bœuf in the extreme southern portion of the parish. In this area the few houses yet untreated will be at once attended to under the supervision of Dr. J. H. P. Wise, of the St. Mary parish board of health.

On yesterday, March 20, I attended, by invitation, the monthly meeting of this latter body at Franklin, and the impression previously received from its individual mem-

bers was confirmed by their action in session. It is to be regretted that no similar body exists in the other parishes thus far visited, although they each possess excellent material for such an organization. Among other business transacted by the St. Mary board, at its meeting on yesterday, a movement was inaugurated looking to the compulsory substitution of the "dry-earth system" throughout the parish.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

F. W. Reilly, M. D.,
Inspector Natl Bd of Health.

Dr T. J. Turner, U. S. N.,
Secy Natl Bd of Health.
Washington, D. C.

No. 1286 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Shreveport, La.
March 27, 1880.

Booth, Dr. A. R.

Will reply to list of questions prepared by Dr. Harris as soon as possible.

30.

MAR 30 1880
OF HEALTH

NAT'L BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
MAR 30 1880
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
MAR 30 1880

1251

Shreveport, La.
Mar 27th 1880.

T. J. Turner Esq.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Yours of 1st inst to hand, will comply as fully as possible at the very earliest compatible with correctness. Though at best will be very imperfect owing to the fact that but little attention has been paid to vital statistics in this state.

Respectfully
A. R. Booth, M. D.

No. 1287 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Franklin, St. Mary's Parish, La.
March 27, 1880.

Smith Dr. C. M.
President Bd of Health
If he is supplied with the Bulletin and back numbers as far as possible will act as correspondent of the Board. In regard to sanitary condition of St Mary's.

Sent Bul.

30.
3

N. 76.
ans.d March 30/80
1629

NAT'L BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
MAR 30 1880
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Franklin, St. Mary's Parish, La.
March 27th 1880.

Dear Sir,

I have been requested by Dr Bemiss to correspond regularly with the National Board of Health upon the subject of the extent and character of diseases affecting this locality, and also in reference to the amount of sanitary work done in the Parish of St Mary, in neighborhoods where yellow fever prevailed last year.

As yet I have never received

a copy of the Bulletin. If you will supply me with it, and such back numbers as may be on hand, I will endeavor hereafter to furnish regular reports, weekly or monthly as you may desire.

Three cases of ~~Diphtheria~~ Diphtheria occurred last week in the town of Centerville five miles below this place. One, a Negro Child died, and the others (White) are convalescent. I have now under treatment a case of Haematuria complicated with Malarial fever. This is by no means an uncommon disease in many portions of Louisiana, but unusual on the Gulf Coast where all forms of Malarial fevers are as a rule mild and tractable.

A full report of the Sanitary condition of our parish will soon be supplied by Dr. F. W. Reilly who has made a thorough inspection of all localities.

Very Respectfully,

Dr. T. J. Turner
Washington,
D. C.

C. M. Smith, M.D.
Pres. Board of Health
St. Mary's Parish

No. 1790 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

State Bd of Health
New Orleans, La.
March 27, 1880.

Hardee, Col J. S.

Would not change anything for supervision of the publication of his maps. Remarks in regard thereto.

30.

Ex. Com.
ans^d mch 30/80 p 630

MAR 30 1880

STATE OF LOUISIANA

Office Board of State Engineers

NATL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
MAR 30 1880
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

New Orleans 27th March 1880

Dr. T. J. Turner
Sec. National Board Health

Dear Sir.

Your kind favor was duly received a few days since.

In relation to what you ask me (by direction of the Executive Committee) about superintending the publication of the Maps, I would state that I did not propose to charge anything for said supervision - My main object is to have some charge or control of the Engraving, coloring &c so that everything will be furnished in a creditable and satisfactory manner - and above all that it should be correctly done.

I am willing, therefore to devote some time & labor for the purpose of effecting this desired object - if the work can be done here in New Orleans -

If this proposition meets with the approval

of the Executive Committee, I would suggest ~~that~~ one of the average sized maps be sent back here to me, so ~~that~~ the Lithographic firm here can produce a specimen of the work they propose to furnish according to my specifications and with this specimen as a guide to have estimates made by other Lithographers - and the party here will take the job on the lowest bid made - This is a perfectly fair proposition, I think, and it will ensure a satisfactory production of the work - which would be exceedingly gratifying to me - Gen King a member of the House from La and who is also a member of the Committee on Ethnology told me that he could obtain any increase of the appropriation desired by the National Board for the proper publication of the report with illustrations &c - So it may be well to have the estimate made for the map work right away so as to have this item determined, and I am ready to have it undertaken as above proposed at any time on notice - Yours Very Truly

Thomas S. Hardee

No. 138 Y "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La.
March 28, 1880.

Reilly, Dr. J. W.
Inspector
Reports completion of
of inspection of yellow-
fever district of 1879
in Western Louisiana.

REFERRED TO
BULLETIN.
DATE apr 7/80

E. C.

NOTED IN
BULLETIN.
DATE April 12.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
APR -6 1880

Noted

National Board of Health,

New Orleans, La.,

~~Washington, D. C.~~, March 28 1880

Sir:

I have the honor to report the conclusion, during the past week, of the inspection of the yellow-fever district of 1879, west of New Orleans.

No suspicious illness has been found in any part of this district — in fact, the health of the entire region during the two months prior to date of inspection had been better than usual for the season. The last case of yellow fever occurred in the practice of Dr. J. A. Blanchard of Napoleonville, in the parish of Assumption: a child of M. Joisin Leblanc living on the Attakapas Canal, about five miles west of Bayou Lafourche; temperature, when first seen, on the 7th January, 104°; albuminous urine; ensemble of symptoms characteristic and, though mild, sufficiently well-pronounced to prevent doubt. The case ran through the usual course without complication, formal attendance ceasing January 12, when the child was pronounced convalescent. There had been one previous case in the same family; taken sick December 6, and discharged convalescent De-

cember 31, about a week before the child was taken down. The premises have since been thoroughly policed; house fumigated with SO_2 and then whitewashed; all clothing and bedding boiled with zinc solution.

Rumors of a fatal case at Lafourche Crossing in January, were finally traced to a death from tetanus in a family in which yellow fever occurred in November. Through the assistance of Dr Sabatier, and some of the other residents, full data were obtained of all sickness and causes of mortality at this place from the early part of October, 1879, up to date of inspection (March 26). From these it is certain that there has been no case of yellow fever at Lafourche Crossing or vicinity since December 1, and no death from that cause since November 27.

Of the places visited during the week, Morgan City, Berwick and vicinity, and Pattersonville and vicinity were found to have been efficiently cared for under the auspices of the local and parish (St Mary) boards of health, aided, where necessary, by the National Board. At the points named (and including Pharr plantation on Berwick bay, and Calumet on the

Téche) there had been, in all, 72 houses infected, and in which 174 cases with 48 deaths occurred. These houses have been treated with sulphurous acid gas and whitewash; bedding and clothing either destroyed by burning, or disinfected by boiling with zinc solution; and the premises, as a rule, are now in good sanitary condition.

At Bayou Bœuf, Lafourche Crossing, Mary plantation, and up the bayou from the latter place for five or six miles (the so-called "French Settlement") there is still considerable work to be done. At these various localities there were 254 cases of fever, with 37 deaths, in 89 houses. Satisfactory evidence was obtained of the disinfection, etc., of only 13 of these infected houses. At Bayou Bœuf all dwellings occupied by white families (with one exception) were treated under direction of the National Board of Health during the epidemic — the exception noted being the house of M. Hebert Bedle, in which, though seven persons were ill during the fall, it is denied that yellow fever existed and disinfection was, therefore, not enforced. None of the houses here occupied by colored people (16 in number) are definitely known to have been disinfected.

At Lafourche Crossing, with the exception of the premises

of Dr. E. Sabatier and MM. L. Leblanc and A. Tabor, no preventive measures have been enforced, and the same is also true of the remaining localities except as to the main residence on Mary plantation.

By direction of Dr. Beniss the requisite disinfectants have been shipped to Dr Wise for Bayou Bœuf, and to Drs. Sabatier and Gazzo for the Lafourche region — these gentlemen having consented to assume the personal supervision of the necessary work. Upon consultation with the gentlemen named, and with the approval of Dr Beniss for the National Board, it was decided, as a measure of prudence, to repeat the treatment of houses disinfected during the epidemic, but not since; to include all doubtful premises — such as M. Bedlé's on Bayou Bœuf, and several places in "French Settlement", where it was maintained by some that the disease which prevailed in November and December was dengue and not yellow fever; and to assume that no houses occupied by colored people who had been ill, or the contents of such houses, were safe without additional treatment under present supervision. In view of the open construction of the dwellings — mainly those tenanted by colored people — it was also decided to rely upon the liberal use of whitewash, frequent and prolonged ventilation of every room with repeated exposure of contents to out-door

air and sunshine, and thorough cleanliness of the entire premises rather than upon sulphur fumigation to the usual extent. With few exceptions it is only in the main residences upon plantations and in the better classes of town and village dwellings in this latitude that it is possible to prevent such a degree of dilution as would make the gas entirely valueless. Occasionally a single room, and generally the closets, armoires, clothes-presses and similar closed compartments may be sufficiently well sealed, and in such sulphurous acid is recommended — but in no event to the neglect of the agencies above specified, and which include, of course, the careful removal from under dwellings of all organic matter, cast-off or refuse articles of bedding clothing, napery, etc.

In all these suggestions and their object the readiest co-operation and sympathy have been manifested by both white and colored; and it is thought that by the 10th. prox. the work indicated will have been so far accomplished as to remove all ground for apprehension of a recrudescence of the infection of last season in this section.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

Dr. T. J. Turner, U.S.N., Secy Nat'l Bd of Health, Washington, D.C.

F. W. Reilly, M.D., Inspector Nat'l Bd of Health.

National Board of Health,
Washington, D. C.

NATL BD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
APR 6 1880
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

RECEIVED
APR -6 1880
NAT'L BD OF HEALTH

1382

New Orleans, La.,
March 18, 1880

Reilly, Dr. F. W.
Inspector Natl Bd of Health

Reports completion of inspection of Yellow-fever district of 1879 in Western Louisiana

New Orleans, La.,
April 1, 1880.

Respectfully forwarded.
S. M. Bemis M. D.,
Member Natl Bd of Health

No. 1417 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans, La.
April 4, 1880

Reilly, Dr. J. W.
Inspector N. B. H.
Sends report of inspection of the yellow fever district of 1879 in Western Louisiana.

8

B.

REFERRED TO BULLETIN.
DATE April 8.

NOTED IN BULLETIN.
DATE April 12.

2.

~~National Board of Health,~~

~~Washington, D. C.,~~ 18

be taken to prevent communication of the disease beyond the locality.

If cases of Yellow fever be found the proper steps for isolation should be vigorously insisted upon.

By authority of Exec. Com.

S. M. Bemis

M. M. D. H.

*

See appended list. Bayou Boeuf, Ramos Station, Morgan City, Berwick City, Franklin, Centerville, Cypremort, New Iberia, Safourche Crossing, Labadieville, Napoleonville and various plantations and places not mentioned in this list.

New Orleans, La., April 4, 1880.

Sir:

I have the honor to report the completion of the inspection of the yellow-fever district of 1879 in Western Louisiana. This inspection, begun on the 10th. ult., was made in accordance with instructions contained in a communication from the President of the National Board of Health, under date February 28, and in which the objects of the investigation are defined to be

"First, to ascertain whether any cases of yellow
" fever have occurred in that region since the
" inspection of Dr Watkins [in December last],
" and if so to obtain the particulars.

"Second, to ascertain what has been done
" in the way of securing disinfection and puri-
" fication of infected clothing, bedding, houses,
" etc.

"Third, to urge upon the authorities, physicians
" and others to have such disinfection and
" purification carried out in any case where
" it may seem desirable to do so.

"Fourth, to ascertain whether there is any
" special danger from this section of coun-
" try as regards yellow fever for the coming
" summer, and to report what action, if any,
" the National Board of Health should take
" in the premises."

I was further instructed to report to Dr. E. M. Benniss, resident member of the National Board at New Orleans, for specific directions as to the infected localities, routes, local authorities, etc., and requested to confer with Dr W. H. Watkins, of New Orleans, who had made an inspection of the region after the close of the epidemic. Dr Benniss' letter of instruction is appended to this report, and I beg to express my acknowledgements to him and to Dr Watkins for valuable advice and information.

The region visited by yellow fever last year (in Western Louisiana) begins near Raceland, on the Louisiana and Texas Railroad, about 40 miles west of New Orleans, and extends along the line of this road to Cypremort, 72 miles further west, as also to Napoleonville, some 25 miles north of the railroad, on Bayou Lafourche. In this area there were 26 different infected localities, in which had occurred 739 cases of fever (with 145 deaths) in 291 houses.

Covering the four objects of the investigation seriatim, it was found

First, That the only case of yellow fever which had occurred in the region since the inspection of Dr Watkins, was one in the practice of Dr. J. A. Blanchard, of Napoleonville in the parish of Assumption, and concerning which the

following particulars have been ascertained: Patient, a child of M. Josin Leblanc, living on the Attakapas Canal, about five miles west of Bayou Lafourche. Temperature, when first seen on the morning of the 7th January, 104°; albuminous urine; characteristic ensemble of symptoms, sufficiently pronounced, though mild, to preclude any doubt as to diagnosis. Case ran through usual course without complication, and formal attendance ceased January 12, when the child was pronounced convalescent. There had been one previous case in the same family, taken sick December 6, and discharged convalescent December 31, one week before the child was attacked.

The premises have, since the termination of the January case, been thoroughly policed, house disinfected with SO_2, and then whitewashed; all clothing and bedding boiled with zinc solution.

Rumors of a recent fatal case at Lafourche Crossing were finally traced to a death from tetanus in the family of M. Hebert Bedle, in which family yellow fever is stated to have occurred in November and December. Through the assistance of Dr Eugene Sabatier, of Lafourche, full data were obtained of all sickness and mortality at this place from the early part of October, 1879, up to date

of inspection (March 26, 1880). From these it is certain that there has been no case of yellow fever at Lafourche Crossing or vicinity since December 1, and no death from that disease since November 27.

Second, As to disinfection and purification of infected clothing, bedding, houses, etc., the practice has varied widely in the different parishes. Thus, in the parish of St Mary, where there is a most efficient board of health, under the presidency of Dr J. M. Smith of Franklin, La., there were 8 infected localities, in which there had occurred 360 cases of fever (with 92 deaths) in 128 houses. With one exception these localities have been thoroughly cared for under the auspices of the parish board. At Bayou Boeuf, the exception referred to, all dwellings, occupied by white families known to have been visited by yellow fever, were treated under direction of the National Board of Health during the epidemic; but it could not be ascertained that any such measures had been enforced in houses occupied by colored people.

In Assumption parish, out of 99 infected houses only 21 were found to have been positively disinfected. While in Lafourche parish only 4 out of 64 houses had received any treatment.

Third, With respect to urging upon authorities, physicians and others the necessity for disinfection, etc., the following letter sufficiently indicates the course pursued:

NAPOLEONVILLE, LA., March 19, 1890.

To the Honorable the Police Jury of the Parish of Assumption, La.:

Gentlemen—By direction of the National Board of Health an inspection is now being made of the localities in the parishes of Assumption, Lafourche and St. Mary in which yellow fever occurred during the last season. This inspection relates, among other things, to ascertaining what precautionary measures have been adopted in such localities, and, when necessary, to urging upon the authorities, physicians and others the importance of a thorough disinfection and purification of all bedding, clothing, etc., used about yellow fever patients, as also of the houses and their surroundings.

The National Board and the public (through the board) will be glad to learn that the intelligent action of this community has been such as to largely remove apprehension of another outbreak of the disease, during the coming summer, from any infection remaining over from last year. Many of the houses and their contents then infected have been thoroughly and it is believed efficiently treated, and with a few exceptions there seems little left to be done in this parish.

While I am enabled to make this gratifying report, it is, however, my duty to advise you of the details of the exceptions above referred to, and I do this with a well-grounded confidence that when these are brought to your notice no time will be lost in remedying the omissions.

Along the Attakapas canal there are still seven infected houses, positively known not to have been yet treated, and four others which require additional treatment in order to make them entirely safe. These houses (as well as others to be subsequently indicated) can all be pointed out by Dr. J. A. Blanchard, of Napoleonville.

One of them, it may be added—namely, that in which Madame Boudreaux died—remains closed as when the corpse was removed. There is urgent need for prompt action in this case, since it was learned this morning that one of the heirs proposes to shortly sell the infected clothing, bedding, etc., at auction.

While the Vivian residence (about two miles south of Napoleonville) has been thoroughly disinfected, there is no evidence that the negro quarters have been so treated, and there is the same uncertainty with regard to houses in which yellow fever occurred in the following localities: In lower Texas, at Dr. W. Pugh's, Eugene Bilbo's, Ancoin's, Freyeaux's, Hallhot's, and on the Foley plantation, and at least one house in Napoleonville should be included in this list.

Dr. Blanchard estimates the expenditure of [illegible] not more than $50 for thoroughly all these places, if by [illegible] disinfected, and thus the remaining danger in this section may be removed.

Should you make the necessary appropriation for this purpose, and place the superintendence of the work in the hands of properly informed medical men, I am authorized by Dr. Rennes (resident member of the National Board of Health in New Orleans) to say that a requisition, signed by such medical officers, for the necessary disinfectants will be promptly filled without cost to the parish.

Feeling assured that it is unnecessary to urge the importance of vigorous action during the few remaining days when this work may be safely undertaken, I have the honor to be, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. W. KELLY, M. D.,
Inspector National Board of Health.

In Lafourche parish it was not found necessary to appeal to the police jury, since Drs Sabatier and Jazzo have personally undertaken the responsibility of seeing that the disinfectants — a full supply of which was at once forwarded, by Dr Benniss' order —

shall be efficiently used and other necessary precautions taken forthwith. Dr. J. H. P. Wise, of Morgan City, has, in like manner, assumed the care of Bayou Boeuf; and to these gentlemen there have been supplied the following disinfectants:

Fresh burned lime	— 80 barrels.
Roll Sulphur	760 pounds
Sulphate of Iron	600 pounds
Sulphate of Zinc	120 pounds
Chloride of Lime	110 pounds.

After consultation with the gentlemen above named, and with the approval of Dr Remiss, it was decided, as a measure of prudence, (1) to repeat the treatment of houses disinfected during the epidemic, but not since; (2) to include all doubtful premises — such as M. Bedle's on Bayou Boeuf, where it was claimed by the attending physician that the cases were only malarial fever; and several places in the so-called "French Settlement", on Bayou Lafourche, where it was maintained by some that the disease which prevailed in November and December was dengue, and not yellow fever; and (3) to assume that no houses occupied by colored people who had been ill during the epidemic, or the contents of such houses, were safe without additional treatment under present supervision.

In view of the open construction of the dwellings — mainly those tenanted by colored people — it was also decided to rely upon the liberal use of whitewash; the frequent and protracted ~~exposure~~ ventilation of every room, with repeated exposure of of clothing, bedding, etc., to outdoor air and sunshine; and thorough cleanliness of the entire premises, rather than, to the usual extent, upon sulphur fumigation. With few exceptions, it is only in the main residences upon plantations, and in the better classes of town and village dwellings, in this latitude, that it is possible to prevent such a degree of dilution as would make sul=phurous=acid gas entirely valueless. Occa=sionally a single room, and, in general, the closets, clothes=presses, armoires and similar closed compartments may be sufficiently well sealed to make the gas effective, and in such its use is re=commended. But more stress is placed on the thorough purification of all accessible surfaces — by washing with boiling water, chlorinated or zinc solutions, lime, etc. — the removal from under and about dwellings of all organic matter, cast=off clothing, refuse bedding, papery, etc., and aërial disinfection of everything suspected of previous con=tact with the yellow=fever atmosphere.

Fourth. It is not believed that there is any special danger from this section as regards yellow fever during the coming summer. In the suggestions which have been made the readiest coöperation and sympathy have been met with, and there is good reason to expect that all measures necessary to prevent a recrudescence of the infection of last season ~~to~~ will have been efficiently enforced before the advent of warm weather.

While there would thus seem no necessity for further action by the National Board of Health in this direction, the need of proper measures of prevention of the disease by importation is very obvious. Morgan City is in as direct communication with West Indian and Mexican ports as is New Orleans; and the recent extension of the Louisiana and Texas Railroad greatly increases the sanitary importance of the town. The Atchafalaya Quarantine Station of the Louisiana State Board of Health is the nominal protection against the introduction of yellow fever by water — but it is only nominal. There is no provision at the station for the segregation of the sick and well of an infected vessel; for the reception and proper care of the sick; for the transfer

and disinfection of cargo — in short, the station is simply for boarding and detention.

As the limited resources of the State Board forbid, it is claimed, any expenditure for the correction of these admitted defects, it has been suggested that application be made to the National Board for an appropriation sufficient to remove this menace to the health of a large region and I am advised that such an application will soon be presented.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

W. T. Turner, U.S.N.,
Secy N.B. of Health,

F. W. Reilly, M.D.,
Inspector Nat'l B. of Health

Washington, D.C.

No. 1494 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La

(Jel) Apr 13, 1880

Jones Dr Joseph
Pres. La. St. B. H.

Inquires as to report of malignant Y. F. cases in N.O. & Memphis

Reports the statement not based on fact. wishes to know from whence N.B.H. received such advices.

LB Sp 801

14

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
APR 14 1880

3947

No. 44.

HALF RATE MESSAGES.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company **TRANSMITS** and **DELIVERS** messages only on conditions, limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message.
Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of **Unrepeated Messages.**
This message is an **UNREPEATED MESSAGE** and is delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above.

A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. 9 NORVIN GREEN, President.

Date New Orleans Apl 13 1880
7 Pm

Received by

Surgeon T. J. Turner
M. D. Secy
National Board of
Health W.D.C.

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

In the New Orleans Times
this date the following
Telegram appears "Washington
April twelfth. official advices
of the national Board
of health show that
during the four weeks

RATE MESSAGES.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions, limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message.
Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of Unrepeated Messages.
This message is an UNREPEATED MESSAGE and is delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above.

A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated Apl 13 188 0

Received at

To. 2.

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

Ending March twenty seventh
there had been Eleven
deaths from Malignant
Yellow fever in New Orleans
and two in Memphis" The
board of health of
Louisiana requests to be
informed from whence the
National Board of health
obtained its official advices
in this instance. Np

29
116

RATE MESSAGES.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company **TRANSMITS** and **DELIVERS** messages only on conditions, limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message.
Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of Unrepeated Messages.
This message is an **UNREPEATED MESSAGE** and is delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above.

A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated Apl 13 1880

Received at

To 3

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

to the present moment no case of yellow fever has been reported to the board health of Louisiana and no physician has had a case of yellow fever during the present year. The telegraphic report purporting to come from the National Board Health is

RATE MESSAGES.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions, limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message.
Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of Unrepeated Messages.
This message is an UNREPEATED MESSAGE and is delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above.

A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated Apl 13 1880

Received at

To 4

Without foundation

Joseph Jones
Presidt Board Health
State of La

122 paid 1/2 rate
5 Ex —
ODr

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

No. 2066 1545 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La

Apr 14, 1880.

Herrick D S.S.
Secy B.H.

Forwards acct of "Stern's Fertilizer & Chem. Manf.g Co. C. M Soria Pres. and J W Rainey Secy & Treas — 14 Union St New Orleans La for disinfectants furnished. amt $8.02. Furnished Sept 3/79 when bills were rendered.

C. C. & Sec'y.
addl information called for ~~amt~~ Apl 29. LB 6. p.
19 enclosure with a/c:
LB 6 p 85 - 227.

1545

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE,

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M.D.,
Secl. and Treas.

~~SAML CHOPPIN~~ Jno. Jones, M.D.,
President.

NAT. BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
APR 19 1880

New Orleans, April 14, 1880.

Dr. T. J. Turner,
Sec'y Nat. Bd of H.,

Sir:

A representative of Stern's Fertilizing Co. has just rendered the enclosed statement of indebtedness for copperas used last September in the Sanitary work done in the Fourth District of this City at the instance of the Nat. Bd of H.

I am sure that their acc^t was made out and sent on for payment, with Dr. Bemiss's approval, and supposed that it had been paid long ago. Will you be kind enough to look into the matter and ascertain how it stands; and report to me at an early day. If it was ever paid, the check must have been delivered directly to them by Dr. Bemiss. It never passed through my hands, and probably never was received here at all.

Respectfully Your obt servt,
S. S. Herrick,
Sec'y Bd of H.

No. 1693 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La
Bd H. St. La
Apr 19, 1880.

Herrick Dr S.S.
Secy

Names of officers
of B. of H. &c

Copied.
Secy

22

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
APR 22 1880

Schedule.

City or State....
Name of Board... Board of Health, State of Louisiana.

Number of Members Nine.
Bounds within which its authority ~~Louisiana~~ is exercised..... Louisiana for quarantine purposes; New Orleans for Sanitary purposes.
When organized 1855.
By whom is the Board elected?... 4 appointed by Governor of State; 5 elected by City Authorities.
All chosen for 4 years, arranged so that 4 & 5 alternately shall retire every other year.
Names of officers and members.....

State members. { Dr. Joseph Jones, President.
Dr. F. Locher; ~~Dr. E. J. Shepard~~, Dr. F. Formento, Dr. J. P. Davidson.

City members. { Dr. E. J. Shepard, Dr. J. C. Beard.
Messrs. E. Hernandez, Robt Brewster, J. N. Marks.
Dr. S. S. Herrick, Sec. & Treas. (Not a member)

How often does Board meet? { June 1 – Nov. 1, weekly.
Nov. 1 – June 1, monthly.

Does the Board publish its reports? Annually.
Post office address New Orleans, La.

No. 1739 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La

Ap 20, 1880.

Jones Dr Joseph
Pres. La. B. H.

ack'g recept of invitation to meet Quar. officers &c in Convention in Wash. D.C. May 5 & 6th & stating that it will be impossible to attend on acct of his duties connected with the new Bd. of Sa.

Secy —

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED APR 23 1880

23

Ex. Comm Tabled Ap 24
Ap 27th File

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE,

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Joseph Jones MD.

S. S. HERRICK, M.D.,
Sect. and Treas.

~~SAML.~~ ~~CHOPPIN~~, M.D.,
President.

New Orleans, April 20th 1880

Surgeon T. L. Turner MD
Secretary National Board of Health

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 14th inst, containing invitation from the Executive Committee of the National Board of Health "to visit and engage in a Convention of Vital Statisticians to be held in Washington May 6th, ensuing", also in a "Convention of persons interested in the securing of a uniform system of Quarantine."

Whilst desiring to engage in the discussion of the important questions embraced in the official communication of the National Board of Health which accompanies the invitation to these Conventions; I fear however that it will not be in my power to attend the Quarantine and Statistical Conference, which assembles in Washington, on the

5th and 6th of May, as a number of important questions claim my attention in the organization of this New Board.

It is my purpose to inspect the Parish Quarantine Stations, at my earliest convenience, to draw up rules and regulations for the same, as well as for the shipping in the Port of New-Orleans.

These labors as well as those connected with the sanitation of the City, will necessarily involve much time.

I shall lay the communications of the National Board of Health before the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana at the next meeting on Thursday April 22d.

Respectfully,
Your obedient Servant
Joseph Jones. M.D.
President Board of Health.

No. 1741 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La

Apr 19, 1880.

Jones Dr Joseph
Pres. La B.H

Rel. to the false
report of existence of
y.f. in N.O.

Secy — Eve comm Ap. 29

A.V.T

23 Board

See 1743
1851
F.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
APR 23 1880

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE,

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M.D.,
Secl. and Treas.

Joseph Jones
~~SAML. CHOPP~~IN, M.D.,
President.

New Orleans, April 19th 1880

Surgeon T. S. Turner M.D.
Secretary National Board of Health
Washington. D.C.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 15th inst, in which by direction of the Executive Committee of the National Board of Health, the Secretary was directed to give the history of the matter concerned in my telegram of the 13th inst, and in reply beg leave respectfully to submit the following:-

(1). "The mistake made by the telegraph operator of the associated press in interpolating the word 'yellow', between the words malignant and fever", created intense excitement in this city and state, and in those states which are intimately associated with Louisiana by geographical position and commercial relations.

(2). Upon thorough investigation I find that no case of fever bearing any resemblance to yellow fever has occurred in New Orleans during the present year

(3). It will be observed that in the weekly mortuary reports of the State Board of Health, that under the head of Malarial Fevers, the terms Congestive or Malignant, are used as designating one of the well known forms of Paroxysmal or Paludal fevers, common to all parts of the Valley of the Mississippi & to all towns & cities situated upon or near the river courses emptying into the Atlantic Ocean.

4. The term Congestive or Malignant Malarial fever is evidently used in the Sick Reports of the Louisiana State Board of Health, as synonymous with Pernicious Malarial fever.

The so called Congestive, Malignant or Pernicious fevers, of the Mississippi Valley occur at all times, & have been known by various names, as and

OFFICE
BOARD OF HEALTH,
STATE HOUSE,
STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M.D.,
Sect. and Treas.

Joseph Jones MD
~~SAMUEL CHODRIN~~, M.D.,
President.

New Orleans, _____ 18

Cold Plague &c. This class of fevers differs in her essential symptom or pathological alteration from the common intermittent and remittent fevers of all parts of the United States.

5. It is well known, that any one of the varied forms of Malarial paroxysmal or marsh fever, may suddenly assume the so-called congestive or pernicious type.

6. It is evident therefore from the preceding facts that a great error was committed not merely by the telegraph operator by the insertion of the word yellow after the words malignant, but by the authority furnishing the information to the associated press that, "during the four weeks ending March 27th, there had been eleven deaths from malignant" (yellow) "fever in New Orleans."

the Greek Statements would have referred the deaths to Malarial Congestion or Malignant fever. No gain was considered in the exclusion of the terms Malarial Congestion, which would have conveyed a definite idea as to the true nature of the disease in question & would have created no alarm in the minds of those who are capable of controlling public opinion in such matters.

No. 11. In connection with this subject it is due to the City of New-Orleans that the following facts should be laid before the National Board of Health.

Upon reference to the printed weekly Statements of Mortality of the Board of Health, I find the following deaths from fevers, during the time embraced in the Original despatch which purported to come from the National Board of Health.

<u>Week ending March 6th</u> 1880, Malarial Fever unclassified .. 1. Total Deaths from all Causes. 82.

<u>Week ending March 14th</u>; Scarlatina 1.

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE,

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M.D.,
Sect. and Treas.

~~SAM'L CHOPPIN~~ Joseph Jones, M.D.,
President.

New Orleans, ... 18

Typhoid fever 1: Malarial Intermittent fever 1; Remittent fever 1: Total Deaths all causes, 78.

Week ending March 21st, Measles 2; Scarlatina 1. Typhoid fever 1; Total deaths all causes ... 85.

Week ending March 28th: Measles 1; Scarlatina 1; Typhoid fever 1; Malarial Intermittent fever 1; Malarial Congestive or Malignant 8. Total Deaths, all causes ... 109.

The total deaths from all causes during the four weeks was 354: Total deaths from Measles 3; Scarlatina 3: Typhoid fever 3: Malarial fevers (Intermittent, Remittent or Congestive) - 12.

By comparison with the following statistics embracing the total deaths from all causes, and from fevers during the past 13 years; it will be seen that with two exceptions, the present month has been remarkably healthy and free from deaths caused by fevers.

Total Deaths from all causes, and from fevers, in New-Orleans, during the months of March during the 13 years, 1868 - 1880 inclusive.

	Year	Total Deaths.	Malarial fevers	Typhoid fever	Yellow fever
1	1868	345	16	4	0
2	1869	435	12	2	0
3	1870	525	15	8	0
4	1871	634	20	14	0
5	1872	430	20	5	0
6	1873	603	22	3	0
7	1874	452	12	2	0
8	1875	461	14	4	0
9	1876	539	21	5	0
10	1877	788	12	5	0
11	1878	544	18	1	0
12	1879	376	11	1	0
13.	1880	354	12	3	0

It will be manifest from the preceding statistics that at the present moment, New-Orleans is in a condition of more than usual health.

The number of deaths for the month of March 1880, ~~is below~~ from the various forms of malarial fevers, is

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE,

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M.D.,
Sect. and Treas.

~~SAML CHOPPIN~~ Joseph Jones, M.D.,
President.

New Orleans, ... 18

below the average of those years which have been free from Epidemic Yellow fever.

By reference to the National Board of Health Bulletin for the week ending March 27th 1880; I find the total number of deaths in New-York, to be 543; of which Malarial fevers caused 13; Enteric 8; Scarlet 1.

The percentage representing an annual death rate per 1000 in New York during the week ending March 27th was 25.8; while that of New-Orleans is placed a little higher; namely 27.1.

8. I cannot fully subscribe to the following statement contained in your letter of April 15th.

"The extraordinary amount of attention given to this matter, illustrates the importance attached to any reports from New-Orleans, & it would inspire confidence

in every direction, if the L. B of Health of Louisiana, would furnish, the particulars of all cases reported as malignant fever, or other fevers, which might be mistaken for yellow fever. Such particulars will be published in the Bulletin if furnished."

The entire valley of the Mississippi is subject at all times to the various forms of malarial fevers, varying in form of "intensity" according to the season, etc; of these have been described upon various occasions by numerous able Western & Southern Medical writers, & of course we good to accrue to this City & to this section of the Country, by a continual agitation, of the public mind, by the publication of cases of well known fevers, in the Bulletin of the National Board of Health, which holds a medium ground between the Daily Newspaper and the regular Medical Journals published in almost every City:

In conclusion, allow me to

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE,

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M.D.,
Secl. and Treas.

Joseph Jones
~~SAML CHOPPIN~~, M.D.,
President.

New Orleans, ... 18

say that the officers & members of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana upon implicit confidence in the intelligence, integrity and patriotism of the Medical profession of New-Orleans, and of the State of Louisiana, & it is their determination to deal candidly & truthfully with all questions relating to the health and sanitation of the City of New Orleans, & of the Shipping on the Mississippi River.

Respectfully
Your obedient Servant
Joseph Jones. M.D.
Presiding Board of Health

No. 1742 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La

Ap 20, 1880

Jones Dr Joseph
Pres. La Bd. H.

Addressed to Dr J. L. Cabell
ack'g recpt of invitation to be present at Quar. Convention in May
Will lay the com^n before the B of H. on 22nd.

LB 6 p 18.
(For'd by Dr Cabell)

Ex. Com (ack'd) — Board —
24 ack. + File

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
APR 24 1880

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE,

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M.D., *Secr. and Treas.*

SAML. CHOPPIN, M.D., *President.*

New Orleans, April 20th 1880

L. L. Cabell M.D.
President National Board of Health
University of Virginia

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your valued favor of the 15th inst., containing an invitation from the National Board of Health, to attend the Quarantine and Statistical Conferences to be held in Washington on the 5th and 6th of May.

Allow me to say that while desiring to engage actively and personally in the discussion of the important questions submitted by the National Board of Health, my duties connected with the Quarantine Stations of City of New-Orleans, will confine me closely to the State during the hot months. I will lay your communication before the Board of Health at its meeting on the 22d

Respectfully your obedient Servant
Joseph Jones. M.D.
President Board of Health.

No. 1741 1743 1851 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La
N.O. Aux. San Asso.
Ap 21, 1880.

Henderson Jno. L
Secy

Forwards Extract from Minutes of Ex. Com^ee of above Asso^n held April 17/80 relative to action to be taken in regard to mistake of operator who put in "yellow" into dispatch.

Ex. Com. at 29 Board.
1.V.T
24 Ref^d to Cabled —
Ret^d ap 28/80
F. Board
See 1851 1741

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH APPROVED

OFFICE OF THE
New Orleans Auxiliary Sanitary Ass'n,
ROOM No. 4,
OVER MORGAN'S R. R. OFFICE,
Cor. Natchez & Magazine Sts.
P. O. Box 479.

1743

New Orleans, April 21st 1880

J. J. Turner M. D. Secretary
National Board of Health.
Washington D. C.

Sir.

I respectfully beg leave to enclose Extract from minutes of meeting, of Executive Committee of the New Orleans Auxiliary Sanitary Association held on 17th inst, and to which I respectfully request your attention, and a reply.

I have the honor to be
Respectfully Your Obdt Servt
John. E. Henderson Secty
N. O. Aux. San. Association

OFFICE OF THE
New Orleans Auxiliary Sanitary Ass'n,
ROOM No. 4,
OVER MORGAN'S R. R. OFFICE,
Cor. Natchez & Magazine Sts.
P. O. Box 479.

1743

New Orleans, April 17th 1880

Extract from Minutes of Meeting of the Executive Committee: held this day.

By Mr Henry Geisler: "In view of the very grave consequences involved in such falsifications of information as was contained in a late dispatch to the Associated Press.

Resolved: It is the sense of the New Orleans Sanitary Association, that the National Board of Health should not lightly pass over the alleged mistake of the Operator who was guilty of it — and

That the Secretary of this Association be instructed, to make ~~enquiry~~ of the National Board of Health if anything has been done in the matter — adopted.

A true copy
Jno C. Henderson
Secty.

No. 1856 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans, La.

Ap 24, 1880.

Rogers Thos B.

Rel. to his appointment to a position under N.B.H.
Incloses letter of Dr J.W. Ross.

LB 6 p 60

Sx. Com^ee

Ack. Ap 28/80 and 28 Dr Ross's letter returned as requested

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
APR 28 1880

Thos. B. Rogers,

No. 188 Gravier Street, *New Orleans.*

NAT'L BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JUN 23 1880
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Thos. B. Rogers

"#1256"

JOHN S. RAINEY,
188 GRAVIER STREET.

New Orleans, 24th April 1880

Dr. F. J. Turner.
Secretary
M. B. H. Washington. Dear Sir

I have this moment rec'd a letter from my friend Dr. J. M. Ross U.S.N. from U.S.S. St Marys at New York. my motive in addressing you Sir is via. I am desirous to get a position under the auspices of the National Board of Health. whereby I may be of service to the cause. as a Ship Master. and a member of the "New York Ship Masters association". I can with pride refer to that association for an unblemished record.

Dr Ross and my self fought the "yellow fever" at Hollysprings Miss. in 1878. I was Sec. Relief Committee for 40

days and hold my flattering testimonials. from these.

Being well acclimated in all the Zones. I have the assurance to make this my application. to your Board. pledging my word to give entire satisfaction —

In these southern waters. I am well known — and know these people well. if this communication is worthy of notice I should be pleased to receive from you. and will promptly respond to any call

with sentiments of esteem

I am. Dear Sir, yours &c

Thomas. B. Rogers.

Lt

No. 1946 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Shreveport La

ap , 1880.

ashton Dr W.W.
H. O. & Secy

Rel. to Organization
of B. of H.

Includes Registra-
tion Blanks.

✓ Secy List
Filed with forms
V.S. V.H

MAY -3 1880
OF HEALTH.

B

Schedule.

City or State.... Shreveport La

Name of Board "Shreveport Board of Health"

Number of Members ~~Five~~ (5)

Bounds within which its authority is exercised..... Corporate limits City of Shreveport

When organized Early part of 1874.

By whom is the Board elected? Two regular practicing physicians and one other person appointed by the Governor for term of 4 years; and one regular practicing physician and one other person, appointed by the Mayor, for term of 2 years

Names of officers and members R. A. Gray M.D. Pres't of Bd.; Members - J. C. Egan & F. J. Allen M.D. and Mess. R. K. Lindsay and J. A. Utz. - W. H. Ashton M.D. Health Officer & Secty of Board. (elected by Board)

How often does Board meet? on 1st & 3rd Thursdays of each month

Does the Board publish its reports? not regularly

Post office address Shreveport La

Board created by & working under act of the Legislature -

No. 1993 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Chicago, St. Louis, & N. O. R. R. Co.
New Orleans La.
April 30, 1880.

Clark, J. C.
Vice President.

Asks whether it would not be a good idea for the N. B. H. to frame & prepare a schedule of such articles and commodities as can be safely transported to & from infected points, or supposed infected points without the risk of their being the vehicle of contagion or infection.

S.

Bd.

7

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
MAY 5 1880

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS & NEW ORLEANS RAILROAD CO.,
No. 226 St. Charles Street.

Office of the Vice President
and General Manager.

New Orleans, April 30th 1880

Dr. S. M. Bemiss
New Orleans.

My dear Doctor:

Don't you think, when your National Sanitary Committee meets, if the question of quarantine comes up, it would be a good idea to frame and prepare a schedule of such articles and commodities as can be safely transported to and from infected points, or supposed infected points, without the risk of their being the vehicle of contagion or infection? I think if such a schedule was recommended by National Board of Health, it would likely, be adopted by local authorities, thereby ensuring as nearly as might be possible a uniform system of quarantine to apply at all points at the same time. This would

Enable

D. 8m 15
2

enable carriers to fully cooperate with National and Local Boards of Health to prevent the spread of disease.

Any plan that may be thought best will be cheerfully acquiesced in by our Board.

Yours truly

J. C. Clarke

Vice Pres

P. M.

No. 1996 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La

Apr 27, 1880.

Jones D. Jos.
Pres. L. B. of H.

Incloses copy of Circular #2 of the La. B. of H.

Bul

REFERRED TO BULLETIN

DATE 6

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
MAY -6 1880

NOTED IN BULLETIN.

DATE May 7

Noted

Supt Insp.
~~S. CHOPPIN~~, M. D.,
President.
S. S. HERRICK, M. D.,
Secretary.

OFFICE **Board of Health,**
STATE HOUSE,
STATE OF LOUISIANA.

New Orleans, April 27th 1880

See 2187, April 27

Dear Sir

I have the honor to enclose Circular No 2 of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, giving information as to the Sanitary measures to be enforced by the Sanitary Inspectors of the City of New Orleans

Respectfully
Your Obt Servant
Supt Insp. &c
Pres't Board of Health

To
Thomas J Turner M. D.
Secy Nat. Board of Health
Washington D. C.

No. 2013 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Miss River Quar. Station, La.
May 1, 1880.

Carrington, Dr. P. S.
Resident Physician
Does not think he can
attend quarantine Conven-
tion. Sends annual report
for 1879. Suggestions in
regard to quarantine.

~~Spec. Con. Miller~~
To be answered
Minutes of May 8th

6.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
RECEIVED
MAY -6 1880

2013 Miss: River Quarantine Station
Louisiana
May. 1st. 1880

James L Cabell M.D.
President of the National Board of Health

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
MAY - 5 1880

My Dear Sir

Your esteemed favour of the 15th ult. tendering an invitation to attend the proposed Conference at Washington was received last week - It was referred to the President of the State Board of Health, but as I have not been advised of any action being taken in the matter of my going, it is scarcely probable that I shall be present. I shall however have mailed to your address at Washington my annual report for 1879, with some portions underlined, which please particularly note

Especially also a case my calling your following.

1. The importance of isolation of locality, with ample harbour facilities for the anchorage of vessels in the selection of site for Quarantine Stations — neither of which does this station enjoy, because of publicity of the locality, and the circumscribed limits of the river front.

2. The importance of a much greater degree of attention to furnishing greater facilities and using better appliances promotive of comfort and safety for the sick during their removal from vessel to hospital — the want of which in the past at Quarantine Stations may have done much towards the sacrafice of the life of many a poor victim to yellow fever.

3. The importance of a greater regard for the claims of healthy persons, amongst passengers and crews, in the protection of their health, and the security of their comfort, while they may be detained in Quarantine.

4. The importance of a recognition of the fact that vessels which have been completely and positively disinfected and people who have passed the proper period of incubation after exposure to infection should not be detained in Quarantine.

With high regard
Yours Very Respectfully & Truly
R. S. Carrington M.D.
Resident Physician

No. 2018 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans, La.
April 27, 1880.

Jones Dr. Joseph
Presdt. Bd of Health.
Sends circular of State Bd containing measures to be enforced by sanitary inspectors of the City of N. O.

6

Bul.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
MAY - 3

NOTED IN BULLETIN,
DATE May 12.

Jas Jones
~~S. CHOPPIN~~, M. D.,
President.
S. S. HERRICK, M. D.,
Secretary.

OFFICE **Board of Health,**
STATE HOUSE,
STATE OF LOUISIANA.

New Orleans, June 27th 1880

See 2187,

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to enclose Circular No 2. of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, giving information as to the Sanitary measures to be enforced by the Sanitary Inspectors of the City of New Orleans

Respectfully
Your Obt Servant
Jas Jones. M.D.
Pres't Board of Health

Prof J L Cabell M.D.
Pres't Nat. Board of Health
University of Virginia

No. 2037 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La

April 27, 1880.

Clark Jas. C
Vice Pres. & Gen Man.
of Chi. St. L. & N.O. R.R.Co.
addressed to V.P. of N.B.H.

Expresses good will towards N.B.H. & hopes Congress will give it ample appropriations.
&c &c

— Board —

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
RECEIVED
MAY -7 1880

7 file —

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS & NEW ORLEANS RAILROAD CO.,
No. 226 St. Charles Street.

Office of the Vice President
and General Manager.

New Orleans, April 27th 1880

Hon. J. S. Billings
~~Medical Director~~ Vice President
National Board of Health
Washington D.C.

My dear Sir:

I sincerely trust that Congress has or will make ample appropriations, and confer full power on the National Board of Health, to treat with and prescribe needed rules and regulations in all sections and localities for the arrest, spread and prevention of contagious and infectious diseases. The intelligent action, great aid and services rendered by the National Board of Health in 1878 in the Miss. Valley, most clearly demonstrate that this body is more competent to deal with

this

Nov. 8. 13
2

this paramount subject, that so greatly affects the general health and material prosperity of the whole country, than any other organization - State, County or Municipal - that can be created by any other than the national authority.

1. Because the members constituting the National Board of Health can and will devote more time in search to prevent disease and arrest its spread.

2. It is not to be expected that members of State, County and municipal Boards of Health, can or will give their time and knowledge of their profession for the public good, without being compensated for services rendered.

3. It is no disparagement to the medical profession to say, that there are very many in that calling who are not its masters, and consequently all such are unable

to

Add SB 3

to cope with the great subject of general public health and proper sanitary laws.

4. The whole country, east, west, north and south, should demand that there should be a department of the National Government recognised and known as the National Board of Health. This department, like other departments of the government, should draw from the National Treasury its support and the means necessary to carry out its purpose. Certainly, the Congress of the United States can be engaged in no higher or holier duty than in making ample provisions and appropriations from the National Treasury of the sums necessary for the preservation of the general public health, upon which so largely depends the welfare and prosperity of the whole American people.

Jw

Hon. JSB
4

In the Miss. Valley we are all hopeful that we shall escape, this year, from the ravages of yellow fever and other infectious and contagious diseases.

If the National Board of Health shall make any new rules and regulations, or recommendations, referring to Railway transportation, I shall esteem it a great favor if you will have copies of such forwarded to me, and, so far as lies in our power, I beg to say, that we shall at all times be ready to cooperate with the National Board of Health to prevent the spread of disease.

Very Respy
Yours
Jas. C Clarke
VP & GM

Jan 5

No. 2047 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La
Cotton Exchange
May 1, 1880.

Cunningham Wm
Pres.

Credentials of Adolphe Schreiber Esq to the Quarantine Convention.

7.

7

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
RECEIVED
MAY -7 1880

VICTOR MEYER, Vice-President. WM. CUNNINGHAM, President. HENRY G. HESTER, Secretary.

New Orleans Cotton Exchange,

New Orleans, May 1st 1880

To whom it may concern:

This is to certify that

Adolphe Schreiber Esq.

of the City of New Orleans, State of Louisiana is duly accredited as delegate from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange to the Convention of Quarantine Officers and Vital Statisticians to be held in Washington, D. C. on the fifth and sixth days of May 1880 and that the said Adolphe Schreiber Esq., is hereby authorized and empowered to cast the full vote and to exercise such other rights and privileges as the New Orleans Cotton Exchange may be entitled to in said Convention

Wm Cunningham
President

Henry G. Hester,
Secretary.

No. 2187 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La
Apr 27, 1880.

Jones Dr. Joseph

Forwards Circular No 2 of B of H. of La rel. to inspection

Ex Com^ee

18 7.

Jos. Jones
~~S. CHOPPIN~~, M. D.,
President.
S. S. HERRICK, M. D.,
Secretary.

OFFICE **Board of Health,**
STATE HOUSE,
STATE OF LOUISIANA.

New Orleans, April 27th 1880

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to enclose Circular No 7. of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, giving information as to the Sanitary measures to be enforced by the Sanitary Inspectors of the city of New Orleans.

Respectfully
Your Obt Servant
Jos. Jones. M.D.
President Board of Health

Prof S M Bemiss M.D.
Member National Board of Health
New Orleans
La

BOARD OF HEALTH, STATE OF LOUISIANA.

CIRCULAR NO. 2,

Sanitary Measures to be Enforced by the Sanitary Inspectors

OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA,
STATE HOUSE, APRIL 22D, 1880.

1. House-to-house inspections must be pressed as rapidly as possible.
2. Order the abatement of all nuisances.
3. Order the emptying and disinfection of all foul privies.
4. Order the periodic disinfection at intervals of not less than seven days of all privies and water closets.
5. Order the cleansing and disinfection of all foul alleys and yards.
6. Enforce the Ordinance which compels all citizens to place the garbage and refuse matters of dwellings, hotels, stores, markets, manufactories and stables in boxes or barrels, or other suitable receptacles, for removal by the garbage carts.

DISINFECTION.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana deem it important that the people should be instructed with regard to the value and importance of disinfection, for the removal of foul gases and emanations, and for the destruction of the poisons of infectious and contagious diseases.

To accomplish the greatest good for the preservation of the health of the people, disinfection should be practiced at regular intervals throughout the entire year; but more fully and frequently in the City of New Orleans during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October.

By disinfection and household Sanitation, the people should seek to avert or prevent pestilence, and should not delay the practice of these important measures until disease is actually developed, by the neglect and violation of Sanitary laws. Each citizen, therefore, by obeying rigidly Sanitary laws becomes the guardian of the health of his household.

New Orleans is without Sewers, and the privies necessarily contain at all times an immense amount of fœcal matter. Even under the most energetic system of removal of the contents of the privies, it is essential that disinfectants be used in this hot, moist climate, at regular intervals. It should be borne in mind, however, that disinfection cannot be substituted for want of cleanliness or of ventilation, but should be used for the prevention of those putrefactive processes, which result in the generation of compounds and agents deleterious to man.

In the selection of disinfectants reliable agents should be secured, which can be procured in a state of purity, and at so small a cost that they can be used in adequate quantities and at stated intervals.

DISINFECTANTS.

DISINFECTION OF PRIVIES AND WATER CLOSETS.

For the disinfection of Privies, Cess-pools, Water Closets and Vaults, use the following:

Sulphate of Iron (Green Vitriol, or Copperas).....three pounds;
Calvert's Carbolic Acid No. 5.....one pint;
Water.....four gallons.

Dissolve the Green Vitriol in hot water, and when cool add the Carbolic Acid.

Add one gallon of this mixture to the privy or water closet to be disinfected, and thereafter one quart every fifth day, or oftener, if any foul smell be evolved from the privy.

Lime should not be used in the disinfection of privies, as it decomposes the Salts of Ammonia.

This objection, however, does not apply to the Sulphate of Lime (Plaster of Paris), which may be used with advantage in combination with Carbolic Acid and Copperas.

The walls of privies and all unpainted wood-work should be whitewashed.

FOUL DRAINS, DAMP FOUL YARDS, STABLES, COW-HOUSES, MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Fresh-slaked Lime, Chloride of Lime, Plaster of Paris and Sulphate of Iron, should be sprinkled over damp and foul places, drains and yards. For disinfection of such places a simple solution of Sulphate of Iron or Copperas, in proportion of one and a half pounds to the gallon, may be used. The Copperas solution may be prepared in large quantities for markets, stables and slaughter-houses, foul yards, drains and gutters, by hanging a basket containing about seventy pounds of Copperas in a barrel of water.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.,
President Board of Health.

L. Graham, print, 127 Gravier street.

No. 2188 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La
May 13, 1880.

Wilty Gov

In reply to Dr Cabell's
com^n of May 8
transmitting Resolu-
tions of Bd

May 18/80 Encl
Ref'd to Dr Bemiss
Jr File 6/5/80
Ex. Com^ee
LB 6 p 130

18

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
MAY 18 1880

STATE OF LOUISIANA

STATE OF LOUISIANA
Executive Department.

New Orleans May 13th 1880

J. L. Cabell
President National Board of Health
Washington D.C.

Sir:

The Governor of the State of Louisiana directs the attention of the National Board of Health to the following information relating to his Proclamation of the 4th Inst.

1st. The Proclamation of the Governor of Louisiana has been issued in accordance with Sections 7 and 13 of "An Act to Establish Quarantine for the Protection of the State, Approved March 13th 1855"

2nd In accordance with the aforesaid Act the Board of Health will notify the Governor

STATE OF LOUISIANA

STATE OF LOUISIANA
Executive Department.

New Orleans, _____ 187_

from time to time, of the existence of Yellow Fever, or other Contagious diseases, in such localities as may become infected, and the Proclamation will be extended so as to embrace such localities.

3rd A rigid system of inspection and disinfection and quarantine is perpetually maintained at the Mississippi Quarantine Station throughout the whole year, and at the other Stations from the 1st of May to the 1st of November. Such Quarantine regulations are independent of the Official proclamations.

Every vessel from an infected port, and every vessel with a foul bill of health, or with sickness on Board, has been, and

STATE OF LOUISIANA

STATE OF LOUISIANA
Executive Department.

New Orleans. _____ 187_

will be subjected to a rigid system of inspection, disinfection and Quarantine.

4th. The length of Quarantine is fixed by several Acts of the Legislature, approved respectively, March 15th 1855; March 18th 1858 and March 24th 1876.

5th. It should be observed, that Section 4 of An Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, An Act relative to Quarantine: approved March 18th 1858, enacts "That in cases of Emergency the Board of Health, shall have power to issue proclamation of Quarantine, without reference to the Governor, and to enact all needful regulations for the enforcement of the same".

6th. It should be still farther noted, that

STATE OF LOUISIANA

STATE OF LOUISIANA
Executive Department.

New Orleans, _____ 187_

by the provisions of the Act approved March 24th 1876 "The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, be and is hereby authorized and empowered, at its discretion at any time, to cause the detention at Quarantine Station for purposes of disinfection and purification, and to disinfect fumigate, and purify, any and all vessels from ports in which Yellow Fever usually prevails, or from ports where other Contagious or infectious diseases are reputed to exist." xxx 7th Not only does the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, maintain a rigid Quarantine, according to the laws enacted by the Legislature, but also a rigid system of Inspection of all vessels in the

STATE OF LOUISIANA

JUSTICE

UNION & CONFIDENCE

J.W. Madden, N.O.

STATE OF LOUISIANA

Executive Department.

New Orleans, _____ 187_

Harbour of New Orleans has been established during the last Twenty-one days, as is manifest by Circular No. 3. issued by the State Board of Health and furnished to all Writers, Captains and Medical Officers of vessels, and to all Ship owners, agents and foreign Consuls

8th. From the preceeding facts it is evident that there is no foundation for the following Statements of the National Board of Health which have been couched in the formal and official language of "Preamble and Resolution"

"Whereas it may be inferred from this
" proclamation, that vessels arriving from
" other West Indian, Central American or

STATE OF LOUISIANA

STATE OF LOUISIANA
Executive Department.

New Orleans, _____ 187_

"South American ports, than those mentioned
"in said Proclamation, are not to be
"subject to Quarantine," and,
"Whereas, if the proclamation be thus
"interpreted, and the Quarantine at New Orleans
"be enforced accordingly, it is the opinion
"of the National Board of Health, that
"there will be great danger of the introduction
"of Yellow Fever into the United States." x x x
9th The Resolutions of the National Board
adopted on the 8th of May, and forwarded by
the President J. L. Cabell, to the Chief Executive
of the State of Louisiana, appear to have
been conceived in the absence of accurate
information as to the Quarantine and Sanitary
regulations and operations of the Board of

STATE OF LOUISIANA

State of Louisiana

Executive Department.

New Orleans, _____ 187_

Wealth of the State of Louisiana.

Respectfully

Louis A Wilz
Gov of La

No. 2242 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La

May 17, 1880.

Clarke Jas G
V. P. & Gen Man

Circular rel. to appointment of Dr Henry Stone as inspector of that Road between Cairo & N. O.

Ref'd by Ex Com to the Bul.

REFERRED TO BULLETIN.
DATE 5/22/80

NOTED IN BULLETIN.
DATE May 24.

2242 Circular Relating to Sanitary Inspection on Rail Roads.

12

May 27/80 Young

Brewer

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS & NEW ORLEANS R. R. CO.

Office of the Vice-President and General Manager,

No. 226 ST. CHARLES STREET.

New Orleans, May 17th, 1880.

In view of the earnest desire entertained by this Company to use every available means within its reach to forestal and obviate the prevalence of contagious or infectious diseases along its line, and also of its wish, in the event of the existence of such diseases, to co-operate to the fullest extent with Local, State and National Health authorities,

omit-Spaces

DR. HENRY STONE *is hereby appointed* **Sanitary Inspector** *of this Company's railroad, stations and station grounds, shops, etc., between East Cairo and New Orleans.*

Officers and Agents of this Company will co-operate and advise with him in all matters calculated to prevent and arrest the spread of any disease that may exist or originate on this railroad or in the communities adjacent thereto.

Dr. Stone will pass over this line, visiting from time to time as many places as his duties will permit.

Superintendents and officers, whose duty it is to operate the Road, will, with Dr. Stone, from time to time, confer and co-operate with all Local and State Boards of Health and Municipal authorities at the several points on this Company's Railroad, to aid them in preserving the general public health; and in the event of any quarantine regulations being found necessary, they will confer with the proper authorities, and arrange in the most practical way to observe and maintain such restrictions as may be best calculated to secure the end in view.

Dr. Stone will put himself in communication with the representatives of the National Board of Health in the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky, and through the Division Superintendents of this Company's Railroad, carry out, as far as practicable, the rules, recommendations and suggestions of the National Board of Health.

By a proper co-operation with all authorities, such regulations may be adopted as will give all the security to the several localities that can be obtained, and at the same time offer the least inconvenience to the movements of passengers and freight, thereby greatly aiding in the successful operation of the Railroad, so necessary to the people residing thereon and communities adjacent thereto, during the prevalence of severe sickness or epidemics.

From the activity and earnestness with which sanitary regulations are being enforced at all prominent points in the Mississippi Valley, we have reason to hope and believe that, with the aid of the National Board of Health, we shall escape yellow fever and other infectious or contagious diseases during the present, and, we trust, in future years.

JAS. C. CLARKE,

Vice-President and General Manager.

No. 2354 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

State Board of Health.
New Orleans, La.
May 26, 1880.

Jones, Dr Joseph.
Carrington Dr

Recommends Dr. Carrington to position under N. B. H.

Encl with app. 158

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
RECEIVED
MAY 31 1880

No. 2364 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

State Bd of Health
New Orleans La.
May 28, 1880.

Jones, Dr. Joseph.

Relative to existence of y. f. among the Bahama Islands and at the port of Santiago de Cuba.

31 F.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
MAY 31 1880

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE,

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M.D.,
Sect. and Treas.

~~SAM'L CHOPPIN~~ Joseph Jones, M D.,
President.

New Orleans, May 28, 1876.

Dr. J. J. Turner,
Sec'y Nat. B'd of Health,

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of 24th May, announcing the existence of yellow fever among the Bahama islands; also of a telegram to Dr. S. M. Bemiss, Member of Nat. B'd of H., conveying intelligence of the prevalence of yellow fever at the port of Santiago de Cuba.

Respectfully your obt servt,

Joseph Jones, M.D.,
President Board of Health

No. 2382 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans, La.
May 28, 1880.

Herrick, S. S.

Acknowledges receipt of telegram announcing prevalence of y. f. at Santiago de Cuba.

3.

F.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
JUN -3

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE,

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M.D.,
Secr. and Treas.

~~SAM. CHOPPIN,~~ Joseph Jones M.D.,
President.

New Orleans, May 28, 1880.

Dr. S. M. Bemiss,
Member Nat. B of H.,

Dear Sir:

Dr. Jones, Pres't B of Health, desires me to acknowledge receipt of a telegram from the Sec'y of Nat. B of H., giving information of the prevalence of yellow fever at the port of Santiago de Cuba; and also to express his thanks for the same.

Resp'ly Your obt serv't,

S. S. Herrick
Sec'y.

No. 2384 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La.

May, 1880.

Herrick, Dr. S.S.

Sends copy of preambles and resolution passed by State Bd of Health of La. in regard to sending vessels to Ship Island quarantine station.

Tabled - June 7th

3.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. JUN -3 1880 P. C. 3

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE,

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M.D.,
Sect. and Treas.

Joseph Jones ~~SAMUEL CHOPPIN~~, M D.,
President.

New Orleans, 187

From the minutes of meeting held Apr. 22, 1880.

Mr. Marks's resolution, relative to the subject matter of a communication from Attd Gen. J. C. Egan.

"Whereas, Dr. Bemiss, of the National Board of Health, in a communication addressed to this Board, propounded certain interrogatories, growing out of the proposed national quarantine at Ship Island; and

Whereas, the said communication was referred to the Attorney General of the State, in order to ascertain how far this Board possessed the legal power to carry out the desires of the National Board; and

Whereas, the Attorney General holds the opinion that this Board cannot delegate its power, and must therefore (under the laws of the State) perform its own functions;

Be it therefore resolved, that the President of this Board be, and he is hereby requested to reply to the communication of Dr. Bemiss, conveying to him in substance the opinion of the Attd General."

I certify ~~that~~ the above is a true copy. S. S. Herrick, Sec'y.

No. 2467 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La

Jan 5, 1880

Jones Dr. Jos.

Letter of appointment of Dr J. M. Watkins as Inspector of Railroads — subject to approval of N. B. H. — with orders

Forwarded approved by Dr Bemis

(Ex. Com^ee)

12 P.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. JUN 12 1883

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE,

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M. D.,
Sect. and Treas.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.,
President.

New Orleans, Jan 5th 1880.

J. M. Watkins M.D.

Sir

You are hereby appointed Inspector of Rail Roads, subject to approval of National Board of Health.

You will most probably be assigned to the Mobile R. R.

Report for duty at this office tomorrow morning 6th inst at this office.

Drs Rice & Dr Bemis will explain the rules & regulations of the Inspection Service.

Respectfully

Joseph Jones. MD

No. 2539 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La

June 14, 1880.

Rice Dr C. A.

Weekly report of inspections made

(Forwarded by Dr Benniss)

Ex. Com

D. S.

Bull. 18

NOTED IN BULLETIN.
DATE June 19.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JUN 18 1880
At Printers

2539

Weekly Report
of Dr C. A. Rice
Supervisor of
Inspections
N. O -
Respectfully
forwarded
S. Adams

NAT'L BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JUN 18 1880
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Rivers & railroads Inspections - Dr C. A. Rice | 2539 | 19

Supervisor of Inspectors, New Orleans; reports as follows:

To Board

Office of Supervisor Inspectors
omit Port of New Orleans
Monday June 14th 1880

T. J. Turner, M.D.
omit Secy Nat Board Health
Washington D.C.

Dr Sir

The record of River inspection at this Port for the week ending the above date shows that there ~~has~~ have been inspected

9 Steam Boats
1 Tow Boat
7 Barges.

The barges are scattered all along the river and across the river at Algiers, necessitating sometimes several hours in the inspection of a single barge, and travelling over ~~three~~ ten or fifteen miles of Street Railway to accomplish the same, when the tow is made up it is ready to depart.

The necessary instruction has been given where there was any uncleanly condition, and in every instance such instructions have been well rec'd and carried out as far as possible.

~~In a short time~~ shall soon be able to we ~~can~~ report a much higher standard of cleanliness upon the Mississippi River boats than ever existed before.

Since the establishment of the service the shipment of a certain class of goods has been entirely suspended; this includes, rags, paper stocks, second hand textile fabrics, clothing, bedding &c, materials calculated to excite suspicion and anxiety, and concerning which it is generally impossible to get a satisfactory sanitary history.

omit

That the State Board might be fully informed of the result of the current inspections of each day in the city, I have by the advice of Dr S M Bemis issued the following order

(omit)

To the River & Rail Inspectors viz

Office of Supervisor of Inspectors
Port of New Orleans
June 8th 1880.

To P B McCutchon MD River Service
" F W Parham MD " "
" L F Salomon MD Rail "
" S D Kennedy MD " "
" J W Watkins MD " "

Sirs

Daily reports of your inspections will be made and forwarded to Dr Jas Jones Pres't La State Board of Health each day by 10 a m.

Respectfully
W A Rice MD
Supervisor Inspection Service
N.B.H.

The following was addressed to Dr Jones.

Office of Supervisor of Inspectors
Port of New Orleans
June 8th 1880.

Dr Jas Jones Pres't La State Board of Health.

(omit)

Dr Sir

I have this day issued orders to (naming the above gentlemen) Inspectors of River & Rail Service reporting to me, to make daily reports to you of their inspection by 10 AM.

I have thought this best as you will have daily record of what is passing. The delay incident to weekly should anything of importance occur, might be damnaging to your State Board Service, and wishing to have everything brought promptly to your notice, have issued the above order. You can have a summarised report of the weekly inspection made up from the daily and forwarded to the Nat Board of Health.

Hoping my action in this matter will meet your sanction and approval

I am respectfully
C A Rice MD
Supervisor Inspectors N B H.

omit

to which the following reply was rec'd.

Office of Board of Health
State House, State of La
New Orleans June 9th 1880.

Dr C A Rice
Supervising Inspector N.B.S.t.
Dr Sir

I am in rec't of yr Communication of the 8th inst in reference to the newly appointed Sanitary Inspectors and desire to say that your action and views meet my Concurrence in all respects.

Respectfully Yr Obt Servt
Jos Jones M.D.

The report from the Inspectors of Rail Service shows that they have closely watched the Shipment of Goods of all kinds, and that they have found nothing to detain, ~~with the exception contained in report of Dr Salomon who prevented the Shipment of~~ except 20 Boxes of decaying Oranges for Memphis 20 Bales of Old Rags, and 18 Bales Paper Stock

for Cin, Ohio. (Cincinnati)

The inspection of freight we find has already allayed a fast growing fear among the people of Mississippi and other places north of this. It leaves no ground for suspicion that the fever is prevailing here and that they are kept in ignorance of the facts. It is even a source of satisfaction to this Community and causes them to rest in the secure belief that there is no danger at home.

There is at this time every indication of an entire absence of Yellow fever.

omit

I examine the Mortuary Reports daily and will demand of the State Board a full investigation of any suspected case, I am assured by Dr Jones the Board that it will be made.

Respectfully
C A Rice MD
Supervisor of Inspectors
N. B. H.

omit

No. 2563 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans

June 15, 1880.

Finney Dr J. F.
Res. Phy. Miss Quar
station
(copy fwd by Dr Bemis)
Replies to Dr Bemis's
inquiry as to re-
port of case of J. F.
that no case of
sickness exists at
any of the Passes.

Ex Comte

19

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
JUN 19 1880

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE,

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M. D., *Sect and Treas.*

JOSEPH JONES, M. D., *President.*

Copy

~~New Orleans,~~ ~~188~~

By telegraph from Quarantine
Dated – June 15 – 1880.

To Dr. Joseph Jones M.D.,
Pres't. Board of Health

"There is not a case of sickness now, or has there been, on shore or ship-board at any of the Passes.

J. F. Finney M.D.
Resident Physician
Miss. Quarantine Station

No. 2565 "State Reports."

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La

June 16, 1880.

Jones Dr Jos.

add. to Dr Bemis
inclosing letter to Dr J.L.
Cabell Pres N.B.H.
rel to inspection of
R.R.'s & vessels —
appt of Dr Davidson
&c &c.

Ex. Com.ee

19

5

2565

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE,

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M. D.,
Sect. and Treas.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.,
President.

New Orleans, June 16th 1880.

Professor S. M. Bemis. M.D.
Member National Board of Health
New-Orleans, La.

Sir:

Your attention is respectfully called to the enclosed communication to Professor Cabell, President of the National Board of Health, and your endorsement thereof earnestly requested, if consistent with your views of the necessity of the appointment indicated.

I may dare to suggest that Dr. Davidson be assigned to duty as one, or as the earliest possible moment.

Respectfully
Your obedient Servant
Joseph Jones. M.D.
President Board of Health State of Louisiana.

25-65

1.

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE,

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M. D.,
Sect. and Treas.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.,
President.

New Orleans, June 16th 1880.

Professor James T. Cabell M.D. LL.D.
President National Board of Health.
University of Virginia.

Sir:

The Inspection of Rail-Roads and Vessels, in the City of New-Orleans, and State of Louisiana, inaugurated under the auspices of the National Board of Health and sanctioned by the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, demands such an amount of labor on the part of the Chief Inspector, and is of such an important character, in its relations to internal commerce and communication in the valley of the Mississippi, that the appointment of an assistant Inspector is demanded.

It is the opinion of the President of the Board of Health, that the interests of the

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE,

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M. D.,
Sect. and Treas.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.,
President.

New Orleans, 188

State and of the surrounding States, will best be promoted by the appointment of a competent member of the State Board, as assistant Inspector, subject to the approval of the National Board of Health, from whom said Inspector shall receive his pay.

All reports from said Inspector to be made to, and through the State Board of Health to the National Board of Health.

By and With the Concurrence of the National Board of Health, the President of the Board of Health of Louisiana, will appoint Dr. J. P. Davidson of New-Orleans, assistant Inspector of River and Rail-Road Inspection.

The intelligence high professional attainments integrity, and enlarged experience of Dr. Davidson are well known to the National Board of Health, and are recognized by the

5.

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE,

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M. D.,
Sect. and Treas.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.,
President.

New Orleans, 188

public and preservation of Louisiana.

Dr. Davidson can render valuable service both to the National and State Boards, by the prompt investigation of the reports of such cases in the surrounding villages & towns, as the Residency of the State Board, and the Members of the National Board in New Orleans, may deem worthy of consideration.

With the request that early action be had by the National Board of Health, on this subject, I have the honor to remain:

Respectfully
Your obedient Servant

Joseph Jones, M.D.
President Board of Health, State of Louisiana

No. 2599 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La

June 18, 1880.

Herrick D.S.S.
Secy St Bd

acknl recpt of notice of 15th of existence of y.f. at Pointe-a-Pitre

File

22

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
JUN 22 1880

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE,

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M.D.,
Secr. and Treas.

~~SAML. CHOPPIN~~ Joseph Jones, M D.,
President.

New Orleans, June 18, 1880.

Dr. J. J. Turner,
Secy Nat. Bd of Health,
Dear Sir:

I am directed by Dr. Jones, Pres't of this Board, to acknowledge receipt, with thanks, of your note of 18th inst., notifying us of the existence of yellow fever at Pointe-a-Pitre, island of Guadeloupe.

Resp'ly Your ob't serv't
S. S. Herrick M.D.
Sec'y.

No. 2600 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La

June 18, 1888.

Herrick D S.S.
Secy St Bd La

Ack'g recpt of com^n of 15th rel. to adoption by La St Bd of Rules of N B H & River Inspection Service & R.R. rules.

File.

22

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JUN 22 1888

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE,

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M.D.,
Sect. and Treas.

~~SAMI CHOPPIN~~ Joseph Jones, M D.,
President.

New Orleans, June 18, 1880.

Dr. J. L. Cabell,
Pres^t Nat. B of Health,
Dear Sir:

I am directed by Dr. Jones, Pres^t of this Board, to acknowledge receipt of your communication of 15th June, in reference to the adoption by our Board of the rules of the National Board relative to R.R. and river inspections; and to express his gratification at the progress and results of the inspection as now conducted.

Very respt yours &c
S. S. Herrick
Sec'y.

No. 2687 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Hammond La

June 25, 1880

Stone D Henry

Forwards circular issued by Jas C. Clarke V.P. & Gen. Manager of Chi. St Louis & N.O. R.R giving notice of the appointment of Dr Stone as Inspector of that Railroad

Reports work done under this appointment

28 Sent June 28th

Send full set of Bulletin as far as possible
V.H.

BOARD OF HEALTH

Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans Railroad,
Office of SANITARY INSPECTOR,
Hammond, La.

June 25th 1880

Dr. T. J. Turner,
Sect. N. B. H.

Sir.

I have the honor to enclose a circular from the Management of the Chicago, St. Louis & N. Orls. RR, asking your attention to same.

I addressed a circular to "all agents" of the route June 14th asking for information as to the following points, viz:

Direction of prevalent winds.
Average degree of solar heat.
Amount of rain fall, or frequency of showers, whether sufficient to jeopardize crops.

To this circular replies were received from 40 stations, and at 40 of these the heat was considered to be above ordinary.

The course of wind was, in 40, from S to SW. and rarely came from N or NW.

2687

At Holly Springs, Miss there had been an Epidemic of Mumps also of Measles during last of May & June.

Health along the line generally good at present.

Would you have the kindness to send me the Bulletin #18 for as far back as you can & also to furnish it to me at this place in the future?

I will take pleasure in forwarding to you such items as you may deem fit for insertion.

Could you send me any of your Circulars to be filled, asking for sanitary news? I could distribute them to our agents along this road for 130 miles, from Cairo to Memphis.

In anything you may think of may be of service, I trust you will consider me to be always at your command.

Respy Yr. O. S.

Henry Stone, M.D.

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS & NEW ORLEANS R. R. CO.

Office of the Vice-President and General Manager,

No. 226 ST. CHARLES STREET.

New Orleans, May 17th, 1880.

In view of the earnest desire entertained by this Company to use every available means within its reach to forestal and obviate the prevalence of contagious or infectious diseases along its line, and also of its wish, in the event of the existence of such diseases, to co-operate to the fullest extent with Local, State and National Health authorities,

DR. HENRY STONE *is hereby appointed* **Sanitary Inspector** *of this Company's railroad, stations and station grounds, shops, etc., between East Cairo and New Orleans.*

Officers and Agents of this Company will co-operate and advise with him in all matters calculated to prevent and arrest the spread of any disease that may exist or originate on this railroad or in the communities adjacent thereto.

Dr. Stone will pass over this line, visiting from time to time as many places as his duties will permit.

Superintendents and officers, whose duty it is to operate the Road, will, with Dr. Stone, from time to time, confer and co-operate with all Local and State Boards of Health and Municipal authorities at the several points on this Company's Railroad, to aid them in preserving the general public health; and in the event of any quarantine regulations being found necessary, they will confer with the proper authorities, and arrange in the most practical way to observe and maintain such restrictions as may be best calculated to secure the end in view.

Dr. Stone will put himself in communication with the representatives of the National Board of Health in the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky, and through the Division Superintendents of this Company's Railroad, carry out, as far as practicable, the rules, recommendations and suggestions of the National Board of Health.

By a proper co-operation with all authorities, such regulations may be adopted as will give all the security to the several localities that can be obtained, and at the same time offer the least inconvenience to the movements of passengers and freight, thereby greatly aiding in the successful operation of the Railroad, so necessary to the people residing thereon and communities adjacent thereto, during the prevalence of severe sickness or epidemics.

From the activity and earnestness with which sanitary regulations are being enforced at all prominent points in the Mississippi Valley, we have reason to hope and believe that, with the aid of the National Board of Health, we shall escape yellow fever and other infectious or contagious diseases during the present, and, we trust, in future years.

JAS. C. CLARKE,

Vice-President and General Manager.

No. 2760 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La

June 25, 1880

Jones Dr Joseph

States the com^n of N.B.H. of 15th June was laid before the La. St. Bd.
Rel. to the importance of R.R. inspection as compared to River Inspection
Submits Estimate of funds needed for Quar. Stations & Sanitary operations in N.O. in event y. f. appears.

July 14/80 L.B. J. F. 274.

Informed that R.R. inspections will be continued for present.

Ex. Com^ee

Aid to construct buildings at N.O. station etc. declined as not properly within the law. Ship Island station established for the purpose of treating all infected ships.
Aid will be extended to State B of H. in case of occurrence of Yellow fever

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE,

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M. D.,
Sect. and Treas.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.,
President.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JUL 6 1880

New Orleans, June 25th 1880.

Professor James L. Cabell M.D. L.L.D.
President National Board of Health.
University of Virginia.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to state that the communication of the President of the National Board of Health of the 15th inst, was laid before the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana at the regular meeting June 14th 1880.

The Board of Health authorized the President to express the conviction, that the inspection of the Rail Roads is equally important with the River Inspection Service, & that both are essential to give confidence to the surrounding States & towns. The River Inspection Service would be comparatively valueless without the Rail Road Inspection; of which fact the faithful & efficient corps of Inspectors have given many proofs. Dr Rice of the National Board (Inspector), is in full accord with the State Board on this subject. Up to the present moment, the parties interested in the Rail Roads & Steamboats have yielded cheerful

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE,

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M. D.,
Sect. and Treas.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.,
President.

New Orleans, 188

aquiescence to all the rules & regulations of the Inspection Service.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana respectfully submits to the Consideration of the National Board of Health the following estimate of the funds needed for the efficient conduct of the Quarantine Stations & for the sanitary operations in New-Orleans in the event of the appearance of Yellow Fever.

1st Mississippi Quarantine Station.

Boat and Lights House	$700.000
Steam Launch	$1100.000
Repair of Hospital Buildings	2200.000
	$4000.000

Total amount required for Mississippi Quarantine Station Four Thousand Dollars ($4000).

The President of the Board of Health will at any time that may be indicated

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE,

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M. D.,
Sect. and Treas.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.,
President.

New Orleans, 188

communicate to the National Board of Health, full information as to the location and buildings & service of the Mississippi Quarantine Station.

In this connection however it should be noted, that the location of the Quarantine grounds and buildings is excellent and the service energetic. The Mississippi River affords a harbor for ships which in depth and safety is unequalled by any in this country; & the location of the Mississippi Quarantine Station was well chosen, both for the protection of the Mississippi valley from foreign pestilence, and for the welfare and protection of shipping during the performance of quarantine; it commands the mouths of the Mississippi River, and can be superceded by no other quarantine removed from the banks of the river. The Mississippi Quarantine Station contains a considerable amount of valuable property. The

4.

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE,

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M. D., *Sect. and Treas.*

JOSEPH JONES, M. D., *President.*

New Orleans, 188

the Capacious well constructed fire-proof United States warehouse, alone cost $50,000; & the new wharf & Bath House attached about $6,000 additional: total fifty two thousand dollars.

The State of Louisiana erected in 1858 two large Hospitals, one devoted to the treatment of Yellow-fever, & the other to Small Pox. The former (Yellow Hospital) is 121 feet long, 33 feet wide and 35 feet height; upper & lower galleries, 9 feet wide and 121 feet long run along the front of the hospital; the building contains 9 rooms on the lower & 9 rooms on the upper floor; the rooms wards & halls are plastered & the ventilation thorough, by means of windows at regular intervals: this hospital is capable of accommodating about Sixty (60) fever patients. The latter (Small Pox Hospital) is 80 feet in length & constructed upon a similar plan. About $50,000, have been

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE,

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M. D., *Sect. and Treas.*

JOSEPH JONES, M. D., *President.*

New Orleans, 188

expended by the State of Louisiana in the erection of the Hospitals, State-houses & Quarters for Boatmen & Resident Physicians.

The annual expenses of this Station, simply for the pay of the Physicians, Boatmen & for fumigations, etc, exceeds $15,000 (fifteen thousand dollars).

The State Board of Health has recently appropriated $1,500 (fifteen hundred dollars) for fumigating apparatus, hospital furniture, disinfectants, medicines, etc.

The buildings need immediate repair, & the State Board of Health is without the necessary means to execute them, & hence this appeal to the National Board of Health. It is believed that with the amounts specified the efficiency of this Quarantine Station, will be greatly promoted

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE,

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M. D.,
Sect. and Treas.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.,
President.

New Orleans, 188

2. Atchafalaya Quarantine Station.

This station situated on the Atchafalaya river, below Morgan City, is without the necessary buildings for discharging & storing the cargoes of vessels, & for the treatment of the sick. The State Board of Health is without the means of erecting the necessary buildings, & respectfully urges the National Board of Health to appropriate the sum of $2000 (Two Thousand Dollars) for the construction of a lazaretto, hospital at this station.

3. Rigolettes Quarantine Station

The Quarantine Station at the Rigolettes, is located in Polk Bite. The State of Louisiana furnishes no buildings at this point. The State Board is unable to erect the necessary buildings at a more

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE,

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M. D.,
Sect. and Treas.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.,
President.

New Orleans, 188

suitable location, & hence this appeal to the National Board of Health for an appropriation, such as they indicate for the Atchafalaya Quarantine Station.

3. Probable Expenditure necessary in case of Yellow fever outbreak in New-Orleans.

While this city enjoys at present a low death-rate, & a climate of unusual low temperature, in comparison with that of many other cities of the United States, at the same time the Board of Health desires to enlist the earnest cooperation of the National Board of Health should any emergency arise during the present Summer & Fall.

If Yellow fever should appear in this city, the following materials & agents should be available.

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE,

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M. D.,
Sect. and Treas.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.,
President.

New Orleans, 188

Disinfectants

Copperas (Sulphate of Iron)	100	barrels
Sulphur	20	"
Carbolic Acid (Calvert's No. 5)	10	"
Chloride of Zinc	50	"
Lime (freshly slaked)	1000	"

Sanitary Officers.

Inspectors (Health Officers) ($150 per month)	No.	4.
Sanitary Policemen ($50 per month each)	"	20.
Carts with Drivers for distribution of Disinfectants ($75 per month each)	"	10.

It is the opinion of the State Board of Health that in the event of an outbreak of Yellow-Fever, at least $10,000 (Ten Thousand Dollars), will be needed for Sanitary operations.

Respectfully, your obedient Servant

Joseph Jones, M.D.,

President Board of Health.

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE,

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M. D.,
Sect. and Treas.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.,
President.

9.

New Orleans, June 1880.

C. S.—

The City Council of New-Orleans has appropriated (January 1st, 1880), Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000), for the payment of 7 Sanitary Inspectors, at the rate of One Hundred Dollars, per month for each Inspector (Total Seven Hundred Dollars, per month); and for the payment of 11, Sanitary Policemen, at Fifty-Dollars each per month (Total Five hundred Fifty Dollars per month): total for Sanitary Officers per month $1250. The total appropriation is now well nigh exhausted, our expenses are far in excess of our funds. The Legislature appropriated not one cent to the Board of Health. The Legislature will not meet for two years, from January 1st 1880. These facts will throw important light upon the pending application of the State Board of Health

Respectfully,
Jos. Jones

2823

No. 2824 "State Reports"
2823

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La

July 15, 1880.

Carrington Dr. P. S.
San Insp
L. & Texas RR

Report to Dr Bennies
of his operations as
Inspector from June 15/80

(Fwd by Dr Bennies in 2823)

Ex Com

10

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
JUL 10 1880

MORGAN'S LOUISIANA & TEXAS RAILROAD & STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Office Sup't Louisiana Railroad Division—G. Pandely, Sup't.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., MANAGERS.

Corner Magazine and Natchez Streets,

BOARD OF HEALTH JUL 10 1880

New Orleans, July 15th 1880

S. M. Bemiss M.D.

Dear Sir

Having on the 15th ultimo been appointed by yourself (subject to the approval of the Executive Committee of the National Board of Health), to the position of Sanitary Inspector for the Louisiana & Texas R.R. leading from this City to the town of Vermilionville in the Parish of Lafayette, I would respectfully report that on the same day I presented myself at the office of Mr George Pandely Superintendant of the Road, and was assigned to duty.

Starting at the initial point in this City, an inspection of depots and platforms lying above Poydras Street, discovered that consequent upon the peculiar topography, these were unfavourably located for sanitation. The more elevated ground upon the lower front and in the vicinity of the depot of the Mobile R.R. served as a water-shed for the rain-fall flowing upon the lower plain upon which is located the buildings of the L & T. R.R.; while at the same time the neglected condition of the ditches upon the adjoining streets rendered these ill-adapted to carry off the increased servitude. — As an earnest, however, of the cordial

MORGAN'S LOUISIANA & TEXAS RAILROAD & STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Office Sup't Louisiana Railroad Division—G. Pandely, Sup't.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., MANAGERS.

Corner Magazine and Natchez Streets,

2

New Orleans, Nov 187

interest in the Sanitation of the property belonging to the Company, the Superintendent was not disposed to wait upon the City authorities (to whom this work properly belonged) to have the ditches opened, but promptly issued an order to have this work performed, and that expeditiously, at the expense of the Company —

The additional work here consisted in the disinfection of privy & premises, cleansing depot and whitewashing

At the ferry and the Company's works fronting Jackson Square there was little to be done, other than opening ditch next to the platform, whitewashing &c —

The next in order is the capacious depot building and the extensive works upon the river front at Algiers, which under the admirable system, method & discipline which marks the administration of this Company presents a picture of the perfection of cleanliness — Here there was discovered but little to do, — The privy had not been emptied and it being inexpedient to disturb the contents so late in the season, I ordered the fecal matter to be covered with a few inches of Sulphate of lime, and upon this to be placed 2 feet of earth — Besides as a disinfectant a

page 8

MORGAN'S LOUISIANA & TEXAS RAILROAD & STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Office Sup't Louisiana Railroad Division—G. Pandely, Sup't.

page 3

CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., MANAGERS.

Corner Magazine and Natchez Streets,

New Orleans, ... 187

solution of Sulphate of iron mixed with carbolic acid was to be applied to the privy vaults and urinals

Beyond Algiers, passing some small stations the first depot of much importance is the one at Bonte Station — Here in response to my order disinfectants have been furnished by the Company, and written instructions by me to the superintendent of the depot as to the mode of their application — No yellow fever occurred at this station in 1879.

The next depot in order is that at the Bayou des Allemands The rise and fall of tide in this stream, renders thorough drainage difficult, yet the health is good, and there has been no yellow fever since 1878 — Disinfectants, with written instructions was also furnished the Superintendant at this place —

Twenty miles beyond is the depot at Lafourche crossing At this place one case of yellow fever occurred last year, and it may be appropriate to state here that there was no other instance of this disease during 1879, in which the patient was treated in any building belonging to the Company upon the line of R R as far as Berwick's Bay — At

MORGAN'S LOUISIANA & TEXAS RAILROAD & STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Office Sup't Louisiana Railroad Division—G. Pandely, Sup't.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., MANAGERS.

Corner Magazine and Natchez Streets,

New Orleans, ... 187

Lafourche Crossing there was a double supply of copperas & carbolic acid furnished, with written instructions as to the mode of application

The one depot, at Terre Bonne Station acquires an importance from the junction of the road belonging to the company extending from the town of Thibodaux in the Parish of Lafourche to the town of Houma in the Parish of Terre Bonne — There was no yellow fever occurring here in 1879 — This with the depots at Tigerville and Bayou Beouf have each been furnished the superintendants with disinfectants and written instructions as to their use —

At Morgan's City, the terminus of this portion of the road it was gratifying to discover the same kind of order, method, and cleanliness which characterized the management at Algiers, and it is a significant coincidence that while lying in the midst of an infected district, that conformed with the methods adopted, there was a total exemption of yellow fever in any building belonging to the company in Morgan City. —

Beyond the Berwicks Bay the road extends to Vermilionville a distance of 64½ miles — the terminal point of the road

MORGAN'S LOUISIANA & TEXAS RAILROAD & STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Office Sup't Louisiana Railroad Division—G. Pandely, Sup't.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., MANAGERS.

Corner Magazine and Natchez Streets,

New Orleans, ... 187

The depots and
Section houses on this portion of the road are new
& clean and in a proper Sanitary condition —
With this brief Summary
I subscribe myself
Respectfully yours
R. S. Carrington M.D.,
San. Inspector of L. & Texas R.R.

No. 2825 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Hammond La

July 5, 1880.

Stone Dr Henry

Report addressed to Dr Bemiss of his work as inspector of St L. & N.O. R.R.

(For'd by Dr Bemiss in 2823)

Ex Com

10

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JUL 10 1880

Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans Railroad,
Office of SANITARY INSPECTOR,
Hammond, La.

July 6 1880.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. JUL 20 1880

Dr. S. M. Bemiss —

Dear Sir —

About the middle of June I addressed a circular to "All Agents" on the line of this road, asking for information upon the following point. The course of the prevalent wind — " Season as regards rains. " " " " Temperature. The report to comprise a period extending back to May 13 — 30 days.

50 answers came, and of these, 40 were to the effect that the solar heat had been about as usual, but higher than last year: that the rain fall had been unusual and had done injury to the crops, or at least, had caused complaint on part of farmers. The winds were invariably from S. to S.E. occasionally. nearly always from S.W. Measles & Mumps Epidemic at Holly Springs about that time —

Respy. Yr. O.S.
Henry Stone.

No. 2956 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La

July 17, 1880

Stone D. Henry

Forwards in the absence of Dr Bemis report upon the health of points along the line of St L. & N.O. R.R.

Ex Com 44 File

20

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JUL 20 1880

New Orleans La.
July 17, 1880

Dr J. J. Turner
Sect. A.B.H. -

Sir -

The enclosed for Dr Bemiss is forwarded to you, during his absence, and will I trust be of interest -

Respy. Yr O.S. -

Henry Stone, M.D.,
Sanr Insp.
Chicago, St Louis & No. R.R. Co.

P.O. Hammond, La.

Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans Railroad,
Office of SANITARY INSPECTOR,
Hammond, La.

Over.

July 17 1880.

Dr S. W. Benedict –
Supt Nat Board Health –

Sir –

I have the honor to report that, in response to a circular addressed to all agents from N.O. to Cairo. 50 answers are to following effect.

42 points report the health exceptionally good.
42 " " " 30 days, June 14 to July 14, rainy.
33 deaths at 42 stations, of which one (1) from Diphtheria, two (2) from Typhoid complications, two (2) from Measles,
4 points report Bilious Fever prevailing. viz. McComb City. Madison station, Fort Jefferson, Ky & East Cairo.
31 stations. wind S to S. W.
8 " " S to S.E.
3 " " N to NE.
7 " season Dry.

The testimony of Physicians along the route is to effect that the health is exceptionally good. Drs Simms & Priestly of Canton beg me to say to you that there is nothing in their practice so far upon which they could base a report.

At East Cairo July 12. 13. 14. Thermometer 96. 98. 98 with 2, 3 & 5 cases Bilious fever on those various days.

Measles prevail at Renner. Miss, Hickory Valley Tenn, Medon Tenn, Oxford Miss

I remain Respt Yr O.S. Hammond Miss to D.

You will probably remember that the line lately traversed by me extends over 550 miles, through 4 States and 27 Counties and passes through about 20 towns with population exceeding 1000.

MAIL BUREAU
RECEIVED
JUL 20 1880
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

2956

No. 3000 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La

July 20, 1880.

Henderson Jno. C.
Secy
N.O. Aux. San Asso.

Wants Bul. 27-28. 35. 40
to complete file

V.H.
ans.d LBZ p 372
Sent July 23.
23.

JUL 23
OF HEALTH

OFFICE OF THE
New Orleans Auxiliary Sanitary Ass'n,
ROOM No. 4,
OVER MORGAN'S R. R. OFFICE,
Cor. Natchez & Magazine Sts.
P. O. Box 479.

3000
RECEIVED
JUL 23 1880
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

New Orleans, July 20th 1880

Thos. J. Turner M.D.
Secty. Nat. Board of Health,
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir;

Will you be kind enough to forward to this Association Nos. 27. 28. 35 & 40. of the Nat'l "Board of Health Bulletin" Vol 1st. 2 We need these numbers to complete our file, and your early compliance with this request will be duly appreciated by

Yours,

Very Respectfully
Dolphus Kendrick Secty
N. O. Aux Sanitary Association.

Ans
100

No. 3032 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La.

July 10, 1889.

Jones Dr. Joseph
Pres.t La B. H.

ack.g recpt of com.n of Bd. rel. to aid to La. St Bd & says it will be laid before the St. Bd, Gov.r & Senators & Reps. of La.

For.d by Dr Cabell date – July 23/80

Ex. Com.e 7 7/29

24

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE,

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M.D.,
Secl. and Treas.

SAML. CHOPPIN, M.D.,
President.

Joseph Jones

New Orleans, July 18th 1880

J. L. Cabell M.D. L.L.D.
Pres't Nat'l Board of Health
University of Virginia

Sir I have the honor to acknowledge the communication of the President of the Nat. Board of Health, in answer to an application of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana for aid from the National Board in accordance with the law requiring said Board to aid local Boards in the establishment maintenance of Quarantine etc. The communication of the National Board will be laid before the State Board of Health, and also before the Governor and Senators & Representatives of Louisiana

Respectfully

Joseph Jones M.D.
Sec'y Board of Health State of La

No. 3090 "LOUIS. State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La

July 17, 1880

Dirmeyer Geo. W.
Insp. N.B.H.

Oath of Geo W Dirmeyer

(For Sig Dr Bemiss)

Encl with Oaths

C.C. ✓

28

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH JUL 28 1880

No. 3217 "State Reports"
3224

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
3297

New Orleans. La.
July 30" , 1880.

James Du Jos

Rel to the orders issued by Dr G A Rice in regard to the shipment of coffee from the "Excelsior", Cites acts of 1879 States action of N.B.H in the matter is illegal and unconstitutional

LB 7 p 608.
L.B. 7 608

Aug't 4.

7.

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE,

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M. D., Sect. and Treas.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D., President.

New Orleans, July 30th 1880.

J. L. Cabell, M. D.

President National Board of Health,

Sir:

The attention of the President of the National Board of Health is respectfully directed to the following communication, published in the Picayune of this date, purporting under authority of National Board of Health, to prohibit the "shipment of any and all coffee from the Port of New Orleans to Mobile", from and after this date until further orders", signed C. J. Rice, M. D. Supervisor of Inspectors, Natl. Board of Health "Office Supervising Inspector, Port of New Orleans July 29th, 1880. Dr. J. M. Mathews, Sanitary Inspector, Dear Sir: The Mobile Board of Health instructs "not to allow the shipment of any coffee to Mobile from New Orleans until they are satisfied that is not a part of the cargo of the Bark Excelsior," and they so inform you. You will therefore stop the shipment of any and all coffee to Mobile from and after this date until further orders. This I do not understand to apply to coffee going to other ports

of Alabama in sealed cars. Respectfully, C. A. Rice, M. D., Supervisor of Inspectors, National Board of Health, ——— Office Supervisor of Inspectors, Port of New Orleans, La. July 29, 1880. To Dr. J. M. Watkins, Sanitary Inspector, Dear Sir:- The State Board of Health of Mississippi having revoked the ordinance requiring personal certificates of passengers coming from New Orleans, into the State of Mississippi, you will inform all persons so applying. The same Board having passed an ordinance on the 29th July, 1880, "That no part of the Cargo of Coffee from the Bark Excelsior will be permitted to come into the State of Mississippi, and no coffee received at this port subsequent to this date, from an infected port, will be permitted to come into the State of Mississippi. You will act accordingly, all other coffee now in the City will be admitted into the State.— Respectfully, C. A. Rice, M. D., Supervisor of Inspectors- It will be observed that the latter portion of the preceding communication assumes to control the shipment of Coffee from New Orleans to the entire State of Miss.- In his individual capacity, C. A. Rice, M. D., has no power to issue an order an order of any character, with reference to any matter relating to the commerce of the City of New Orleans and State of Louisiana and as an individual he is undoubtedly subject to the laws of the United States and of Louisiana.

and liable to prosecution for damages by all parties who may be injured by his attempt to interfere with the commerce of this Port. From the title appended to his name C. A. Rice, M. D. claims to be acting under authority of the Natl. Board of Health. The act of Congress by which the National Board of Health was constituted approved March 3rd, 1879. entitled "An act to prevent the introduction of contagious and infectious diseases into the United States from foreign countries, or from one State into another, and to establish a National Board of Health", provides in the second section, that, "The duties of the Natl. Board of Health shall be to obtain information upon all matters relating to the Public Health, to advise the several departments of the General Government, the Executives of the Several States, and the commissioners of the Dist. of Columbia, on all questions submitted by them, or whenever in the opinion of this Board such advice may tend to the preservation and improvement of the Public Health." - Section 3rd. of "Act to prevent the introduction of contagious and infectious diseases into the United States, approved June 2nd, 1879, reads thus:- That the National Board of Health shall co-operate with and as far as it lawfully may, aid State and Municipal Boards of Health, in the execution and enforcement of the rules and regulations of such boards to prevent the

introduction of contagious and infectious diseases into the United States from foreign countries, or from one state into another and at such ports and places within the United States where no quarantine regulations under State authority when such regulations are, in the opinion of the National Board of Health, necessary to prevent the introduction of contagious and infectious diseases into the United States from foreign countries, or from one State into another, and at such ports and places within the United States where quarantine regulations exist under the authority of the State, which in the opinion of the State Board of Health are not sufficient to prevent the introduction of such diseases into the United States or from one State into another, the National Board of Health shall report the facts to the President of the United States, who shall, if, in his judgment, it is necessary and proper, order said Boards of Health to make such additional rules and regulations, as are necessary to prevent the introduction of contagious and infectious diseases into the United States from foreign countries, or from one State to another, which when so made, shall be promulgated by the National Board of Health and enforced by the Sanitary authorities of the States, where the State authorities shall undertake to execute and enforce them; but if

the State authorities shall fail or refuse to enforce said rules and regulations, the President may detail an officer or appoint a proper person for that purpose". Therefore by the acts approved March 3rd. 1879, and June 2nd. 1879 organizing and defining the powers of the Natl. Board of Health it is evident, that this creation of the President Hayes and the Congress of the United States of America, is charged with the important duty of Cooperating with and aiding State and Municipal Boards of Health, in the execution and enforcement of the rules and regulations of such Boards, to prevent the introduction of contagious and infectious diseases into the United States from foreign countries, or from one State into another. The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana has adopted the rules and regulations of the Natl. Board of Health, in addition to its own full and explicit Sanitary and Quarantine ordinances. The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, has given full and accurate reports of the Sanitary Condition of the City of New Orleans, and of the various quarantine establishments under its direction and control, has freely and fully published to the world its proceedings, and furnished full and complete reports of its mortuary statistics, and has endeavored to establish true and friendly relations with local

and State Boards of Health and with the National Board of Health.

New Orleans is not an infected Port. — New Orleans has been throughout the entire year, 1880, up to the present moment, exempt from infectious and contagious diseases, and with the exceptions of the single case of yellow fever on the Bark Excelsior, no case of yellow fever has occurred within ~~the~~ bounds, the Bark Excelsior was promptly removed beyond the bounds of New Orleans, to the Quarantine Station 70 Miles below the City, and efficient measures have been ~~taken~~ executed for the ventilation, purification, fumigation and disinfection of said ship and cargo, have been executed by the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana.

Three weeks have elapsed since such measures have been instituted, and no case of yellow fever has occurred amongst the Citizens of New Orleans.

According to the testimony of Dr. Smith of the Nat'l. Board of Health, Rio Janeiro is not regarded at this time as an infected port, occurrences similar to that of the Excelsior are by no means infrequent in the New York Port and no restrictions have been attempted to be forced upon the Coffee trade of New York by the National Board of Health. —

The National Board of Health has made no official communication or suggestion to the Chief Executive of

the State of Louisiana, nor to the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, with reference to the cargo and crew of the Bark Excelsior, nor with reference to the Sanitary and Quarantine measures and regulations adopted by the State Board of Health.—

In view of the preceding facts, it is the opinion of the Executive Officer and members of the Board of Health of the State of La., that the action of the National Board of Health in issuing the orders cited in the first part of this communication, without the advice or cooperation of the lawful authorities, to whom are confided by legislative enactment the conduct of the Sanitary and Quarantine affairs of the State of La., is illegal, unconstitutional, and destructive of the commercial relations of the individual States, which form integral parts of the United States.—

Respectfully,

Joseph Jones. M.D.

President Board of Health State of Louisiana.

No. 3397 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La
Office N.O. Aux. San. Assoⁿ
July 15, 1880.

Newton W.H.
(add. to Dr Bemiss who forwards)
Forwards drawings of Steam jet Ventilator & plan for Fumigator with remarks.
Invitation to call & examine same.

Refer to Dr Billings
~~Fitz~~

16.

AUG 16 1880
BOARD OF HEALTH.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
AUG 16 1880

Office of the N. O. Aux San Ass
July 15th 1880

S. M. Bemiss M.D.
New Orleans

Sir

I have the pleasure herewith to present for your consideration Drawings and description of my Steam jet Ventilator, and suggested plan of Fumigator, or Retorts for generation of Sulphurous Acid gas. The Ventilator I have now constructed and practically operative, at the suggestion and under advice of Members of N. O. Aux. Sanitary Association, and N. O. Medico-Chirurgical Society. The mechanical arrangement and principles involved in the present Ventilator you are familiar with. I will therefore for the information of your colleagues, Members of The National board of Health, who may not have an opportunity to visit it while in the city to observe personally its operation.

The present Ventilator is arranged to operate by exhaustion of the air from the hold of the vessel, through a pipe connected with a steam jet discharging through it - from the boiler - and the combustion chamber in the boiler, - the exhaust pipe is intended to open on each deck, or in each cabin, but more particularly as near the bottom or skin of the ship as practicable - and the inlet pipes, to supply fresh air or Fumigating gas, is intended to open only at the lowest attainable point in the hull, the latter to secure circulation through cargo, or low ballast. The current may

be reversed, and act by propulsion —

The results obtained will best illustrate its practical operation.

Boiler as shown in Drawing No 1 — 12 inches Diameter. 38 inches high Furnace conical copper flue. 6 inches lower diameter. 5 inches upper. 38 inches high — Burner. Multiple "Argand" 5¼ diameter at base of conical flue — Water and Oil reservoir 12" × 48." Oil reservoir similar to the reservoir of Student Lamps — Steam at 30. to 32 lb. pressure per sq inch — generated by combustion of oil at the rate of 6 lb per hour — is discharged through a conical jet — in form of Contracted Vein — about $\frac{1}{100}$ of an inch diameter under full pressure of Steam. Through a 6" diameter pipe contracted to 5" — and then expanding to 7." at its upper end.

The velocity attained through the 6" pipe was 2740 linear feet per minute. through the action of the steam jet alone and aggregates. 32,880 Cubic feet of air per hour. With a velocity of 490. linear feet per minute through a 4" pipe to combustion chamber aggregate 2460. Cubic feet. per hour. or. 35340. Cubic feet of air exhausted from Hold per hour — by the combustion of 5 lb of coal oil. such as is in ordinary use on bends. or about 7000. Cubic feet per pound of coal oil consumed —

To avoid all danger from fire — The oil is held in a sealed Cylinder

incand in a reservoir of water, held for the convenient supply of Boiler, through an Injector, and at the base of Cylinder forming the boiler underneath the Burner is a Cast iron Drip Cup — into which all oil or drip from Burner will fall, and entirely blow the air pipe connection with the Hull, and ventilates only on the surface always accessible on the Deck.

The plan for a Fumigator, or gas generator is estimated to be capable to generate 24000 cubic feet of gas by burning 48 lb of Sulphur per hour. It is represented by drawing No 2. The case of Cast Iron — 2 ft × 2 ft × 3 1/4 ft. with 5 Pans each 2 × 2 ft × 8 inches high — air admitted through opening of each drawer, and gas exhausted by pipe at base of case — on opposite side from drawer openings.

I would most respectfully request yourself and any others you may be pleased to invite to be present and examine the present (Experimental, but practically and fully performing the required duty) machine — and I shall if not before in time have it in practical operation for your inspection.

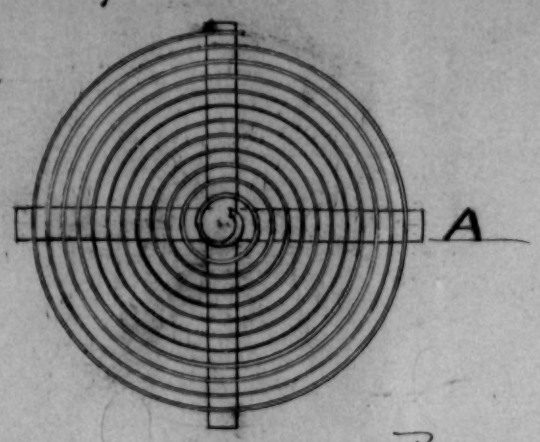
Very Respectfully,
Yours &c
W. H. Newton

Description
of
Drawing No. 1 -

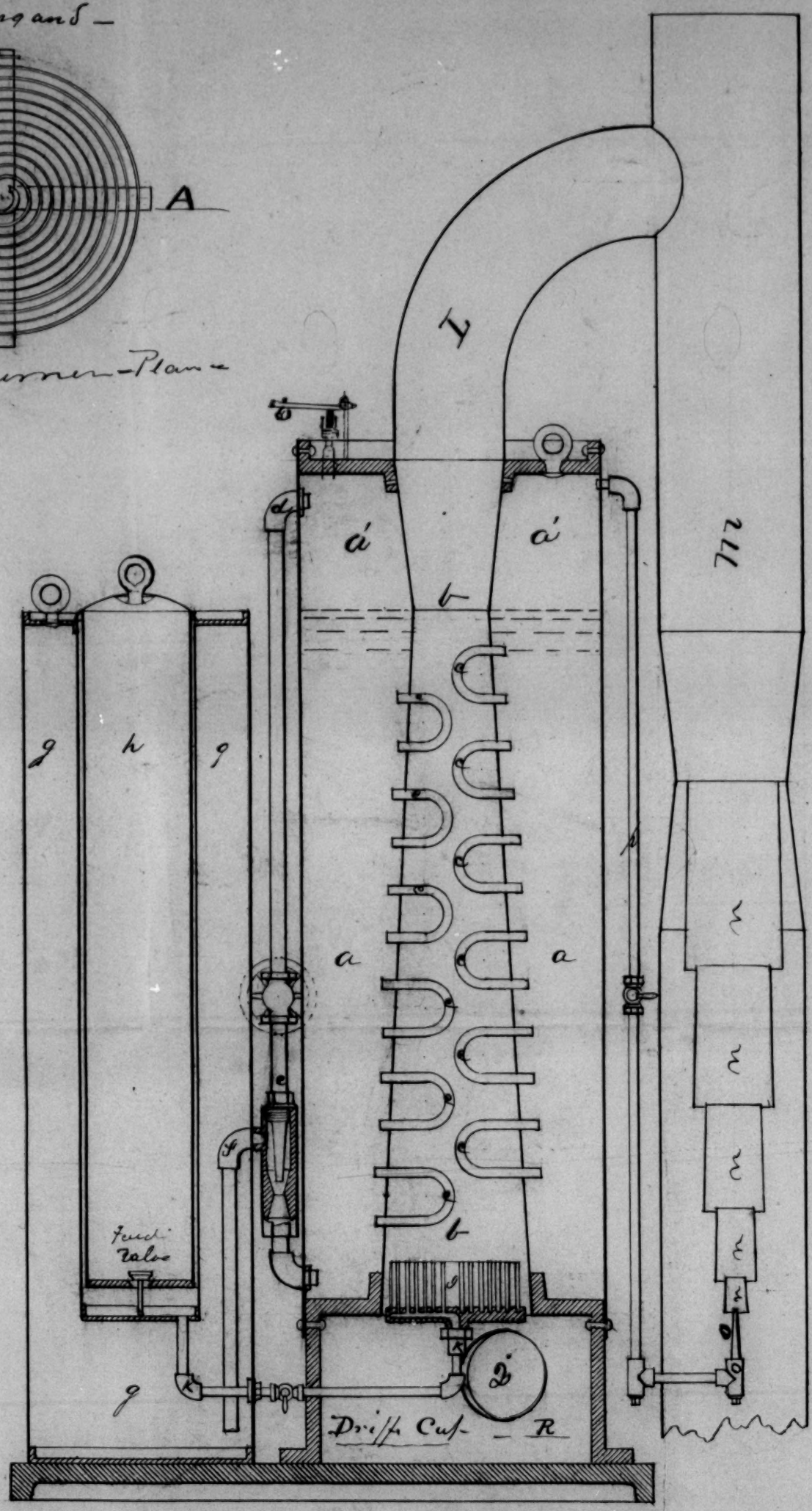
a. a Boiler.
a'. a'. Steam room in Boiler.
b. Conical Furnace in Boiler.
c. c. c. c. &c. - Copper pipes passing through Shell of Furnace into space -
d. Steam pipe to - Water Injector - boiler feed -
e. Injector - Boiler water supply.
f. Water supply pipe to Injector.
g. g. Reservoir of water for supply of boiler.
h. Oil reservoir - for combustion in boiler.
I. Multiple argand burner for Furnace.
K. Oil supply pipe from h. to burner.
L. Chimney - from Furnace to air pipe.
M. Exhaust pipe from hold of Vessel.
N. N. N. - Holes - through which steam jet is expanded.
O. Steam jet mouth piece -
p. Steam pipe to - jet -
2. Air supply pipe to furnace for combustion.
R. Drip cup from Furnace - and burner.

— Multiple Ingand —

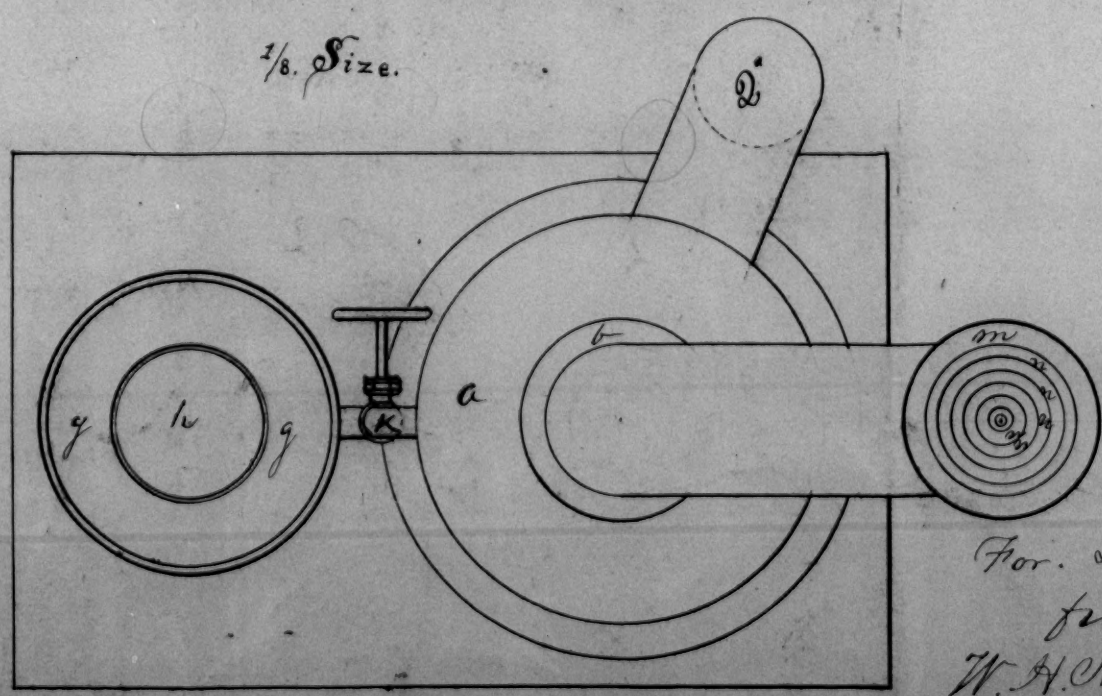
1/4. Size.



Oil Burner — Plan —



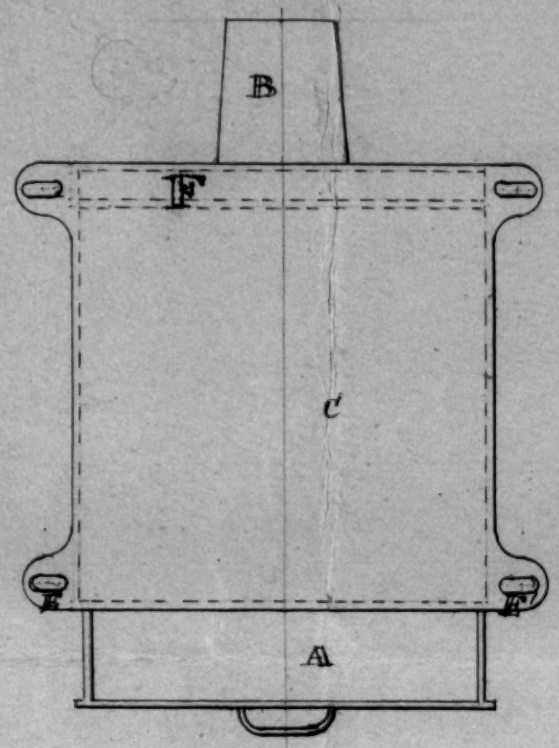
1/8. Size.

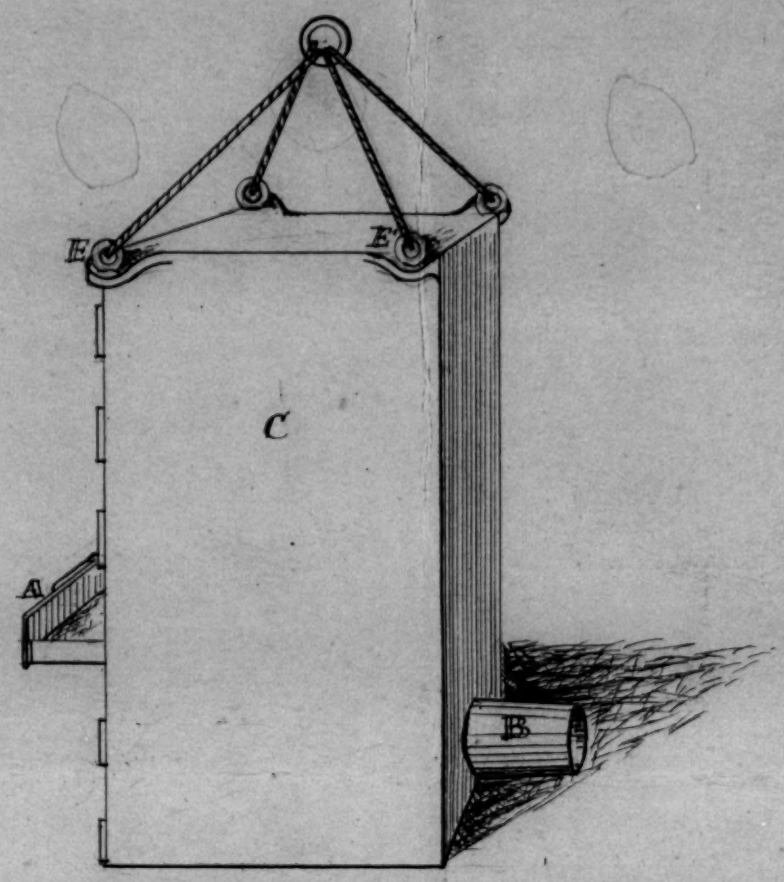


Plan

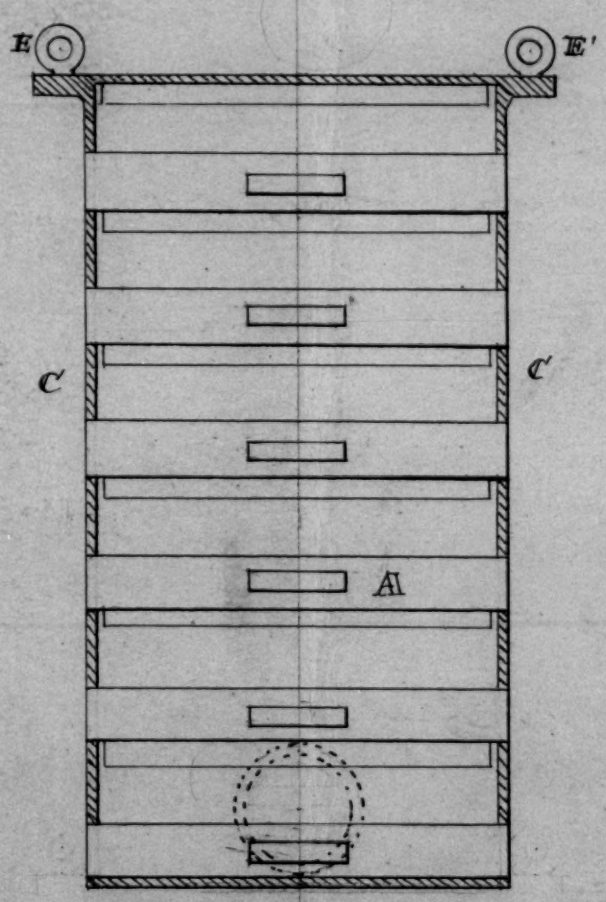
For. Dr S. M. Benedict
from
W. H. Newton. C.E.
Steam jet. Ventilator & Fumigator
for Vessels — N.O. July 10/80

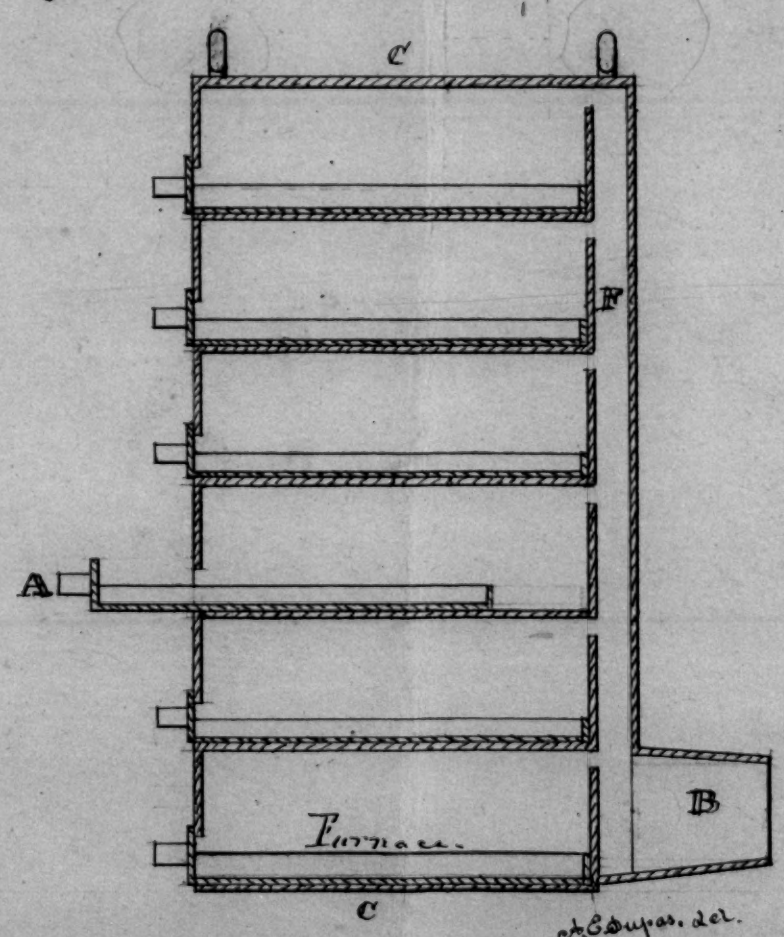
W. C. Dupas, del. N.O.





Scale 1. in. per foot.





A. E. Dupas. del.

No. 3461 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La

Aug 16, 1880.

Jones Dr Jos.

Ackg receipt of official comn of the Pres't N.B.H. dated 10th inst. States it will be presented to State Bd La at its next meeting — also that the comn of July 30 was an official expression of the views of the La St. Bd.

Ex. Comee

21

7

AUG 27 ... OF HEALTH.

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE,

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M. D., *Sect. and Treas.*

JOSEPH JONES, M. D., *President.*

New Orleans, August 16th 1880

Professor J. L. Cabell M. D. L. L. D.
President National Board of Health
University of Virginia.

Sir:

The letter of the President of the National Board of Health of the 10th inst., has been received and will be presented to the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana at the next regular meeting. The letter of the 30th ult. addressed simultaneously to the Acting Governor of the State, to the Resident Members of the National Board of Health and to the President of the National Board of Health was written in accordance with the formal resolution of the State Board and expresses officially the views of this Body

Respectfully
Your obedient Servant
Joseph Jones, M.D.
President Board of Health State of Louisiana

No. 3512 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La

Aug 20, 1880.

Johnson Chas. G.
P.O. Box 841

Forwards report of informal meeting at Cotton Exchange (on 19th)

File

24

CHARLES G. JOHNSEN, Proprietor. Address P. O. Box 841.

New Orleans Foundry and Machine Works,

ST. JOSEPH, JULIA AND FOUCHER STREETS.

STORE and WAREHOUSES 169 Tchoupitoulas Street, between Julia and St. Joseph Streets.

Consulting Engineers. Will furnish Estimates and Plans, and contract for the Construction and Erection of all kinds of Machinery and Iron Work.

SUGAR AND COTTON PLANTATION MACHINERY A SPECIALTY.

CITY OFFICE AND TELEPHONE,
39 Carondelet Street.

Portable Railroads.
Triumph Engines.
Machine Bolts.
Nuts and Washers.
Saw Mills.
Vacuum Pans.
Vacuum Pumps.
Cotton Presses.
Cotton Gins.
Gin Saws.
Gin Bristles.
Gin Grates.
Blake Pumps.
Douglas Pumps.
Allen Governors.
Iron Pipe.
Steam Fittings.
Gas Fittings.
Boiler Tubes.
Tube Scrapers.
Straub Mills.
Stephens' Vises.
Rubber Belting.
Rubber Hose.
Hose Nozzles.
Hose Couplings.
Rubber Packing.
Hemp Packing.
Patent Packing.
Straightway Valves.
Globe Valves.
Powells' Valves.
Water Gauges.
Steam Gauges.
Gauge Cocks.
Screw Wrenches.
Pipe Cutters.
Pipe Tongs.
Foot Valves.
Steam Whistles.
Patent Lubricators.
Safety Valves.
Pulley Blocks.
Oiler Sets.
Malleable Oilers.
Hurricane Lanterns.
Rachet Drills.
Oil Pumps,
Cylinder Cocks.
Belt Hooks.
Washer Cutters.
Rust Preventive.
Babbett Metal.
Lifting Jacks.
Engineers' Supplies.

New Orleans, Aug 20th 1880

Dr L L Cubell
President Nature Board Health

My dear Sir:

I enclose report of the informal meeting at the Cotton Exchange yesterday.

When you return in December I believe you will find our Merchants ready to aid you in promoting the great object you have in view.

Yours Sincerely
Chas G. Johnsen

No. 3571 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Baton Rouge La
B. of H.

, 1880.

Reynaud D. L. F.
H. O. & Secy

Forwards Monthly Report
— mo. end'g July 31 1880
See 3590 in which
it is forwarded.

Bulletin

3.

AUG 30 1880

NOTED IN
BULLETIN.
DATE Sept. 6.

No. 3590 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Baton Rouge La
Office B. of H.
Aug 25, 1880.

Reynaud Dr. L. F.
H.O. & Secy

Ackg Bulletin sent
Bd.
Will make either
wkly or monthly reports
of mortality if desired
Forwards monthly
report for July 1880
(See No. 3571)

✓ Secy - file

30

AUG 30 1880
BOARD OF HEALTH

Office of

BOARD OF HEALTH,

Baton Rouge, La. Aug: 25th 1880

To the
Sec'y, Nat'l Board of Health
Washington D. C.

Dr Sir

Please accept thanks for copy of "Nat'l Bd of Health Bulletin" with which you have kindly favored our Board. If the Mortuary Reports of our City can in any way further the views & objects of your Hon'ble Board, I will cheerfully forward them to you, either weekly or monthly, as preferred.

I enclose monthly Mortuary Report for July 1880.

Very Respectfully
Yr. obt. Servt.
L. F. Reynaud M.D.
Health Officer & Sec'y.

No. 3646 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La

Aug 31 , 1880.

Herrick S.S.
Secy St Bd H. La.

Invites the N.B.H. to send representative to General Conference of Health Authorities of Southern & Western States — during the approaching session of Amer. Public Health Assn

L.B. 7 p 534

(Ex. Com^ee) Table

H acc^d

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE,

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M. D.,
Sect. and Treas.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.,
President.

New Orleans, Aug. 31st 1889

Thomas J. Turner M. D.
Secy National Board of Health
Washington D. C.

Dear Sir:

In accordance with a resolution adopted Aug. 26th by this Board, to invite the National Board of Health and the Health Authorities of the Southern and Western States to hold a general conference on the subject of Quarantine, during the approaching session of the American Health Association in this city, your Board is respectfully invited to send a delegation to take part in the conference, which will be held at the rooms of the State Board of Health, cor. of Royal and St. Louis sts.

Respt. your obt. servt.,
S. S. Herrick.

No. 4127 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Morgan City, La.

Sept 26, 1880.

Wise J.H.P.

Forwards missing reports.

T.H.
Recd.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
OCT -1 1880

VH

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
OCT -1 1880
OF HEALTH

Morgan City La. Sept. 26th/80

Dear Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 23d inst. and have complied with your request. reports for weeks ending Jan. 3. 10. 17. 24. + 31. Feby. 7. 14. July 3. Aug 7 + 21. 1880. have been sent to day —

yours very truly
J H Irwin

To
Surg. T. J. Turner
Secy N. B. of H.

No. 4131 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Baton Rouge, La.

Sept. 27, 1880.

Reynaud Dr. L.F.
H.O.

Wants cards & will then send missing reports.

ack LB of 204
V.H.
Sent Oct. 1st

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
OCT 1 1880
OF HEALTH.

ack
T.H.

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
OCT -1 1880

Office of

BOARD OF HEALTH,

Baton Rouge, La. Sept. 27th 1880

Dear Sir,

Yours of 23d inst. is at hand. I am ready to forward to you as soon as I shall have received blank postal cards, the Weekly Mortuary Reports from Jany 3/80 to July 31/80, as called for by you.

I was elected Secretary & Health Officer of this Board on the 28th of June 1880 and was put in possession of the Books of Record of this Office on the 2d of July 1880, and all of the deaths occurring in this city, and all of the burial permits granted since then have been registered by me with all the accuracy and completeness possible.

Very Respectfully
Yr obt Servt
L. F. Reynaud M.D.
Health Officer

To Dr. T. J. Turner
Secy Nat. Bd of Health
Washington D.C.

No. 4215 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Board of Health
Shreveport, La.
Sept. 30, 1880.

Lyon, Dr A. A.
Health Officer.
Sends report for week ending Aug. 7. Wants more postal cards.

Sent Oct. 6th
5.
T.H.

OCT -5
OF HEALTH
NATIONAL

OFFICE OF

BOARD OF HEALTH,

Shreveport, La., Sept. 30 1880

Mr E. J. Turner

Sir

Yours of 23d asking for report of Shreveport for "week ending Aug 7. 1880." rec'd. Enclosed find same. Would ask you to furnish this office with additional Postal cards as our supply is nearly exhausted

Yours &c

A. A. Lizardi

Health Officer

No. 4474 "State Reports".

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans, La.
Oct , 1880.

Bemiss, Dr. S.M.

Forwards letter of Dr. Kirtz giving cases of diphtheria in his practice.

B.
25

NOTED IN
BULLETIN
DATE Oct. 26

Received

Prof. S. M. Dennis M.D.
Member Nat'l. Bd. of Health.

Dear Sir!

The following is a statement of the facts as they concern the number of cases of Diphtheria, which have of late occurred in my practice.

During the latter part of August three cases of Diphtheria occurred, as I have been informed, in the family of Mr. Phil. P. . . r, No. 72 Ohio St., bet. Dauphine and Burgundy Sts., which were under the care of a physician.

Monday, Sept. 6th, I was called to see Mary Fisher at No. 64 Congress St., bet. Dauphine and Burgundy, just one square below the Ohio Street focus. Age of patient: 9 mos. The case was one of Diphtheria, which remained under my care until Sept. 21st. — Recovery.

Friday Sept. 24th I was summoned to see Charles Fisher, the eldest brother of Mary, ad. 15 years, who had complained of headache and sore throat since Sept. 23d, 3 or 4 P.M. — High fever and well developed symptoms of Diphtheria. He remained under my care until Oct. 4th.

Sunday, Oct. 3d Henry Fisher, age 3 years, was taken down with the disease. Chas Fisher was in the habit of fondling with the baby Mary and the little boy Henry.

Tuesday, Oct. 5th, August Fisher, age 8 years, Wednesday, Oct. 6th, Louise Fisher, age 10 years, were taken sick with Diphtheria, and George Fisher came in from the boat.

Saturday, Oct. 9th, Mrs. Mary Gertrude Fisher (the mother of the family) also fell sick.

In regard to the boy George Fisher, æt. 15 yrs. I wish to state that he was employed on the Tug-boat "Joseph Cooper Jun.", running between the City and the mouth of the Mississippi. During the illness of Mary his baby-sister (i.e. Sept. 6th to 21st) he came home but twice, and then for only a very short time probably for one hour, just to exchange his shirts and underclothing for clean apparel. He was taken sick on the boat, Oct. 4th and arrived at home, sick with Diphtheria, Oct. 6th.

Thursday, Oct. 7th. 5 A.M. Mrs Evers, a sister of Mrs Fisher living at 17 France St. bet. Royal and Charles St. sent her two elder daughters, Lizzie and Georgiana, age respectively 14 years and 9 years 8 mos. to the Fishers, to get their clothes, which Mrs Evers had offered to wash for the family.

Saturday, Oct. 9th, 12 M. Georgiana, and during the night Caroline Philomene, her younger sister, age 2 years 5 months, were both attacked by Diphtheria. These last two cases are very mild ones.

I notified the Principal of Washington School, which Lizzie Evers attends, of the danger and had the child dismissed.

I have put the Evers family, including the mother and sister of Mrs Evers, on prophylactic treatment, such as science and experience suggest, hoping to confine the disease to its present foci.

I remain, Dear Sir,

Very respectfully yours

Gustav Keitz, M.D.

New Orleans La.
Oct. 12th 1880.

666, North Rampart Street.

No. 4670 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La.

Nov. 10, 1880.

Herrick S. S.

Forwards $1.00 for 20 copies of No 18 Bulletin

ack LB 8 p 567

T.H.

15

RECEIVED NOV 15 1880 OF HEALTH.

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE,

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M. D., *Sect and Treas.*

JOSEPH JONES, M. D., *President.*

New Orleans, Nov. 10, 1880.

Dr. T. J. Turner,
Sec. Nat. Bd of Health,

Dear Sir:

Develose herewith $1.00, for which please send us 20 copies of No. 18, Nat. Bd of Health Bulletin.

Resp. Your obt. servt.,
S. S. Herrick.

No. 4746. "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La

Nov 20, 1880.

Herrick Dr S.S.

Ack'g recpt of 20 copies of #18 Bulletin Vol 2.

Sends $1.00 for Supplement of same date #8.

V. H.

✓ack. Sent - Nov. 24th

24

NOV 24 HEALTH.

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE,

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M. D., *Sect and Treas.*

JOSEPH JONES, M. D., *President.*

New Orleans, Nov. 20, 1880.

Dr. F. J. Turner,
Sec'y Nat. Bd of Health,

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of 20 copies of No. 18, Vol. III., of the National Board of Health Bulletin. We desire also the Supplement of the same date, and numbered 8, for which I enclose herewith $1.00.

Respt'y your obt. servt.,
S. S. Herrick

No. 5145 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La

Jan 6, 1881.

Hener Capt W.H.

States he has completed his work at Ship Island and asks to be relieved.

Ex. Com.

11

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
JAN 11 1881

Office of Light-House Engineer,

7th And 8th ~~Sixth~~ DISTRICT,
37 UNION STREET,
NEW ORLEANS, LA. ~~Mobile, Ala.,~~ Jany 6th, 1880.

Sir:

Having completed the duties to which I was assigned by letter of Chief of Engineers U.S.A. Washington D.C. Feby 28-1880 directing me to act as Consulting Engineer to the National Board of Health in establishing a National Quarantine Station at Ship Island Miss. I have this day requested the Chief of Engineers to relieve me from that duty, as owing to the completion of the Quarantine Station there is nothing more for me to do there, that I am aware of.

Very respectfully
Your Obdt Servt
W. H. Heuer.
Capt. Engrs. U.S.A.

The
President of the
National Board of Health
Washington D.C.

E4 5145

Office of L. H. Engineer, 8th Dist.,
~~Mobile, Ala.~~, New Orleans La.

January 6th, 1881.

Henry W. H.
Capt ~~U.~~ Engineers

Has completed his duties as Consulting Engineer to N. B. of H in establishing Quarantine Station at Ship Island Miss and therefore has asked to be relieved.

NAT'L BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JAN 11 1881
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

No. of Enclosures, ...

No. 5177 "State Reports" 5145

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans, La

Jan 6, 1881.

Hener Capt. W.H.

(add. to H.G. Wright Ch. of Engineers and by him for a on Jan 12/81)

Asks to be relieved from duty at Shiloh Dg. as work is completed.

✓ ack - to H G Wright
Copy & return -
Ex. Com L B 9 p 19, 24.
✓ 13 Dr. Cabell.

JAN 13 1881
NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Copy - Orig. returned

New Orleans. La.

5177 Jany. 6. 1881

Haver. Capt. W.H.

Requests to be relieved from duty assigned him by Engr letter of Feby 28/80 as Consulting Engineer to N B of St in establishing a quarantine Station at Ship Island. Miss. his services being no longer required by the Board.

1st Endorsement.

Office Chief of Engineers U.S.A.

Wtlo / Jany 12th 1881.

Respectfully referred to the President of the National Board of Health for remarks. Please return.

(Signed) H.G. Wright
Chief of Engineers
Brig Genl Maj Gen.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
WASHINGTON.

General

Having completed the duties to which I was assigned by letter of Chief of Engineers dated Washington D.C. Feby 28th 1880, directing me to act as Consulting Engineer to the National Board of Health in establishing a National Quarantine Station at Ship Island Miss, I now have the honor to request to be relieved from that duty. The Ship Island Quarantine Station is completed, turned over and paid for, hence, so far as I am aware of, the National Board of Health have no further use for my services in that connection.

Very respectfully
Your obdt Servt.
W H Heuer
Capt. Engrs.

To the
Chief of Engineers U.S.A.
Washington D.C.

No. 5362 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La

Jany 3 ,1881.

Nagle Dr J.E.
13 St Charles St.

Forwards newspaper report on Sanitation of New Orleans - by himself

Offers his services in case Bd should need some one to gather like statistical information.

Secy -
Ex. Com - LB 9 p 164
C.C.
J. ack

FEB - 7 1881
OF HEALTH.

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT

R. G. DUN & CO.

No. 102 CANAL STREET.

D. WEBSTER, Manager

New Orleans, Feb. 3. 1881

Dr. J. Lumer.

Secy Nat. Bd of Health.

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir! Enclosed, you will find my report to the Chicago Times concerning Sanitation of New Orleans. If you have at any time work of this kind, or require accurate statistical information on matter requiring close inquiry, and commission me to do it, I will perform the same faithfully. Refer to Dr. S. D. Benins & Senator Isham G. Harris.

Yours truly,

Dr. I. E. Nagle.

13 St Charles St.

New Orleans.

La.

No. 5563 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La

Feby 23, 1881.

Herrick D.G.S.
Secy La St. Bd.

Sends one dollar for Bulletin Supplements No 12

✓ack - L B 9 p 360
V.H.

Sent 20 copies Sup. 12, Feb. 28, '81.
28.

FEB 28 1881
OF HEALTH.

—OFFICE—

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE,

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M. D., *Sec. and Treas.*

JOSEPH JONES, M. D., *President.*

New Orleans, Feb. 23, 1881,

Dr. T. J. Turner,
Sec. Natl. Bd. of Health,

Dear Sir:

I enclose herewith $1.00, for which please send us extra copies of Supplement No. 12 of the Bulletin, containing your last Annual Report.

Resp. Yours &c.

S. S. Herrick

No. 5577 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans, La.

Feby 24, 1881.

Jones Dr Joseph
Pres. La Bd H.

States that the comm of the Pres. N.B.H. relative to River Inspection &c dated Feby 19 1881 will be submitted to the Bd of Health at its next regular meeting.

Ex. Comm. 1 C x

1.

MAR 1 1881
OF HEALTH

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE,

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M.D.,
Secr. and Treas.

~~SAML. CHOPPIN~~, M.D.,
President.

Jos. Jones. M.D.

New Orleans, February 24th 1881

J. L. Cabell, M.D. L.L.D.
President National Board of Health
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the communication of the President of the National Board of Health, bearing date Feby. 19th 1881, and containing certain propositions relative to Rail-Road, and River Craft and Quarantine Inspections &c.

Said Reports will be submitted to the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana at the next regular meeting.

Respectfully
Jos. Jones. M.D.
President Board of Health
State of Louisiana

No. 5759 5912 See 5881
5934 State Reports
NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
5785, 5836

New Orleans La

Mar. 15, 1881.

Jones Dr Joseph
Pres. La. St. B. H.

Reply to Dr Cabell's letter dated Feby 19 1881 relative to quarantine at the mouth of the Miss. and inspections in N.O.

Ack'd Mch 25
L B 9 p 297-545.

(See page 297 L.B. 9 for letter of Dr Cabell to which this is reply
Ex. Com.)

19. Forwarded inclosure to Dr Cabell March 19 1881. Ret'd Mch 25

MAR 19 1881 NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH

1

—OFFICE—

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE,

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M. D.,
Sec. and Treas.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.,
President.

New Orleans, March 15, 1881.

At the meeting held March 10, the following propositions were presented by the President, Dr. Jones, and received general assent:

1st The headquarters of the Rail-road and River Inspection Service to be at the Board of Health.

2nd. The State Board reserves the right to nominate the Inspectors from active, intelligent and upright medical men.

3d. The Inspectors to have daily access to the death list, and also to the cases reported to the Board of Health demanding investigation.

4th. All reports of Inspectors to be furnished in duplicate to the State and National Boards.

A true copy from the minutes.

S. S. Herrick M.D.,
Sec. & Treas.

In the matter of the communication from Dr. Cabell Pres.t Nat. Board of Health, this Board receives it wit.h the consideration which its source & its subject alike merit, & in the nature of an answer thereto beg to submit briefly the following views upon its polite requests & suggestions.

1.st As to the resumption by the N. B. of H. of the system of sanitary inspectors at New Orleans of rail-road and river-craft as operated during last summer etc.; this board affirms its former position of cheerful consent thereto & will cooperate in making these inspections as useful & as perfect as possible.
The board trusts that the several States of the Miss. Valley will continue their adhesion & support to a work so desirable & important.

2.d In the matter of facilities for obtaining information necessary to enable the inspectors of the N. B. of H. to furnish positive & trustworthy certificates, this Board can only repeat its assurances that every facility lawfully within its power, or accessible to its officers shall be given. The pledge of the Board given by President Chappin has been loyally redeemed, and continues to be the sincere determination of the present members. This Board will hereafter as heretofore use every diligence to ascertain

and communicate, what is true, with care & promptitude, & the N. B. of H. may depend upon its agents receiving such assistance as is due them under the pledges of this board.

3d. As to the proposition that there shall be an inspector of the N. B. of H. stationed at the Miss. Quarantine for the purpose of observation and enquiry, who shall have the privilege of inspecting in company with the Quarantine Officer, all vessels arriving at the station & also in the event of a difference of opinion between himself & the Quar. Officer as to the actual Sanitary condition of such vessels & as to the treatment which they require shall send to the Pres.t of the State Board a copy of his report made to the National Board: it may be premised that it involves legal points which prevent this Board from passing upon it without having been referred to its Counsel or to the Attorney General of the State to see by which, if any, authority this Board could intervene in a matter not confided to it by law: that is the nomination of officers at the Miss. Quar. Station.

It is presumable that if this board is without authority for the proposed step, it is unnecessary to

enter upon its merits.

The Board is but frank in adding that it is not in doubt as to its position & limitations under existing laws & is of opinion that it would be idle to seem to grant, what it is powerless to enforce. Still the proposition will be referred as above and the resulting opinions or actions promptly communicated.

4th. The application that an agent of the Nat. B. of H. representing it in New Orleans shall have access to the daily reports of deaths, is a public right open to & enjoyed by all who please to take advantage of it, and the press continually keeps the public advised of the daily mortuary.

5th. In the matter of reported sickness, not mortuary, there are no formal reports provided for, but when under certain conditions cases assume phases of doubt or suspicion as to their infectious character or tendency, this Board follows the wise precedents of former Boards in calling consultations with experienced physicians of high rank, who together with the President of the Board & its medical Members form a Committee of experts to diagnose & decide upon the status of such cases as in any manner come under review.

It is believed that no plan so far proposed can be

more likely to give correct results or be intrinsically better than that already in vogue, & this Board has no objection to include among its invited experts any medical gentleman, agent or representative of the Nat. B. of H. who may be in New Orleans at the time when the Board may deem it desirable for the ascertainment of facts, to call in members of the profession in aid of the President & to guide the judgment of the Board.

But in all cases the Board recognizes the inalienable right of the physician in attendance to judge for himself & to give his certificate to the Board on that judgment, & to this end he has the undoubted right to call in consultation with him whoever of the profession he may find convenient or agreeable to himself.

Wishing to meet every well intended overture in a spirit of fairness & candor, this board has thus passed before it all the points found in the communication of the Pres.t of the N. B. of H., and hopes that the explanations made, pledges renewed, and information given will prove satisfactory.

Therefore

First

1

—OFFICE—

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE,

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M. D.,
Sec. and Treas.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.,
President.

New Orleans, March 15, 1881.

A communication from Dr. J. L. Cabell, President of the Nat^l B^d of Health, under date of Feb. 17, 1881, having been read at the meeting of the B^d of Health of the State of Louisiana at its meeting held March 10, Mr. Booth offered the following remarks and resolutions, as hereunto annexed.

S. S. Herrick M.D.,
Sec^y B^d of H.

NAT'L BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
MAR
19
1881
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

NATIONAL BOARD
MAR 19 1881
OF HEALTH

5759

Office Board of Health
State of Louisiana
New Orleans March 15th 1881

Prof. J. L. Cabell M. D.
President National Board of Health
Washington D. C.

Sir:

At the regular meeting of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, held in the State House, March 10th 1881, the communication of the President of the National Board of Health bearing date, Washington, Feby. 19th was formally presented: and in response thereto I have the honor to forward the enclosed remarks and Resolutions, which were offered by Mr. Booth & adopted.

Respectfully
Joseph Jones. M.D.
President Board of Health
State of Louisiana

Extract from the Minutes of the Board of Health,
Meeting February 10. 1881.

Resolution by Mr Booth:

Resolved, That upon the written application of Mr Ferriss the Secretary will offer him or an agent whom he may employ, the facilities of the office, for examination & transcription for the useful purposes sought for in his statement, and the Board is of opinion that such applications should always be made in writing.

Adopted –

By Mr. Booth:

Whereas, It appears from a paper just read, that the writer, Dr. John H. Rauch, Secretary of the San. Council of the Miss. Valley, communicates a resolution of that organization to the effect that "there is a want of confidence in the health authorities of N. Orleans with reference to information concerning infectious & contagious diseases;" but as the board differ entirely with the above statement, and is of the opinion that it has done nothing to forfeit, and continues to enjoy the public confidence it cannot concur in the steps recommended as if they were rendered desirable or necessary from the cases recited in the resolution sent to the Board. —

Resolved, That upon written application any citizen of reputation may obtain access to the records of the Board for purposes of examination with regard to all matters deemed to be of public interest

Carried.

Resolved, That the proposition to place an inspector or agent of the N. B. of H. at the Miss. Quar. Station be referred to the Counsel of the Board, who is hereby requested to confer with the Attorney General of the State as to the authority of this Board to appoint or place an agent or inspector of the Nat. B. of H. at the Miss. Quar. Station as proposed

Second

Resolved; That the foregoing and appended resolutions and views shall be taken as the response for the present of this Board; and that the President be requested to communicate the same at early convenience to Mr. Cabell, Prest. Nat. B. of H. with such prefatory or explanatory remarks as he may see necessary or deem useful to be made.

In conclusion the Board ask to append as part of this answer two resolutions passed at the regular monthly meeting Febry. 10. 1881

No. 5947. } "State Reports"
~~6067~~
6150
13352

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Chataignier
Chestnut Grove La
St Landry Parish Mch 27/1881.

Hardey Chas. A.
M.D.

Gives his views in regard to contagious and infectious diseases.

Incl'd to Dr Sternberg — ret'd Apl 19/81
LB 9 p. 717
Ex-Conducts returned 4/19/81

2

APR 2 1881
NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH

LB 16 p 310 June 10/83

Chataignier (Chesnut Grove) P.O.
St Landry Parish La

Presdt. of Board of P. Health. March 27th 1881

Dear Sir,

I beg leave to address you in your Official capacity, & to express my views in regard to Catagious & infectious diseases, which now occupy so large a share of public & professional attention.

For over 20 years I have been making experiments & observations upon yellow & Typhoid fevers, Dyptheria Rabies, Charbon, hog & Chicken Cholera &c in order to discover the Causes & seat of these affections & perfect a cure or prevention.

I sum up the result with my belief & firm conviction as follows &c. & beg your aid in perfecting my labors.

1°. That the seat of Contagious & infectious diseases is located in the different mucous membranes of the principal organs according to their nature & locality & that all of the mucous membranes are capable each one of evolving its own specific virus or infecting matter, when acted upon by proper morbid causes, under proper personal or local conditions, as we see in Syphilis, Gonnorrhea, Septicemia, Ophthalmia &c.

2° That all Contagious or infectious virus of such diseases is the product of some form of Malaria, Miasma or poisonous gaseous exhalation let free by the decomposition of animal & vegetable refuse under favorable conditions of locality, temperature, & Electric disturbances of the Earth & atmosphere, acting upon the Brain & nervous system, causing disorder in the

depurating organs, & eventual poisoning of the secretions & blood. These membranes so soon as the nerve force is weakened or deranged from any depression of the Brain power, have a tendency to take on speedy congestion irritation or inflammation - with consequent blood poisoning if this state is prolonged - the blood becoming quickly decomposed if long arrested in its free circulation - reoxygenation being arrested. This is the cause secret of fevers - as will be explained elsewhere.

The action of miasma is greatly intensified by local filth, confined habitation, want of hygene & a fit condition of the secretions of the body - with concurrent atmospheric changes.

3° That no spontaneous contagious or infectious diseases were ever formed or can be formed any where else than in the animal body itself by the action of these miasmatic poisons, aided by the other secondary causes before mentioned. - & that no form of microphite or germ ever produced or caused a contagious disease - but that such microbes when present in such diseases are the result only of the morbid changes in the blood & secretions - & do not add to or detract from the virulence of the virus of such affection.

4. That the beginning of all contagious or infectious diseases must have been of necessity spontaneous in the mucous membranes of the animal body from the morbid action of sufficient causes under favorable conditions & the virus once evolved in this manner, was spread abroad by repetition in other bodies by contact, or transported far & wide in the ways of commerce & travel.

5°. That yellow fever when spontaneous is the product of a virulent primary miasma evolved from the decomposition of animal & vegetable refuse, filth & in stagnant

or brackish sea-water in marshes, lagoons, ooze &c or in ~~in~~ or near sea port towns near the sea, under a heat of 80° to 100° F. together with concurrent Electrical disturbances of the Earth & Atmosphere. - This miasma when prevailing in such places may infect ships, houses or localities - may be taken into the human system by the lungs, food & water, which readily absorb & retain it - it acts upon the Brain & nervous system, disorders the action of the liver, stomach, bowels, skin, kidneys, vitiates the secretions & blood, causes violent & permanent congestion of the mucous membranes of the alimentary canal & lungs - irritation & inflammation follow & speedily we have the fever brought on with evolution of the virus peculiar to this type of affection. Post Mortem examinations point out the seat of the erosions & cause of death. The virus once formed in the first case soon repeats itself in other bodies or by transportation. Such is the cause & actions of all outbreaks of yellow fever. The virus has a tendency to multiply by nat. selection.

That sea water with its Chlorides, muriates & other acrid salts is the primary active agent in the production of this peculiar miasma, I have no doubt - for I know that it can be artificially evolved by proper management of the necessary materials - & when a person is exposed to its influence may contract true yellow fever. Bilge water in the holds of vessels - in the tropics - which sail through regions or stop near places where this miasma prevails - may become impregnated with it & evolve yellow fever during the voyage or after she reaches a healthy port - it may also enter the system of sailors &c & remain for some time latent before the fever occurs. These facts

are given from personal observations & long experience in Rio, Vera Cruz, Havana, Kingston, New Orleans & Washington in this State. & I declare this fever as easily curable as any malignant remittent of hot climates provided we will at once boldly clean out the system from its acrid secretions of bile, acids &c which are the cause of the erosions of the mucous membranes & afterwards calm down & cure the consequent inflammations of these membranes, which tend to renew the poison.

I expect to see the day ~~that~~ when yellow fever will be disarmed of all its terrors by proper & intelligent treatment – Under proper nursing the mortality should not exceed 5 per cent. Years ago I would have made my treatment public had my services been accepted by local & State Boards of Health.

My experience is that when a body is sound, the blood pure, the secretions normal & all these kept so, that no one can take on any contagious disease – or if he does the attack will be very mild. Any one can be so prepared by proper prophylactic ~~treatment~~ with care.

Decomposition of animal & vegetable refuse &c in fresh water alone, cannot evolve the miasma of yellow fever & no malaria from fresh water decomposition alone can produce this peculiar miasma – if it could then we should have yellow fever spontaneous each season all over the Mississippi valley & in the heart of Continents, instead of always near the sea in certain circumscribed localities & under certain fixed latitudes.

I have an impression – from long & careful study of the winds & currents – of the peculiar outbreaks of yellow fever in different localities – & its ~~then~~ fixed locality when spontaneous – that the Sargasso or weedy

Sea, the dead Sea of the Mid Atlantic - may have some influence in the Spontaneous production of yellow fever in that portion of the tropics where it is so constantly found & no where else upon the Globe.

This immense Area, larger than the Mississippi valley, is the receptacle of all the refuse of two Continents in it may be found every debris known to hot Climates, Kept together by the whirl of the different ocean currents of these latitudes, rotting & smoldering under a tropical sun for months, evolving a mass of filthy exhalations, the resort of millions of birds which die here, of all the marine monsters, dead fish, oysters & refuse sea weed & matters which form a mass of infectious poisons which are fully capable of contributing to the evolution of any tropical fever. Vessels avoid this sea. - which was the cause of the imminent failure of Columbus in discovering a Continent - from sickness & mutiny in his crews.

This Sargasso Sea extends from the Canaries on the West Coast of Africa to near the Bermudas. - The East trades are favorable - with the currents of these Regions - to disseminate the exhalations from this grand foyer of Miasmatic poisons. Careful observations under Government auspices might solve this enigma of the true habitat of Spontaneous yellow fever. An effort might be made to solve it in this sea.

6. That an outbreak of Epedemic disease, especially yellow fever cannot be arrested or even retarded by the use of Carbolic acid - which has no specific effect upon any Contagious matter - which can be destroyed permanently only by heat of 220° to 250° dry or in vapour - or by prolonged exposure to free dilution in free & pure Air - Cold does not destroy it - it only

tends to arrest the conditions of temperature &c favorable to its spread. In the disinfection of Ships & Cargoes I should adopt sulphurous vapour at a high temperature in a properly prepared apparatus - afterwards free ventilation.

The contents of a Chamber vessel used by a yellow fever patient when thrown into a reeking privy in hot weather can speedily infect a whole town - for the virus here finds fit pabulum of natural selection of matters from the mucous membranes of many bodies, for its increase. All fevers become more or less infectious if prolonged.

7th. A strong proof of the capability of the human body under favorable conditions, to evolve the spontaneous virus of infection may be seen in Typhoid fever, where a simple intermittent fever when prolonged by neglect or bad irritating treatment, becomes typhoid & infectious - any Malarial fever can be so mis-managed as to produce Typhoid fever - from systematic irritation of the mucous membranes of the alimentary canal.

Rice fevers in the neighborhood of the sea coasts can I believe be changed to yellow fever by ignorant or injudicious management. This fever near the sea coasts is much more violent than that (rice fever) which occurs in rice fields flooded by fresh water situated far away from the influence of sea water. We can see this fact upon the sea coasts in this State. Rice fever is close of kin to yellow fever - for it requires experience of both to distinguish them at the beginning - but to an expert they are very different. A tendency to violent inflammation of the gastric mucous membrane, inactivity & engorgement of the liver are peculiar to both. Hence the treatment is not unlike. Thoroughly cleanse out the system & then cure up the inflammation is the secret of success.

Mons. Pasteur the French specialist tells his Government that Chicken Cholera is the product of a microbe - My experiments teach me that this disease of fowls is produced by the irritating effect of too much feeding upon raw grain with absence of animal food, insects &c too many roosting together in filthy places &c It is the same in hog Cholera - raw grain alone tends to produce heating & irritating effects upon the mucous membranes of the Alimentary Canal, evolving acid acids which produce inflammation, erosions & the virus of these affections which when once evolved is ~~[illegible]~~ quickly spread to the others.

A small stiff feather from a sick Chicken's wing through the skin of its neck close to its head, with isolation & feeding upon cooked food for a few days will cure every time - if no raw grain is given. which is poisonous to all animals in Epizootics.

It (seton) & the care in diet with alterative medecine ~~medecine~~ will succeed nearly every time with sick pigs. Sir, you will understand the action of this feather for it is predicated upon the soundest pathology - & its action in this case ~~[illegible]~~ throws new light upon the physiology of diseases.

8. Dyptheria is located in the mucous membranes of the alimentary canal primarily, from the ~~miasma~~ effect of miasma, crude state diet, abuse of candies &c glucose, sour syrups, often bad water, with cold, dampness & a depressed state of the Oxygen in the Atmosphere. Drinking water in Droughts, when impure can alone produce Dyptheria. It is started in the Gastric mucous membranes & soon reaches the throat, bowels & entire

alimentary canal - produces constitutional blood poisoning from the virus evolved in the mucous membranes - & kills by entering the bronchia & lungs from non-aeration or suffocation - or from general enfeeblement & depression of the bodily powers. When taken from the 1st to the 4th day under my special treatment the mortality, with good nursing, & great care in diet, should never be over 5 per cent - It has been prevalent here during the fall & winter - but I have not lost a case.

The great fault in treatment is from applying violent remedies to the throat - caustics &c which coagulate & toughen the mucous extudations & false membranes increase the irritation & aggravates the disease - the throat affection is simply a symptom of the disease - which is essentially a general aphthous inflammation of the mucous membranes & which when cured & the poisons neutralized by proper remedies disappears along with the throat affections - though the deciduous false membranes - dead epithelemium - may be passed in the passages for weeks afterwards. - The tedious lingering convalescence often seen in this affection is the effect of the typhoid or low chronic inflammation of the mucous membranes & erosions left behind uncured - which keep up a modified blood poison sufficient to keep down the strength & constantly threaten relapse. - This state is prominent in yellow fever & typhoid fever - & is the consequence of bad management & want of care in diet. I have made many curious experiments as to the contagious nature of the disease so as to test its true nature causes & seat. The treatment is very effectual & certain if properly applied - a few years ago I sent it to a ~~Colegue~~ physician of New York city - but he died not

even give it a trial because it came from a poor country physician - it could have saved thousands of innocent lives in the late Epidemics of Brooklyn & New York. This Dr died about 4 months ago.

Sir, I have been experimenting with mad dogs for the last 2 years - like the poisonous bite of a confirmed drunkard, I am satisfied that the virus of Rabies is evolved in the irritated & inflamed mucous membranes of the Alimentary canal, throat, mouth &c & in the glands of these parts. The dog can be made mad by cruel treatment in the hot months - he can be made nearly mad - the treatment, diet &c suddenly changed & the animal can be restored to his usual health.

Will the Board of Health publish & distribute an effectual treatment of the bites of Rabid dogs, which I have used for 28 years? A book in pamphlet form of this treatment with symptoms of incipient madness might I think be of great value - & appropriately sent out by the Board. I should be very much gratified to see it spread over the country. I think that Rabies in man might be cured by special treatment of the seat of the disease - the inflamed mucous membranes - as in any other contagious disease.

Sir, I beg you to excuse me for this long article - My position prevents me from perfecting my experiments & carrying out my conclusions for want of means & opportunities - & to you, Sir, I appeal for aid in solving the great problem of contagion. Under your auspices it can be done quietly to the conviction of all.

Respy yr obt Svt

Chas. A. Hardey M.D

No. 6134 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans
La
Apr 12, 1881.

Hesser Henry G.
Secy Cotton Ex.

Transmitting Preamble & resolutions as adopted by the N.O. Aux San. Ass.n Feby 26-81 & endorsed by Cotton Exchange Apr 6 - requesting La St. Bd to accede to the provisions of San. Conv. Miss Valley -

Ex. Com.e

18. Ack 20th. LB 9 p 802.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH

A. J. R. LANDAUER, Vice-President. THOS. L. AIREY, President. HENRY G. HESTER, Secretary.

New Orleans Cotton Exchange,

New Orleans, April 12th 1881

President National Board of Health
University of Virginia.

Sir,

In obedience to instructions from the Board of Directors, I have the honor to enclose with its endorsement and approval accompanying resolution of the New Orleans Auxiliary Association.

Very Respectfully.
H. G. Hester,
Secretary.

A. J. R. LANDAUER, Vice-President. THOS. L. AIREY, President. HENRY G. HESTER, Secretary.

New Orleans Cotton Exchange,

New Orleans, April 12th 1881

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, held on April 6th 1881, the following preamble and resolution, adopted by the New Orleans Auxiliary Association on the 26th of February, 1881, were approved and endorsed on behalf of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, and the Secretary ordered to transmit copies thereof with said endorsement to the State Board of Health, the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley, the National Board of Health and the New Orleans Auxiliary Sanitary Association:

Whereas, the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley, composed of the members of the Boards of Health and of the Sanitary officers of the States and Municipalities adjacent to and in closest relations with New Orleans, has requested the Louisiana State Board of Health to invite a representative of the National Board of Health to attend all the meetings of the said Louisiana State Board of Health,

2

New Orleans Cotton Exchange,

New Orleans, _____ 188

and to have free access to all its sources of information concerning the Sanitary condition of New Orleans and its vicinity during the season of danger from Yellow fever; and another representative to be stationed at the Mississippi river quarantine station during the same period and with similar privileges, and

Whereas, it is evident that only by compliance with this request that unreasonable apprehensions of danger can be anticipated and premature and unnecessary restrictions upon commercial and personal intercourse with New Orleans be prevented: and

Whereas, large allowance should be made by New Orleans for the easily excited fears of those communities whose protection against yellow fever is supposed to depend to a considerable extent upon early and accurate inform=ation concerning its appearance and progress in this city and neighborhood, and that every rational concession should be made to secure their confidence and good will.

A. J. R. LANDAUER, Vice-President. THOS. L. AIREY, President. HENRY G. HESTER, Secretary.

3

New Orleans Cotton Exchange,

New Orleans, _____ 188

Resolved, That the Louisiana State Board of Health be urgently requested to reconsider its late action in regard to this question and to acquiesce in what has been asked by the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley.

A true copy,

Henry G. Hester

Secretary,

No. 6161 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans,
La.
April 15, 1881.

Jones Dr. Joseph
Herrick S. S

Forwards extract from minutes of La. State Bd Health — Resolutions rel to cooperation with N.B.H. and R R & River Inspection

Ex Com.
(copy W B Cabell ap 19)
Ack. "LB 9 p 781.
19.

RECEIVED APR 19 1881 OF HEALTH.

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M. D., *Sec. and Treas.*

JOSEPH JONES, M. D., *President.*

New Orleans, April 15th 1881.

Professor J. L. Cabell M.D. LL.D.
President National Board of Health
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose Extracts from minutes of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, held in the State Capitol April 14th 1881.

The Resolution of the Board explains fully the desire of this Board to afford the necessary facilities to the National Board for the Rail Road inspection, and in keeping with previous resolutions forwarded to the Honorable Members of the National Board of Health

Respectfully
Your Obedient Servant

Joseph Jones, M.D.

President Board of Health
State of Louisiana

No. 6172 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans
La.
Apr 16 ,1881.

Herrick D.S.S.

Forwards extract from minutes of State Board Meeting of Apr. 14 1881 rel. to quarantine

copies furnished Dr Benoit, Chaille, Mitchell & Reilly

April 29/81

Ex. Com -
Ack - LB 9 p 801
21.

APR 27 1881
NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

mr
R.
B.

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M. D., *Sec. and Treas.*

JOSEPH JONES, M. D., *President.*

New Orleans, Apr. 16, 1881.

Dr. F. J. Turner,
Sec. Nat. Bd. of Health,

Sir:

I enclose herewith a copy of a resolution adopted at the last meeting of this Board. It is hoped that this will be accepted as expressing the intention of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana to cooperate with the National Board in all lawful and proper efforts to secure the sanitary interests of the territory tributary to this metropolis, and at the same time pay due regard to the commercial interests of New Orleans.

By instruction of the President of the Board.

Resp. Yours obt. servt.,
S. S. Herrick M.D.,
Secy.

Copy made Ap 27.th

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M. D., *Sec. and Treas.* JOSEPH JONES, M. D., *President.*

New Orleans, April 16, 1881.

Extract from minutes of meeting held April 14, 1881.

By Mr. Edw Booth.—

Resolved, That this Board concurs in the opinion of the State Boards of some of the river states, that the National Board would do well to commence its river and rail inspections on or about the 1st May, and that this Board cordially endorses the invitation already extended by its President to such inspector or inspectors as may be commissioned by the National Board of Health, to occupy the commodious room adjacent to and communicating with the rooms and offices of this Board at the State Capitol; and that the inspector or inspectors aforesaid are requested and urged to be present as auditors and spectators at the meetings of this Board, with a view to give efficiency to the wishes of the National Board of Health expressed through its President, Dr. Cabell, under date Feb. 19, to say that it may have adequate facilities for obtaining information necessary to enable its inspectors to furnish positive and trustworthy certificates.

The resolution was adopted by the following vote:

Ayes: Messrs. Hernandez, Marks, Formento and Booth.

Noes: Messrs. Loeber, Brewster and Beard.

A true copy.

S. S. Herrick M.D.,
Sec Bd of H.

No. 6223 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans
La.

Apr 21, 1881.

Herrick Dr. S.S.

Forwards extract of minutes of meeting of La. St. Bd. H.

ack — L B 9 p 540.
Ex. Com
File

25 ✓

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
APR 25 1881

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M. D., *Sec. and Treas.*

JOSEPH JONES, M. D., *President.*

New Orleans, April 21st 1881.

Dr. J. L. Cabell,
President National Board of Health,

Sir:

By direction of the President of this Board, I have the honor to transmit herewith a certified copy of action taken at the last meeting, held 19th instant.

Respectfully your obt. servt,

S. S. Herrick, M.D.,
Sec'y

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M. D., *Sec. and Treas.*

JOSEPH JONES, M. D., *President.*

New Orleans, April 21st 1881.

Extract from minutes of meeting of April 19, 1881.
By Dr. Beard

In order to allay apprehension in the public mind in the city and surrounding country, and to secure a correct report of the first case or cases of yellow fever which may occur in this city or within the jurisdiction of the State Board of Health,

Be it resolved, That an agent of the National Board, to be stationed in N. Orleans, shall have access to the daily reports of deaths received by the State Board, and of sickness when reports of sickness are made; and that whenever the agent of the Board of Health or the health authorities of the State receive information of the alleged existence of one or more cases of disease of a doubtful or suspicious character as to its being infectious, the State Board agrees to send one of its officers who, together with the agent of the National Board, shall investigate the case, the two parties reporting to their respective boards.

Be it further resolved, &c., In case the two parties should disagree, a third physician acceptable to the two parties shall be selected by them as umpire; a majority report shall be final and reported as such to the National Board in cipher. The inspector so appointed should have a thorough knowledge of all diseases of the lower Mississippi valley, and specially yellow fever, and should be personally acceptable to the Board, in order to secure friendly relation and useful coöperation; and it shall be the duty of said local inspector of the National Board of Health to be present at all sessions of the local board

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M. D., *Sec. and Treas.* — JOSEPH JONES, M. D., *President.*

New Orleans, April 21st 1881.

Extract from minutes of meeting of April 19, 1881.
By Dr. Beard.

In order to allay apprehension in the public mind in the city and surrounding country, and to secure a correct report of the first case or cases of yellow fever which may occur in this city or within the jurisdiction of the State Board of Health,

Be it resolved, That an agent of the National Board, to be stationed in N. Orleans, shall have access to the daily reports of deaths received by the State Board, and of sickness when reports of sickness are made; and that whenever the agent of the Board of Health or the health authorities of the State receive information of the alleged existence of one or more cases of disease of a doubtful or suspicious character as to its being infectious, the State Board agrees to send one of its officers who, together with the agent of the National Board, shall investigate the case, the two parties reporting to their respective boards.

Be it further resolved, &c., In case the two parties should disagree, a third physician acceptable to the two parties shall be selected by them as umpire; a majority report shall be final and reported as such to the National Board in cipher. The inspector so appointed should have a thorough knowledge of all diseases of the lower Mississippi valley, and specially yellow fever, and should be personally acceptable to the Board, in order to secure friendly relation and useful coöperation; and it shall be the duty of said local inspector of the National Board of Health to be present at all meetings of the local Board.

Be it further resolved, &c., That the President of this Board be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the President of the National Board and President of the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley.

Adopted by the following vote —

Ayes: Formento, Hernandez, Loeber, Beard, Brewster.

Noes: Mearks, Booth.

A true Copy.

S. S. Herrick M.D.,

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M. D., *Sec. and Treas.* JOSEPH JONES, M. D., *President.*

New Orleans, April 16, 1881.

Extract from minutes of meeting held April 14, 1881.

By Mr. Edw Booth.—

Resolved, That this Board concurs in the opinion of the State Boards of some of the river states, that the National Board would do well to commence its river and rail inspections on or about the 1st May, and that this Board cordially endorses the invitation already extended by its President to such inspector or inspectors as may be commissioned by the National Board of Health, to occupy the commodious room adjacent to and communicating with the rooms and offices of this Board at the State Capitol; and that the inspector or inspectors aforesaid are requested and urged to be present as auditors and spectators at the meetings of this Board, with a view to give efficiency to the wishes of the National Board of Health expressed through its President, Dr. Cabell, under date Feb. 19th, to say that it may have adequate facilities for obtaining information necessary to enable its inspectors to furnish positive and trustworthy certificates.

The resolution was adopted by the following vote:

Ayes: Messrs. Hernandez, Marks, Formento and Booth.

Noes: Messrs. Loeber, Brewster and Beard.

A true copy.

S. S. Herrick, M.D.,

Sec'y B. of H.

No. 6292 "State Reports"
6314

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Shreveport La.
Office Board of Health
April 24, 1881.

Ashton Dr W.W.
H.O. & Secy of Bd
Reilly Dr. J.W. transmits apr 27/81
Forwards Resolution
of B. of H. asking NBH
to begin Inspection May 1st
and opening Red
River

✓ ack apr 30.
Ex. Com.re
L.B. No x. P.3.
30 Bd. Ex. Com June 2

Board

National Board of Health,

Washington, D.C. 188

Memphis, Tenn., April 27, 1881.

The Secretary, N.B.H.,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I am requested by Dr. Mitchell to forward the enclosed communication from the Shreveport, La., Board of Health, for the information and action of the Executive Committee.

Very respectfully,

F. W. Reilly,

Insp. N.B.H.

[Enclosure

OFFICE OF

BOARD OF HEALTH,

Shreveport, La., April 24 1881

R. W. Mitchell M.D. Memph. N.B.H.
and Director Sanitary Service
Memphis
Tenn.

Sir!

I have been directed to transmit to you the following resolutions passed by the Shreveport Bd of Health at its last regular meeting:

Resolved that this board concurs in the opinion of the La State board and of the State boards of some of the Mississippi river States that the National Board of Health would do well to commence its river and rail inspection on or about May 1. 1881

Resolved, that this board asks for the re-opening of "Red River Station"

OFFICE OF

BOARD OF HEALTH,

Shreveport, La., ... 188

2

upon the organization of the River Inspection Service.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Dr. J. M. Bemis, Mem. N. B. H., New Orleans, La. and to Dr. R. H. Mitchell Mem. N. B. H. and Director Inspection Service, Memphis, Tenn.

Very respectfully,
J. M. Holden, M.D.
Health Officer & Sec'y Bd.

No. 6382 "State Reports."

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans
La
May 3, 1881.

Jones Dr. Joseph

✓ ack'g copy of Instructions issued to Dr S. E. Chaille.

✓ Ex-Com^ee

6.

RECEIVED
MAY -6 1881
OF HEALTH.

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M. D., *Sec. and Treas.*

JOSEPH JONES, M. D., *President.*

New Orleans, May 3d 1881.

Professor J. L. Cabell M. D. D. D.
President National Board of Health
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the communication of the President of the National Board of Health of April 27th, containing copy of "Instructions" issued to U. S. E. Chaille, Supervising Inspector of National Board of Health, for New-Orleans Louisiana.

Respectfully
Your Obedient Servant

Joseph Jones M.D.
President, Board of Health, State of Louisiana.

No. 6584 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans
La

May 19, 1881.

Henderson John C.
Secy
N.O. and San Ass^n

Wants Bul Vol 2
No 40. & sends 5¢
therefor.

✓ Ack - LB 1 op 238.
✓ V.H.

23. Sent May 23. '81.

NATIONAL BD. OF HEALTH. RECEIVED MAY 23 1881

OFFICE OF THE

New Orleans Aux. Sanitary Association,

ROOM No. 4,

OVER MORGAN'S R. R. OFFICE,

Cor. Natchez & Magazine Sts.

P. O. Box 479.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
MAY 23 1881

New Orleans, May 19th 1881

Dr. Thos J Turner
Secty National Board of Health
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir

On examining our file of Vol No 2. of Bulletin, (preparatory to binding) I find No 40 date April 2nd 1881, missing. Will you please mail to this Office one copy No 40 Vol 2.- April 2nd 1881 and Oblige

Very Respectfully.
John B Henderson
Secty.

Stamps enclosed 5cts

No. 6615 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans
La
May 23, 1881.

Herrich S. S.

Forwards 65 cts.
for 12 copies Bul
46 & one of 45.

V.H.
✓ack - LB 10/1302.

26. Sent

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
MAY 26 1881

7H
7e

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE,

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M. D., *Sec. and Treas.* JOSEPH JONES, M. D. *President.*

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
MAY 26 1881
OFFICE

New Orleans, May 23, 1881,

Dr. F. J. Turner,
Sec. Natl. Bd of Health,

Sir:

I enclose herewith Stamps for 65 cts., for which please send 12 copies of No. 46 Natl. Bd of Health Bulletin, and one copy of No. 45.

Resp. yours obt. servt.
S. S. Herrick
Secy.

No. 6621. "State Reports"
~~6647~~

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans
La
May 23. ,1881.

Herrick D. S.

Forwards reply to propositions laid before the La. St. Bd of Health by Dr Chaillé.

Ack- LB 10 p 297.
Ex. Com.ee

File

26

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
MAY 26 1881

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE,

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M. D., *Sec. and Treas.* JOSEPH JONES, M. D. *President.*

New Orleans, May 23, 1881.

Dr. J. L. Cabell,
President National Board of Health,

Sir:

By request of Dr. Jones, I enclose herewith a copy of a paper read by Dr. Formento at the last meeting of this Board (19th inst.), in reply to an address read at the previous meeting (12th inst.) by Dr. Chaille, Supervising Inspector of the Nat'l. B'd of Health.

The printed copy is a correct and full one, by our special request, and it is hoped will be as acceptable as a manuscript copy.

Resp'ly yours obt. servt.,

S. S. Herrick
Sec. B. of H.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Reasons Set Forth Specifically why the Demands of the National Board of Health Cannot be Acceded to.

A special meeting of the State Board of Health was held last evening for the purpose of taking action upon the propositions submitted by the Supervising Inspector for the National Board in New Orleans at the last regular monthly meeting.

Dr. Joseph Jones, President, in the chair, and Drs. Formento, Loeber, Beard, Messrs. Marks, Booth, Brewster and Hernandez, and the Supervising Inspector of the National Board, present.

After the President had stated the object of the meeting, Dr. Formento read the following paper in answer to the several propositions, which, on motion of Mr. Marks, was adopted as the sense of the board:

Mr. President—I have carefully examined and studiesd the communication made to this board at its last meeting, May 19, 1881, by Dr. Chaille, Supervising Inspector of the National Board of Health, and I have given to the important subject laid before us all the consideration and attention it deserves.

This communication is of great interest. The propositions which it embodies are so varied in their character and purpose, the measures submitted for our approval and consent are so momentous, that body from which these proposals emanate is entitled to so much respect, that we deem it our duty to examine them seriatim, and at what will perhaps be considered too great a length.

Proposition No. 1 reads as follows: "That all reports of deaths and the original returns made by the attending physician of doubtful or suspicious cases of yellow fever to the Louisiana State Board of Health, or to any member thereof, shall be communicated to you (the supervising inspector) at once, whether they have been formally presented to a meeting of the State Board and entered on its files or not, and that if any of these cases shall appear to you (the supervising inspector) to be of a sufficiently doubtful or suspicions character to demand it, you supervising inspector) will upon notifying the proper officer of the State Board, be permitted to investigate the case, in connection with such person or persons as may be appointed to accompany you by the State Board."

The proposition, which is almost a literal reproduction of a resolution approved April 19, 1881, by the Louisiana State Board of Health, is unhesitatingly accepted.

Proposition No. 2. "That the State Board will consent to a modification of the resolution lately adopted by it, relative to investigation of cases, so as to provide that unless the report be ultimately unanimous, a majority and minority report shall be made to both boards, this being the course suggested by the National Board of Health."

With due respect for the suggestion of the National Board, the Louisiana State Board still adhers to its opinion, embodied in the resolution already adopted by it, that there should be only one report sent to both the National and State Boards, viz: the report of the majority of the investigating committee. By the resolution to which we refer the State Board has constituted that investigating committee in a manner calculated to give the greatest security to both boards and to the public at large, as to the correctness of the decision at which they may arrive. One of them is to be selected by the National Board of Health, the other by the State Board; in case of disagreement, these two are to select an umpire of their own choice, having all the necessary qualifications as to competency and character. A decision arrived at by a majority of a tribunal so composed presents all the guarantees in point of certainty and correctness which may be expected in all human affairs, and we think that it would be improper and dangerous to impair the authority of such a decision by suffering a counter report to influence the public mind and create perhaps a general panic. All measures adopted by either board, based upon such a majority report, will be more favorably received by the community and will inspire general confidence; the enforcement of such measures will be rendered thereby easier and will be more willingly submitted to. I most cases, the boards would be without the elements necessary to enable them to decide between two conflicting reports. By the adoption of one report the duties of both the National and State Boards of Health will be greatly facilitated; all hesitation or controversy will be avoided in time when delay may be fatal, measures of sanitation recommended will acquire greater weight and will be productive of more beneficial results. These are the reasons which induced our State Board of Health to adopt the one report plan, and for the same reasons it feels compelled to refuse their assent to the second proposition.

Proposition No. 3. "That in view of the great importance of securing the reports of the earliest cases of yellow fever, and the special stress laid upon this point in his (the supervising inspector) instructions, which, either through ignorance or negligence of those upon whom the State Board is forced to depend, might not otherwise be reported, the board (Louisiana State) be requested to approve of his (the supervising inspector) issuing an appeal to our physicians, medical and sanitary organizations, etc, to furnish him with such information as they may have. He (the supervising inspector) pledges himself, on condition of the approval, to report any information so secured as may be of value to the State Board."

1

Extract from Minutes of Meeting of Bd. of Health, State of La, held May 19, 1881.

Reply to the propositions of Dr. J. E. Chaillé, Supervising Inspector, Natl. Bd. of Health, by Dr. P. Formento, Member Bd. of Health, State of La.

Adopted as expressing the sense of the Board.

appears to us that such an appeal on the part of the Supervising Inspector of the National Board is superflous. Our rules and regulations make it compulsory on the part of every practitioner of medicine, surgeon, drugg[illegible] master of any water craft, boarding or lodging-house keeper, principals or masters of any boarding-school or seminary, etc., to report within twenty-four hours after the same may come under their treatment, cognizance or supervision all cases of contagious, infectious, epidemological diseases, especially cholera, *yellow fever*, small-pox, diphtheria, trichiniasis, typhus or ship fever, or any of the grades of such diseases. The neglect to report all such cases renders the delinquent liable to a fine of $25 for each and every offense, and in default of payment thereof to an imprisonment not to exceed thirty days. (See article 452 of an ordinance relating to contagious and infectious diseases, No. 4916, Administration series.) It is the firm intention of this board strictly to enforce the law on this subject.

The persons upon whom the State Board chiefly depends (and in its opinion justly relies) for early information are its experienced, competent and sworn officers and the whole body of the licensed practitioners of the city of New Orleans. The ignorance or negligence which seems to be apprehended by the National Board of Health does not very certainly refer to them. Outside of physicians the appeal sought for would have to be addressed to the very same parties upon whom the State Board depends, in a manner for information, and we do not see, if the danger of ignorance or negligence on their part exists in their relations with the State Board, how the same danger will not exist in their relations with the National Board. With this remark we can see no objection towards granting to the supervising inspector the privilege of issuing his appeal, it being well understood that the information which may be given to him will not relieve the parties concerned from the duty imposed upon them of making their reports, as heretofore, to the Louisiana State Board, the only authority constituted by law to receive their official communications.

The fourth proposition reads as follows: "In case of yellow fever appearing in the city during the summer, it is the desire of the National Board to co-operate in every way with the local authorities of the city to restrict the spread of the disease and to stamp it out if possible, and to this end it will be prepared to pay for such services and material as are necessary for this purpose. It will, therefore, become your duty (that of the superintending inspector), as its representative and chief executive agent in New Orleans, to decide what measures are necessary and proper for the purpose indicated, and to see that they are applied as promptly and energetically as possible.

In relation to this proposition we can but heartily approve and congratulate ourselves upon the so expressed desire of the National Board to co-operate with us in all measures intended to stamp out yellow fever, if possible. We should have, however, desired that the benevolent efforts of the National Board should not have been limited to the contemplated emergency of an epidemic already existing, but should have been extended to measures calculated to prevent its outbreak, thus applying the maxim so appropriately quoted by the honorable representative of the National Board—"In time of peace prepare for war."

We now come to the fifth and most important proposition or request made by the National Board to the State Board of Health, viz: "It is considered highly desirably by the National Board that infected ships should be as far as possible excluded from the Mississippi River, and the inspector will endeavor to secure the co-operation of the Louisiana board toward obtaining this result, by having said board pass an ordinance similar to the resolution passed by the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley at its last meeting, to the effect that all vessels from ports in which yellow fever is prevailing, or from ports where contagious or infectious diseases are reported to exist, shall be inspected at Fort Eads, and if any such be found to be infected, or to furnish reasonable ground for suspicion of infection, such vessel shall not be allowed to pass Eadsport northwise, except upon presentation of a certificate from the inspector of the National Board of Health at the Ship Island Quarantine Station, setting forth that the vessel has been subjected to proper treatment and is not liable to convey contagion."

With all deference and respect for the National Board, and in spite of our most earnest desire to establish friendly relations and promote our cordial co-operation in order to accomplish our most cherished object, our ambitions to protect our city and State, as well as the States of the Mississippi Valley, from the introduction of foreign pestilence, of yellow fever more particularly, we must acknowledge that this proposition is a cause of surprise and regret to us, for it is entirely inadmissible and impossible that we could for a moment consent to it.

Ship Island is a sand bank, situated on the coast of the State of Mississippi, 100 miles from the mouth of the Mississippi River, entirely out of the course of any vessels coming to this port from any of the ports most likely to be infected, such as Rio Janeiro, Havana and Vera Cruz. admitting that Ship Island was the safest and best equipped quarantine establishment in the world, that the said island presented all the sanitary advantages, with all imaginable facilities for loading and unloading vessels, for provisions, etc.; admitting that it was surrounded by deep water, permitting to ships of heavy draught, to load at the piers or wharves of said establishment, admitting all this, and everybody knows that the actual facts are quite the reverse.

We say that this State Board of Health has no power conferred upon it by any of the several acts of the Legislature, creating said board and establishing quarantine for the protection of the State of Louisiana, to order vessels out of the water of Louisiana to any foreign or domestic port, or to any quarantine station under the jurisdiction of the United States or any State of the Union. To assume such power would simply be an abuse of authority on the part of the State Board which could not be tolerated by our State authorities nor any foreign power. Admitting that we should have the power to prevent admission in the Mississippi River of a vessel of a friendly power, doing legitimate business with our port, we have no right to force her out of her way; to be submitted to a thousand vexatious annoyances and trouble; to oblige her to procure a certificate from the Inspector of the National Board of Health at the Ship Island Quarantine Station.

The distance from Ship Island to the mouth of the Mississippi River is 100 miles; a sailing ship during bad weather and unfavorable wind might be several days on the way.

Supposing that a vessel, after obtaining this certificate, which is to open to her the gates of the Mississippi River, should have cases of yellow fever, or other infectious diseases, to declare themselves on board of her on her way back from Ship Island Station to Eadsport, an occurrence likely to take place under this latitude during the months of August and September, what then should be done with such a vessel? Should she be sent back a second time to the national station to undergo a second quarantine?

The proper place, the only one we recognize for vessels from foreign ports, bound for New Orleans, to be stopped, inspected and submitted to quarantine, established by the laws of the State of Louisiana, is our State Mississippi River Quarantine Station. It is admirably situated for that purpose, at a sufficient distance from our city to protect us from the neighborhood of infected ships, and yet near enough to procure provisions, supplies, acclimated laborers, physicians, nurses, etc., in case of necessity. It offers a safe and deep anchorage to immense fleets. This establishmet has, under the administration of the present Board of Health, been put in a thorough repair at a cost of nearly $7000. It represents a value of $60,000, with large warehouses for storing cargoes; also facilities for loading or unloading at the wharf. It has telegraph communications with all parts of the world. It is the best equipped and organized quarantine station outside of New York.

The rules and regulations governing our quarantine station are sufficiently strict to procure complete protection from foreign pestilence with as little detention and obstention to commence as possible.

Should we accept the proposition to inspect vessels at Eadsport and not allow them to pass northwise, except upon the presentation of a certificate of the Inspector of the Notional Board of Health at Ship Island. In other words, should we force (if we had such power) the Ship Island quarantine upon foreign or domestic commerce, we should at once, to be consistent, abolish our State Board with its well equipped and costly quarantine establishments in the Mississippi River, we should at once abandon the power and authority conferred upon us by law; we should abandon the fulfillment of our sworn and sacred duties, that of protecting ourselves, the lives of our people, the interests of our commerce, not confiding to others, however great and powerful they may be, that sacred obligation.

Commerce once destroyed, as it would surely be by the enforcement of this strange and unnatural quarantine which is sought to be imposed upon us, we might as well abandon all our rights, powers and duties, for Louisiana would no longer need any protection. It would be entirely ruined, and would soon disappear from the family of States. For all these reasons, and many others which we could add to these, we respectfully refuse to indorse the fifth and last proposition submitted to us by the supervising inspector of the National Board of Health.

In considering the above-mentioned proposition emanating from the National Board of Health, we have acted fairly, honestly, good intentionally, as we have done on all occasions in which points of discussion have arisen between the National Board of Health and the Louisiana State Board. We consider it our duty, we deem it is due to both ourselves and our fellow brothers of the National Board to give fully and explicitly our honest opinions and convictions on subjects of such vital importance as those that relate to the public health.

We hereby reiterate our most earnest desire to extend our friendly relations with sanitary organizations, with the National Board of Health more particularly. The object we are striving for is the same. Public health is our aim and ambition. Each in its own sphere of action, has its share of usefulness and contributes to the public good. From the combined, yet distinct efforts of all, national results can scarcely be accomplished. We of the Louisiana State Board shall always be found ready to co-operate to the utmost limit of our power to do so, in all measures having in view the interest and welfare of our common country.

Notwithstanding the fact that the President of the National Board had rejected the proposition and resolutions of the Louisiana State Board leaving the question in doubtful cases of yellow fever to be decided by a majority of three, one of whom should be a representative of the National Board, the State Board refused, by a vote of four to three, to repeal the same.

The board then adjourned.

A true copy

S. S. Rennick M.D.,

Sec'y of H.

No. 6647 "State Reports"
6621.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans
La
May 23, 1881.

Herrick Dr S.S.

Forwards copy of reply of La Bd to propositions of D'Chaille.

Ack- LB 1 p 295
Ex. Com.
27 File

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED MAY 27 1881

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE,

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M. D., *Sec. and Treas.* JOSEPH JONES, M. D. *President.*

New Orleans, May 23 188

Dr. F. J. Turner,
Sec'y National Board of Health,

Sir:

By request of Dr. Jones, I send you herewith enclosed a copy of the reply of Dr. Formento (read at the meeting of this Board 19th inst.) to the address of Dr. Chaille, Supervising Inspector of the Nat'l Board of Health (read at the meeting held on the 13th inst.).

The printed copy is a full and correct one, at it is hoped will prove as acceptable as a manuscript copy.

Resp'y your obt. servt.
S. S. Herrick
Sec'y Bd of H.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Reasons Set Forth Specifically why the Demands of the National Board of Health Cannot be Acceded to.

A special meeting of the State Board of Health was held last evening for the purpose of taking action upon the propositions submitted by the Supervising Inspector for the National Board in New Orleans at the last regular monthly meeting.

Dr. Joseph Jones, President, in the chair, and Drs. Formento, Loeber, Beard, Messrs. Marks, Booth, Brewster and Hernandez, and the Supervising Inspector of the National Board, present.

After the President had stated the object of the meeting, Dr. Formento read the following paper in answer to the several propositions, which, on motion of Mr. Marks, was adopted as the sense of the board:

Mr. President—I have carefully examined and studied the communication made to this board at its last meeting, May 19, 1881, by Dr. Chaille, Supervising Inspector of the National Board of Health, and I have given to the important subject laid before us all the consideration and attention it deserves.

This communication is of great interest. The propositions which it embodies are so varied in their character and purpose, the measures submitted for our approval and consent are so momentous, that body from which these proposals emanate is entitled to so much respect, that we deem it our duty to examine them seriatim, and at what will perhaps be considered too great a length.

Proposition No. 1 reads as follows: "That all reports of deaths and the original returns made by the attending physician of doubtful or suspicious cases of yellow fever to the Louisiana State Board of Health, or to any member thereof, shall be communicated to you (the supervising inspector) at once, whether they have been formally presented to a meeting of the State Board and entered on its files or not, and that if any of these cases shall appear to you (the supervising inspector) to be of a sufficiently doubtful or suspicious character to demand it, you (supervising inspector) will upon notifying the proper officer of the State Board, be permitted to investigate the case, in connection with such person or persons as may be appointed to accompany you by the State Board."

The proposition, which is almost a literal reproduction of a resolution approved April 19, 1881, by the Louisiana State Board of Health, is unhesitatingly accepted.

Proposition No. 2. "That the State Board will consent to a modification of the resolution lately adopted by it, relative to investigation of cases, so as to provide that unless the report be ultimately unanimous, a majority and minority report shall be made to both boards, this being the course suggested by the National Board of Health."

With due respect for the suggestion of the National Board, the Louisiana State Board still adhers to its opinion, embodied in the resolution already adopted by it, that there should be only one report sent to both the National and State Boards, viz: the report of the majority of the investigating committee. By the resolution to which we refer the State Board has constituted that investigating committee in a manner calculated to give the greatest security to both boards and to the public at large, as to the correctness of the decision at which they may arrive. One of them is to be selected by the National Board of Health, the other by the State Board; in case of disagreement, these two are to select an umpire of their own choice, having all the necessary qualifications as to competency and character. A decision arrived at by a majority of a tribunal so composed presents all the guarantees in point of certainty and correctness which may be expected in all human affairs, and we think that it would be improper and dangerous to impair the authority of such a decision by suffering a counter report to influence the public mind and create perhaps a general panic. All measures adopted by either board, based upon such a majority report, will be more favorably received by the community and will inspire general confidence; the enforcement of such measures will be rendered thereby easier and will be more willingly submitted to. I most cases, the boards would be without the elements necessary to enable them to decide between two conflicting reports. By the adoption of one report the duties of both the National and State Boards of Health will be greatly facilitated; all hesitation or controversy will be avoided in time when delay may be fatal, measures of sanitation recommended will acquire greater weight and will be productive of more beneficial results. These are the reasons which induced our State Board of Health to adopt the one report plan, and for the same reasons it feels compelled to refuse their assent to the second proposition.

Proposition No. 3. "That in view of the great importance of securing the reports of the earliest cases of yellow fever, and the special stress laid upon this point in his (the supervising inspector) instructions, which, either through ignorance or negligence of those upon whom the State Board is forced to depend, might not otherwise be reported, the board (Louisiana State) be requested to approve of his (the supervising inspector) issuing an appeal to our physicians, medical and sanitary organizations, etc, to furnish him with such information as they may have. He (the supervising inspector) pledges himself, on condition of the approval, to report any information so secured as may be of value to the State Board."

1

Extract from Minutes of Meeting of Bd. of Health, State of La., held May, 19, 1881.

Paper read by Dr. F. Formento, in answer to propositions made by Dr. J. E. Chaille, Supervising Inspector, Natl. Bd. of Health, and adopted as expressing the sense of the La. Board.

It seems to us that such an appeal on the part of the Supervising Inspector of the National Board is superfluous. Our rules and regulations make it compulsory on the part of every practitioner of medicine, surgeon, druggist, master of any water craft, boarding or lodging-house keeper, principals or masters of any boarding-school or seminary, etc., to report within twenty-four hours after the same may come under their treatment, cognizance or supervision all cases of contagious, infectious, epidemological diseases, especially cholera, *yellow fever*, small-pox, diphtheria, trichiniasis, typhus or ship fever, or any of the grades of such diseases. The neglect to report all such cases renders the delinquent liable to a fine of $25 for each and every offense, and in default of payment thereof to an imprisonment not to exceed thirty days. (See article 452 of an ordinance relating to contagious and infectious diseases, No. 4916, Administration series.) It is the firm intention of this board strictly to enforce the law on this subject.

The persons upon whom the State Board chiefly depends (and in its opinion justly relies) for early information are its experienced, competent and sworn officers and the whole body of the licensed practitioners of the city of New Orleans. The ignorance or negligence which seems to be apprehended by the National Board of Health does not very certainly refer to them. Outside of physicians the appeal sought for would have to be addressed to the very same parties upon whom the State Board depends, in a manner for information, and we do not see, if the danger of ignorance or negligence on their part exists in their relations with the State Board, how the same danger will not exist in their relations with the National Board. With this remark we can see no objection towards granting to the supervising inspector the privilege of issuing his appeal, it being well understood that the information which may be given to him will not relieve the parties concerned from the duty imposed upon them of making their reports, as heretofore, to the Louisiana State Board, the only authority constituted by law to receive their official communications.

The fourth proposition reads as follows:

"In case of yellow fever appearing in the city during the summer, it is the desire of the National Board to co-operate in every way with the local authorities of the city to restrict the spread of the disease and to stamp it out if possible, and to this end it will be prepared to pay for such services and material as are necessary for this purpose. It will, therefore, become your duty (that of the superintending inspector), as its representative and chief executive agent in New Orleans, to decide what measures are necessary and proper for the purpose indicated, and to see that they are applied as promptly and energetically as possible.

In relation to this proposition we can but heartily approve and congratulate ourselves upon the so expressed desire of the National Board to co-operate with us in all measures intended to stamp out yellow fever, if possible. We should have, however, desired that the benevolent efforts of the National Board should not have been limited to the contemplated emergency of an epidemic already existing, but should have been extended to measures calculated to prevent its outbreak, thus applying the maxim so appropriately quoted by the honorable representative of the National Board—"In time of peace prepare for war."

We now come to the fifth and most important proposition or request made by the National Board to the State Board of Health, viz: "It is considered highly desirably by the National Board that infected ships should be as far as possible excluded from the Mississippi River, and the inspector will endeavor to secure the co-operation of the Louisiana board toward obtaining this result, by having said board pass an ordinance similar to the resolution passed by the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley at its last meeting, to the effect that all vessels from ports in which yellow fever is prevailing, or from ports where contagious or infectious diseases are reported to exist, shall be inspected at Port Eads, and if any such be found to be infected, or to furnish reasonable ground for suspicion of infection, such vessel shall not be allowed to pass Eadsport northwise, except upon presentation of a certificate from the Inspector of the National Board of Health at the Ship Island Quarantine Station, setting forth that the vessel has been subjected to proper treatment and is not liable to convey contagion."

With all deference and respect for the National Board, and in spite of our most earnest desire to establish friendly relations and promote our cordial co-operation in order to accomplish our most cherished object, our ambitions to protect our city and State, as well as the States of the Mississippi Valley, from the introduction of foreign pestilence, of yellow fever more particularly, we must acknowledge that this proposition is a cause of surprise and regret to us, for it is entirely inadmissible and impossible that we could for a moment consent to it.

Ship Island is a sand bank, situated on the coast of the State of Mississippi, 100 miles from the mouth of the Mississippi River, entirely out of the course of any vessels coming to this port from any of the ports most likely to be infected, such as Rio Janeiro, Havana and Vera Cruz, admitting that Ship Island was the safest and best equipped quarantine establishment in the world, that the said island presented all the sanitary advantages, with all imaginable facilities for loading and unloading vessels, for provisions, etc.; admitting that it was surrounded by deep water, permitting to ships of heavy draught, to load at the piers or wharves of said establishment, admitting all this, and everybody knows that the actual facts are quite the reverse.

We say that this State Board of Health has no power conferred upon it by any of the several acts of the Legislature, creating said board and establishing quarantine for the protection of the State of Louisiana, to order vessels out of the water of Louisiana to any foreign or domestic port, or to any quarantine station under the jurisdiction of the United States or any State of the Union. To assume such power would simply be an abuse of authority on the part of the State Board which could not be tolerated by our State authorities nor any foreign power. Admitting that we should have the power to prevent admission in the Mississippi River of a vessel of a friendly power, doing legitimate business with our port, we have no right to force her out of her way; to be submitted to a thousand vexatious annoyances and trouble; to oblige her to procure a certificate from the Inspector of the National Board of Health at the Ship Island Quarantine Station.

The distance from Ship Island to the mouth of the Mississippi River is 100 miles; a sailing ship during bad weather and unfavorable wind might be several days on the way.

Supposing that a vessel, after obtaining this certificate, which is to open to her the gates of the Mississippi River, should have cases of yellow fever, or other infectious diseases, to declare themselves on board of her on her way back from Ship Island Station to Eadsport, an occurrence likely to take place under this latitude during the months of August and September, what then should be done with such a vessel? Should she be sent back a second time to the national station to undergo a second quarantine?

The proper place, the only one we recognize for vessels from foreign ports, bound for New Orleans, to be stopped, inspected and submitted to quarantine, established by the laws of the State of Louisiana, is our State Mississippi River Quarantine Station. It is admirably situated for that purpose, at a sufficient distance from our city to protect us from the neighborhood of infected ships, and yet near enough to procure provisions, supplies, acclimated laborers, physicians, nurses, etc., in case of necessity. It offers a safe and deep anchorage to immense fleets. This establishmet has, under the administration of the present Board of Health, been put in a thorough repair at a cost of nearly $7000. It represents a value of $60,000, with large warehouses for storing cargoes; also facilities for loading or unloading at the wharf. It has telegraph communications with all parts of the world. It is the best equipped and organized quarantine station outside of New York.

The rules and regulations governing our quarantine station are sufficiently strict to procure complete protection from foreign pestilence with as little detention and obstention to commence as possible.

Should we accept the proposition to inspect vessels at Eadsport and not allow them to pass northwise, except upon the presentation of a certificate of the Inspector of the Notional Board of Health at Ship Island. In other words, should we force (if we had such power) the Ship Island quarantine upon foreign or domestic commerce, we should at once, to be consistent, abolish our State Board with its well equipped and costly quarantine establishments in the Mississippi River, we should at once abandon the power and authority conferred upon us by law; we should abandon the fulfillment of our sworn and sacred duties, that of protecting ourselves, the lives of our people, the interests of our commerce, not confiding to others, however great and powerful they may be, that sacred obligation.

Commerce once destroyed, as it would surely be by the enforcement of this strange and unnatural quarantine which is sought to be imposed upon us, we might as well abandon all our rights, powers and duties, for Louisiana would no longer need any protection. It would be entirely ruined, and would soon disappear from the family of States. For all these reasons, and many others which we could add to these, we respectfully refuse to indorse the fifth and last proposition submitted to us by the supervising inspector of the National Board of Health.

In considering the above-mentioned propositions emanating from the National Board of Health, we have acted fairly, honestly, and intentionally, as we have done on all occasions in which points of dissension have arisen between the National Board of Health and the Louisiana State Board. We consider it our duty, we deem it is due to both our selves and our fellow brothers of the National Board to give fully and explicitly our honest opinions and convictions on subjects of such vital importance as those that relate to the public health.

We hereby reiterate our most earnest desire to extend our friendly relations with all sanitary organizations, with the National Board of Health more particularly. The object we are striving for is the same. Public health is our aim and ambition. Each organization, in its own sphere of action, has its share of usefulness and contributes to the general good. From the combined, yet [illegible] efforts of all, beneficial results will [illegible] be accomplished. We of the Louisiana State Board shall always be found [illegible] to the utmost limit of our power to do so, in all measures having [illegible] interest and welfare of our community.

[illegible] notwithstanding the fact that the President of the National Board had rejected the resolutions and resolutions of the Louisiana State Board leaving the question in doubt as to cases of yellow fever to be decided by a majority of three, one of whom should be a representative of the National Board, the State Board refused, by a vote of four to three, to repeal the same.

The board then adjourned.

A true copy.
S. S. Herrick, M.D.,
Sec'y B. of H.

No. 6725 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La

May. 1881.

Herrick S. S.

Transmits copies of circulars of B. of H. of La. a, B, C, D.

ack — G B 10/p 379.

Ex —

No inclosure

Bul

1

NOTED IN BULLETIN. 50

DATE June 8.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED JUN - 1 1881

No. 6757 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Morgan, City
La.

May 31, 1881.

Wise D. J. H. P.

wee report deaths
from this time.

✓ ack - L B 10 p 405.
V.H. ~~[illegible]~~

6.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JUN - 6 1881

Morgan City La. May 31st 1881

J. J. Turner MD.

National Board of Health

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to report, that, owing to the great reluctance of citizens to serve upon the Board of Health, because of injudicious appointments by the City Council, there has been no organization of that body, until within the past week.

Having consented to serve during the coming season. I will endeavor to send you Reports of Deaths regularly from this time.

I am Sir, very respectfully

J. H. Wise MD.

No. 6895 "State Reports"
~~6932.~~

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans, La.
June, 1881.

Herrick, Dr. S. S.

Extract from Picayune "Quarantine and Capt. Eads.

Ex. Com.

Enclosure with copy of papers rec'd from the Pres. of the U. S. June 23d. File No. 6932.

20.

file

RECEIVED
JUN 20 1881
NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

6895

QUARANTINE AND CAPT. EADS.

Extracts from the Proceedings of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, at the Regular Meeting Held in the State Capitol, June 9, 1881.

Reply of Dr. Joseph Jones to the Statements of Capt. Eads Concerning the Mississippi Quarantine, Contained in His Letter Published in the New Orleans Democrat of June 9, 1881.

The President, Dr. Joseph Jones, stated that a few moments before the regular hour for the meeting of the board, his attention had been called to a letter addressed "to the President of the Louisiana Board of Health," published in the New Orleans Democrat of this day, (9th inst.) and signed by Capt. Jas. B. Eads, in which certain allegations by this distinguished gentleman, concerning the quarantine established in the Lower Mississippi, demanded such notice as would remove erroneous impressions.

Whilst appreciating the irritation and annoyance expressed by the eminent engineer in consequence of being subjected to the rigid but just and legal restraint of the quarantine regulations of the State of Louisiana, at the same time it was a matter of regret that he did not deliver in person his complaints and "advice" to the executive officer of the Board of Health.

The points requiring notice may be reduced to the following:

1. Capt. Eads says: "Port Eads is thirty-eight miles below Quarantine Station and at the navigable entrance to the Mississippi River. Sailing vessels from infected ports in any part of the world come to anchor and remain there awaiting orders from New Orleans, or until the towboats take them up the river. Their officers and crews during their stay go ashore and mingle with the people of Port Eads with entire freedom."

"I confidently assume that the State Board of Health is totally ignorant of these important facts."

That the preceding assumption is baseless, is well known to the Board of Health and to the intelligent citizens of New Orleans.

During the summer and autumn of 1880, an inspector, clothed with the necessary powers, was appointed by the Board of Health, and maintained at Port Eads, as is evident from the following order, defining the duties of said inspector, and published in the annual reports for 1880, p. 22

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH, STATE HOUSE,
State of Louisiana,
New Orleans, August 21, 1880.

Dr. B. F. Taylor, of New Orleand, is hereby appointed Quarantine and Sanitary Inspector for the mouth of the Mississippi River, with special supervision over the Jetties, Port Eads, Pilot Town and Southwest Pass.

"Dr. Taylor will allow no communication between the shore by unauthorized persons, with vessels subject to quarantine; he will regulate the modes of towing infected vessels, and he will report promptly to the Board of Health, through its executive officer, all infractions of the quarantine laws and of the rules and regulations of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana.

"Dr. Taylor will also direct the sanitary affairs of the jetties, Port Eads and Pilot Town, and report promptly the occurrence of contagious or infectious diseases to the President of the Board of Health.

"JOSEPH JONES, M. D.,
"President Board of Health, State of Louisiana."

The statement with reference to a case of yellow fever, which Capt. Eads quotes from Mr. J. H. Stockley, relates to 1878, a time antedating the election of the present executive officer, and was communicated by Mr. Stockley to Prof. S. E. Chaille, M. D., Supervising Inspector National Board of Health, before the recent arrival of Capt. Eads at the jetties.

2. Capt. Eads affirms that: "There being no quarantine officer at Port Eads, any of the officers, crews or passengers arriving on such infected vessels, have the opportunity of coming on these mail steamers direct to New Orleans, without being delayed at Quarantine Station."

The inaccuracy of this statement was conclusively demonstrated by the facts in the case of the recent detention at the Mississippi Quarantine Station of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, ex-President of the United States, and Capt. Jas. B. Eads.

Before the arrival of the steamship City of Merida with her distinguished passengers at the mouth of the Mississippi River, more than one gentleman called at the office of the Board of Health and inquired if it was the purpose of the President to detain Gen. Grant and Capt. Eads at the Mississippi Quarantine Station.

The reply was made that these distinguished personages would be detained at the Mississippi Quarantine Station the full time prescribed by law.

The further inquiry was made, whether Capt. Eads would be permitted to leave the City of Merida at the Jetties, and proceed in his own steam launch to the city of New Orleans without stopping at the Mississippi Quarantine Station?

The answer was given that Capt. Eads would not be permitted to leave the vessel at the Jetties and proceed to New Orleans without stopping at the Mississippi Quarantine, and the duty of the President of the Board of Health, in the event of any such evasion of the laws, was distinctly stated.

The following statement has been made in the public press, and has not been contradicted:

"The Merida reached the Jetties about 10 o'clock Saturday night. A tug came out to meet the steamer for the purpose of taking Capt. Eads to Eadsport. Capt. McIntosh could not permit any passengers to disembark without permission of the health officers, as it would have rendered his vessel liable to a heavy fine. So Capt. Eads came up to Quarantine Station."

3. The erroneous impression conveyed by the statements of Capt. Eads will be clearly shown by reference to the several acts of the Legislature, "establishing quarantine for the protection of the State." The following extracts from the acts approved March 15, 1855, will be sufficient to sustain the preceding proposition.

"SEC. 19. Be it further enacted, etc., That the captain of any towboat or steamboat, who shall receive on board of his boat freight, goods or passengers, from a vessel liable to inspection or quarantine, or who shall receive goods or passengers from the quarantine ground, without permission of the Resident Physician, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $2000, and by imprisonment at the discretion of the court; and all violations of the provisions of this act at the Quarantine Station on the Mississippi River and at the Rigolets, shall be tried by the Criminal Court of New Orleans, and all violations of this act at the station on the Atchafalaya River shall be tried by the District Court of the parish of St. Mary.

"SEC. 20. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Board of Health shall cause such extracts of this act to be made as they may deem necessary for the information of masters of vessels arriving in this State, and shall cause a sufficient number to be printed and delivered to the pilots, to be distributed to the masters of vessels arriving, as before provided.

"SEC. 21. Be it further enacted, etc., That every pilot, or any other person acting as such, shall deliver to the master of every vessel inward bound one copy of the printed extracts from this act, which shall be furnished him by the Board of Health; and any pilot refusing or neglecting so to do, or aiding or landing any passenger or other person contrary to this act, shall forfeit one hundred dollars for every offense."

Capt. McIntosh, of the steamship City of Merida, as well as the captains of all ships and towboats and mail boats, dealing with this port, will understand the preceding laws; for during the past and present year (1880 and 1881) the President of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana has caused the publication and distribution of over six thousand copies of the acts and regulations of this State relating to quarantine.

Capt. Eads, in his efforts to leave the City of Merida at the jetties, and in his subsequent appeal to the President of the Board of Health, was evidently entirely ignorant of the laws of the State of Louisiana relating to quarantine; and the manly and firm conduct of Capt. McIntosh should have convinced him that the ship-captains and merchants of New Orleans "were not oblivious to the requirements of law, and were not engaged in a conspiracy to import yellow fever into the Valley of the Mississippi."

With reference to those prominent gentlemen or representatives of the press, whom Capt. Eads affirms that he met on the City of Merida, the following facts will be of interest:

Three (3) citizens of New Orleans, each one of whom were thorough acclimated by birth or by previous attacks of yellow fever, were granted permission to communicate with the quarantine physician at the Mississippi Station in accordance with the following law:

"*Be it further enacted, etc.*, That every person who shall go on board of any vessel while performing quarantine, without permission of the resident physician or his assistant, shall forfeit the sum of fifty dollars."

4. If Capt. Eads and his informer, Mr. Stockley, at the Jetties, had really desired to promote the efficiency of the quarantine and thus enlarged the friendship and strengthened the confidence of surrounding States, they would have named specifically the boats and officers who persistently evade the quarantine laws of Louisiana.

Such information would have proved most valuable, as furnishing data for the prosecution of offenders, and the prompt vindication by the Board of Health of the dignity of the State of Louisiana.

In concluding his answer to the charges of Capt. Eads against the captains, seamen and merchants and against the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, the President, Dr. Joseph Jones, expressed his regret that a sense of duty compelled him thus to take issue with the great engineer of the Jetties, for whose talents and achievements he had ever entertained the most profound respect, and in this as in all similar matters of public interest, pertaining to the quarantine and health regulations, he regarded himself solely as the representative of law.

In this Republic, law should be regarded as the highest and most sacred expression of the will of the people.

Popular opinion as reflected in the public press varied with times, seasons and circumstances, but at all times those charged with the execution of public trusts could have no standard but the last analysis of the will of the people, as embodied in their solemnly ordained statutes.

The reply of the President to the allegations of Capt. Eads was unanimously adopted, and on motion of Mr. I. N. Marks he was requested to furnish the same to the public press, in order that in some measure the injury sought to be inflicted upon the commerce of New Orleans by the publication of the letter of Capt. Eads might be in some measure averted.

Mr. Marks expressed his regrets that Capt. Eads, before publishing his letter, had not called personally on the President of the Board of Health, for he would have been informed of all the facts, and more especially that the President at the regular meeting of the Board in May had urged the appointment of an Inspector at Port Eads. The Board of Health had appointed by resolution the present meeting, June 9th, for the election and installation of the said Inspector.

Copy of a Res. of Ld. by State Bd. of Health of La. with endorsement as follows.
Office Bd. of Health State of La., June 14. 1881.
The foregoing formed a part of the proceedings of the Board at the meeting held June 9. 1881.
(Signed) S.E. Herrick M.D.
Sec'y.

From New Orleans Picayune June 12. 1881.

No. 6932 "State Reports"
6895

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans, La

June — , 1881.

Jones Dr Jos.
(Transmitted by Executive Mansion to Secy of the Treasy & by him to the Natl Bd of Health.)

Copy of Resolutions of La. B. H. rel. to quar. establishments on the Miss. Valley. A.B.C.

ack. to French.
Originals to Windom.
Ex. Com. 22 June 24
2 Ti Bul 46 sent to Windom L B 10 p 547.
27.

RECEIVED JUN 23 1881 NAT. BD. OF HEALTH.

Copies - 6932

Papers from Exa: mannin regarding N. O. - by J. Jones. M.D.

National Bd of Health
June 24 1881.

Respectfully returned to the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury with the accompanying duplicate copies of the National Bd of Health Bulletin No. 46. containing the "Reports of a Committee of the Sanitary Council of the Miss. Valley"

This report was published by the special request of the Council, an association composed for the most part of the Health Authorities of the Miss. Valley States. This Board has no knowledge of any further action on the part of the Council or its Comee.

J. L. Leabell
Pres't N. B. H.

N.B.H. No. 6932.

Vol. 12 M.H.S. No. 116. "P."

New Orleans, La.
June – 1881.

Hon. Joseph Jones,
President Board of Health.

Encloses a copy of Resolutions by the Board of Health for the State of Louisiana relative to quarantine establishments in the Mississippi Valley.

Treasury Department,
June 22, 1881.

Respectfully referred to the President of the National Board of Health for his information, and such report as is deemed necessary.

H. G. French
Acting Secretary.

P
4

5036 Treasury Department
B/29. Received June 20, 1881.

Executive Mansion.
Vol. 13 No. Rec. S. 116 P.

N.B. Rec. 6932.

Jones, Joseph M. D.,
New Orleans, La.

Encloses a copy of Resolutions by the Board of Health for the State of Louisiana rel. to quarantine establishments in the Miss. Valley.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

By direction of the President:
June 17, 1881.
O. L. Pruden,
Secretary.

8 Enc.

New Orleans, June – 1881.

His Excellency
James A. Garfield
President United States of America
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to forward to his Excellency the President of the United States of America, the enclosed Resolution of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana adopted June 9th 1881.

With great Respect,
I have the honor to remain
your obedient servant,
Joseph Jones
President Board of Health
State of Louisiana

Seal

Extract from the Minutes of Meeting of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, held June 9th 1881.

By Mr. Booth:

Whereas there appears in the "Bulletin of the National Board of Health" published May 14, 1881, a report of a committee of the "Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley," which report, among many other statements, intentionally perverted or inadvertently made, arraigns the quarantine establishment of Louisiana on the Mississippi river "as wholly unfit for the reception of yellow fever patients, for the detention of persons exposed to yellow fever, or for the care of infected cargoes"; and that further, it is substantially set forth that the foregoing views and others kindred to them shall be formally laid before the President of the United States, earnestly requesting him to ascertain at the earliest practicable moment whether any, and if so, what additional rules and regulations are required to render the quarantines of the gulf coast

and especially that at the mouth of the Mississippi river, effective in preventing the introduction of yellow fever into the United States, and if additional rules are required that they be immediately made and duly enforced during the approaching quarantine season, and that a committee lay these matters before the President of the United States, and urge immediate action thereon;" and

Whereas, if this board remained entirely silent in presence of these aspersions and misstatements of the said Sanitary Council, the President of the United States might reasonably infer that this board agreed to the correctness of these allegations and consented to the deductions from them drawn — which is and would be quite contrary to the facts; therefore,

Resolved, That the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, through its President most respectfully request his Excellency the President of the United States to communicate to this board such information, facts or papers, as

may have been laid before him, touching the matters at issue, in order that this board, representing through lawful channels the people of the State of Louisiana, may know the precise grounds on which an extra lawful and consequently irresponsible body, to wit: the said Sanitary Council, assumes to pronounce against this board and attempts to prejudice by mere exparte assertions the mind of the President.

And while awaiting the response of his Excellency the President, this board protests against the interference of said Sanitary Council in the affairs of the health and quarantine establishments of Louisiana, and also against the matter and form of its resolutions and statements submitted or ordered to be submitted to the President of the United States.

<u>Adopted without dissent.</u>

A true copy.

(Seal)

S. S. Herrick M. D.
Secy. B. of H.

National Board of Health

BULLETIN.

VOL. 2.] WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1881. [No. 46.

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE OF THE SANITARY COUNCIL OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

SANITARY COUNCIL, MISSISSIPPI VALLEY,
Office of the Secretary, April 23, 1881.

SIR: In pursuance of instructions, I herewith forward you copies of reports of committees as adopted by the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley at its recent meeting in the city of Evansville, Ind., April 20–21, with the request of the council that the same be published in the BULLETIN of the National Board of Health, at an early date, for the prompt information of health organizations throughout the country.

Copies of the addresses delivered at the meeting will also be forwarded you as soon as the corrected manuscripts are received from the various authors. It is desired that, if within the scope of the BULLETIN, these also be published in a future number.

Very respectfully,

JOHN H. RAUCH, M. D.,
Secretary of the Council.

Dr. T. J. TURNER, U. S. N.,
Secretary National Board of Health, Washington, D. C.

Report of a committee of the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley on certain topics of the project of business submitted for the action of the council by the president, R. C. Kedzie, M. D., of Lansing, Mich.

Mr. PRESIDENT: Your committee, to which was referred sundry subjects for discussion and formulation, and which subjects are hereinafter recited, begs leave to report that it has had the various propositions under consideration, and now offers for the action of the council the following resolutions, as embodying the views of the committee:

First. Representatives of the National Board to reside at quarantine station on the Mississippi River. Also, a representative to reside at New Orleans, with the privilege of access to the records of the State board of health, and to attend their meetings.

Resolved, That the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley reaffirms the action had at its December, 1880, meeting in New Orleans; demands that the Louisiana State board of health invite the appointment and maintenance by the National board of health of inspectors at New Orleans, at Eadsport, and at the Mississippi quarantine station; and announces that in the event of any failure on the part of the said State board of health of Louisiana to act in good faith toward said inspectors then the boards of health represented in this council will be compelled to take into their own hands the protection of the health of their own people.

Second. Arrangement of the work of inspectors of railroads and steamboats, the inspection at the mouth of the river, and ordering infected vessels to Ship Island.

Resolved, That the inspection service of river and rail transportation by the National Board of Health is hereby indorsed, and its reestablishment for the ensuing season is urged, with the compact on behalf of the representatives in this council that the certificates and bills of health issued by said inspection service shall be accepted as *prima facie* evidence of the sanitary status of vessels and trains presenting the same.

Resolved, That this council, being firmly convinced that the safety of New Orleans, as well as of the valley, lies in the rigid exclusion of infected ships from the Lower Mississippi, strenuously urges upon the State board of health of Louisiana the modification of section 6 of its "rules and regulations for the government of quarantine officers and stations," etc., so as to read:

SEC. 6. All vessels from ports in which yellow fever is prevailing, or from ports where other contagious or infectious diseases are reported to exist, shall be inspected at Eadsport, and if any such be found to be infected or to furnish reasonable ground for suspicion of infection, such vessel shall not be allowed to pass Eadsport northwise, except upon presentation of a certificate from the inspector of the National Board of Health at the Ship Island quarantine station, setting forth that the vessel has been subjected to proper treatment and is free from liability of conveying contagion.

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this council, the quarantine of vessels and freight should consist of purification of the vessel and its contents, which should then be returned to commerce as speedily as practicable, and that any arbitrary detention beyond the time necessary for such purification is not only unnecessary, but positively increases the danger of propagating and spreading infection.

Third. The means of informing the board of health in the valley of apprehended danger.

Resolved, That this council condemns all methods of suppression and secrecy with reference to information of contagious or infectious diseases, and therefore discountenances the use of cypher telegrams; but in the event of danger from such diseases at any point in the Mississippi Valley, it is the duty of the executive officer of the health organization of such place to fully and promptly advise the proper authorities at all threatened points.

In addition to the foregoing your committee respectfully submits that it is now a well settled opinion of sanitary authorities that quarantine for yellow fever, especially in latitudes subject to the epidemic prevalence of that disease, *should never be located on the mainland.* The peculiar manner of extension of that pestilence over contiguous territory renders an insular position of hospitals in which the sick are treated and buildings to which infected cargoes are removed absolutely essential to secure perfect safety to surrounding communities. States and municipalities which have organized their quarantine establishments by removing them from the mainland to uninhabited islands have had the happiest results. It was to secure this great and practicable reform in the management of the Mississippi quarantine that certain propositions were made to the State board of health of Louisiana.

Although in the quarantine system of the Lower Mississippi it is so manifest as to scarcely require argument, yet it is due the council that we should briefly discuss the following propositions:

1. *The present quarantine establishment is wholly unfit for the reception of yellow fever patients, for the detention of persons exposed to yellow fever, or for the care of infected cargoes.*

A. For the care of yellow fever patients we hold that the hospital must be located on an island in order to give the greatest security against the spread of yellow fever. It is no sufficient argument to allege that yellow fever has never yet spread from the hospital at the Mississippi quarantine. The proofs of the allegation are by no means convincing, as there are many circumstances vitiating that conclusion. But even if it were true, the movements of the population on the Lower Mississippi are rapidly changing the neighborhood of the quarantine. One of these settlements is within a few hundred yards of the station. A large population of negroes is accumulating on the banks of the Lower Mississippi, whose habits of living render the reception and propagation of yellow fever a matter of the greatest certainty.

B. The detention of the well who have been exposed to yellow fever at the Mississippi quarantine should no longer be allowed. It is located on the banks of the Mississippi, is but a few feet above the level of the Gulf of Mexico, and is protected from the overflow of the river by levees. According to the report of Dr. Joseph Jones, the inhabitants of this region are annually liable to visitations of the malignant malarial and hæmorrhagic fevers of the alluvial regions in tropical, semi-tropical, and temperate countries, and these fevers are becoming more and more violent annually, owing to the rapid increase of the acreage of rice-culture. The fear of being confined in the buildings on the quarantine grounds, owing to the danger of contracting malarial fever, is often expressed by seamen familiar with the history of those subjected to detention.

C. The same objection to the lightering of infected cargoes and their storage in warehouses applies as to the care of yellow fever patients on the mainland. Such transfer of cargoes and their subsequent disinfection must be undertaken at island warehouses if we would secure the greatest possible immunity from the spread of infection.

2. *A quarantine establishment is now provided at Ship Island, having a convenient location on an uninhabited island, and fully furnished with every necessary convenience and appliance for the treatment of yellow fever patients, for the care and comfort of persons exposed to infection, the disinfection and storage of disinfected cargoes, and immediate and thorough cleansing and purification of ships.*

Unsuitable as the Mississippi quarantine is for the protection of the valley against the importation of yellow fever infection, there has been no method of supplementing its defects until the Ship Island quarantine was established by the general government. This quar-

antine fully meets all of the requirements which science and skill demand to render the Gulf coast defenses against the introduction of yellow fever complete. From the publications of the National Board of Health we learn the following facts in regard to this quarantine:

Ship Island was selected for a government quarantine because: 1st. "it belonged to the United States Government." 2d. It was uninhabited. 3d. Its conformation permitted the location of the several departments so as to secure complete isolation of each from the other. 4th. It afforded safe anchorage. 5th. It was convenient to the largest extent of quarantine coast, viz, from Pensacola to the mouth of the Mississippi. 6th. The objects sought to be accomplished by this quarantine were simply co-operative with the local quarantine of the adjacent coast.

It does not supersede existing local quarantine except as far as it provides for all the desideratum of the quarantines of that region, an insular location where vessels infected with yellow fever with their passengers, crews, and cargoes can be safely, promptly, and adequately cared for with the least possible danger of spreading the disease.

This establishment is now fully equipped with every necessary appliance to give proper care and treatment to the sick of yellow fever, to isolate with every needful comfort those detained for observation, adequate warehouses for the storage of infected cargoes, and every necessary means for the thorough purification of ships.

3. *It is alleged against this quarantine: (a) that it does not prevent the passage of infected vessels into the harbors of the coast; (b) that it is too distant from important points, as the mouth of the Mississippi; (c) that if recognized and made part of the quarantine system of the Gulf coast it would seriously obstruct commerce.*

a. The Ship Island quarantine is not a station for the interception of passing vessels, but is designated solely to care for infected ships. The duty of intercepting vessels properly belongs to the local quarantines, and if vigilantly performed by them no infected ship, baggage, or cargo would hereafter ever reach the mainland of that coast.

b. The distance of Ship Island from the mouths of the Mississippi is no valid argument against sending infected ships to that quarantine, in view of the absence of all suitable provisions for treating them at the Mississippi quarantine, and of the imminent danger which follows their passage up the river to that station. We must insist that a ship infected with yellow fever is contraband of quarantine, and must be completely relieved of its disability before it is allowed again to enter the ports of the Gulf. Half-way measures of purification should no longer be tolerated.

c. The statement that if infected vessels bound to New Orleans must first go to Ship Island for cleansing and disinfection the commerce of that city would be injured, cannot be sustained by any facts. It appears from the report of Dr. Joseph Jones, president of the State board of health of Louisiana, that 1,271 vessels passed the Mississippi station in 1880; of these but 151 were detained for purification, disinfection, and fumigation, and of these latter but one proved to be an infected vessel. It follows that if the quarantine officer had sent all infected vessels arriving at the Mississippi station during the year 1880, but one vessel out of 1,271 would have had that destination. It is absurd, therefore, to presume that if the health authorities of the State of Louisiana were to regard the Ship Island quarantine as the proper destination of infected vessels bound for New Orleans, the foreign commerce of that city would be impaired. On the contrary, facts prove that the passage of that one vessel to the wharves of New Orleans proved a source of imminent danger to all of its inland traffic.

In conclusion, your committee desires to express the firm conviction that the Ship Island quarantine meets a want of the local quarantines of that part of the Gulf coast which cannot be superseded by any amount of vigilance, nor by any stringency of rules of such quarantines.

We believe, therefore, that this council should adopt, and as far as possible secure the enforcement of, the proposition that an officer should be stationed at Port Eads who shall be required to send all vessels infected with yellow fever to the Ship Island quarantine.

In the same connection we would add that it is important that all of the local quarantines from Mobile to the mouths of the Mississippi be requested to send vessels infected with yellow fever to that quarantine for treatment.

In order to secure the protection which the council seeks, it is evident from the attitude of some of the officers of the local quarantines of that section of the coast that co-operation in this plan can be secured only by the intervention of some central authority which can harmonize conflicting opinions and interests. This authority is found in the President of the United States, and it is the opinion of your committee, formed after mature deliberation, that under the circumstances adequate protection against the importation of yellow fever into the Mississippi Valley during the approaching season cannot be assured except by an appeal to the President to exercise jurisdiction over the quarantines of the coast. To this end your committee submits for the consideration of the council the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That there is good reason to believe that the infection which causes yellow fever has been exterminated from the soil of the United States by the extreme cold of the past winter, and that any future outbreak of that pestilence in this country must be due to a fresh importation from foreign countries of the infected matter which causes the disease.

2. That it is therefore of the greatest importance to the business interests of the country, and to the health and happiness of the people, especially of those living in districts liable to be visited by this scourge, that every avenue through which it may reach our shores be effectually guarded.

3. That as yellow fever can reach this country from foreign ports only through our own seaports, the necessity of quarantine establishments on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts, so organized and administered as to be most effective against the introduction of yellow fever and least obstructive to commerce and travel, is an imperative necessity.

4. That as representatives of the public health interests of the States of the Mississippi Valley, we especially recognize the importance of a more thorough and effective organization and administration of the quarantines of the Gulf coast, and particularly of that at the mouth of the Mississippi River, the great water-way of commerce and travel for the people of the valley.

5. That the experience of the past teaches that the quarantines of that coast, and especially that on the Lower Mississippi, cannot be relied on to prevent the introduction of yellow fever into the valley of the Mississippi, and that therefore immediate measures should be taken to so improve their management that all the resources of science and of human skill shall be applied to prevent another invasion of yellow fever through that channel.

6. That considering the vast social, commercial, and industrial interests involved in the prevention of the introduction of yellow fever at the mouth of the Mississippi River this season, the management of that quarantine is a matter of grave national concern, and should lead to such action of the general government as will give the greatest effectiveness to its administration.

7. That, with a view to accomplish the objects set forth in the preceding resolutions most speedily and directly, the President of the United States be, and is hereby, respectfully but earnestly requested to ascertain at the earliest practical moment whether any, and, if so, what additional rules and regulations are required to render the quarantines of the Gulf coast, and especially that at the mouth of the Mississippi River, effective in preventing the introduction of yellow fever into the United States, and if additional rules and regulations are required that they be immediately made and duly enforced during the approaching quarantine season.

8. That a committee consisting of one member from each State represented in this association be appointed, of which the president shall be the chairman and the secretary shall be the secretary, to lay these resolutions before the President of the United States and to urge immediate action thereon.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

T. G. BIRCHETT, *of Mississippi.*
GUSTAVE DEVRON, *of Louisiana.*
D. H. DUNGAN, *of Arkansas.*
G. W. FOOTE, *of Illinois.*
D. B. HILLIS, *of Iowa.*
H. G. JONES, *of Indiana,*
R. C. KEDZIE, *of Michigan.*
A. J. MILES, *of Ohio.*
J. J. SPEED, *of Kentucky.*
J. M. TARBELL, *of Florida.*
J. D. PLUNKET, *of Tennessee, Chairman.*

The report as read was accepted, and the resolutions were unanimously adopted by the council. In obedience to the eighth resolution, the following members were appointed a committee to lay the report and the resolutions before the President of the United States, and to urge immediate action thereon.

F. R. MICHEL, *of Alabama.*
A. L. BREYSACHER, *of Arkansas.*
S. C. COBB, *of Florida.*
J. H. RAUCH, *of Illinois,*
Secretary of the Committee.
THAD. W. STEVENS, *of Indiana.*
W. S. ROBERTSON, *of Iowa.*
PINKNEY THOMPSON, *of Kentucky.*
C. B. WHITE, *of Louisiana.*
R. C. KEDZIE, *of Michigan.*
D. W. HAND, *of Minnesota.*
WIRT JOHNSTON, *of Mississippi.*
J. SPIEGELHALTER, *of Missouri.*
A. J. MILES, *of Ohio.*
J. D PLUNKET, *of Tennessee.*
D. S. SWEARINGEN, *of Texas.*
O. W. WIGHT, *of Wisconsin.*
J. J. SPEED,
President of the Council, Chairman of the Committee.

Report of a committee of the sanitary council on methods of securing harmony and concert of action by State and municipal health organizations in the Mississippi Valley.

Whereas experience has shown that no uniformity or concert of action can be secured by the arbitrary regulations of municipal

boards of health in arresting the spread of yellow fever: therefore, be it—

Resolved, That it is the sense of this council that the adoption by State and municipal health organizations of this valley of the rules and regulations of the National Board of Health as published, furnishes a practical basis for harmonious action if yellow fever or other infectious or contagious disease prevail at any point tending to spread.

GUSTAVE DEVRON,
Chairman, on behalf of the Committee.

The report was accepted and the preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted.

The following resolutions were also offered and unanimously adopted by the council:

By Dr. J. H. Rauch: *Resolved*, That the representatives from Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans be invited to state to the council what has been done during the past year in their respective cities in the way of sanitary work; and in the case of Memphis, to what extent the recommendations of the National Board of Health for the sanitary regeneration of that city have been carried out.

The verbal statement concerning Memphis not being considered satisfactory by the council, a supplementary resolution was adopted, to wit:

By Dr. Pinkney Thompson: *Resolved*, That the secretary be instructed to address a letter to the president of the taxing district and the president of the board of health of Memphis asking for a statement in detail of the sanitary work actually performed since the close of the epidemic in 1879, and the extent to which the recommendations of the committee of the National Board of Health in regard to the sanitary regeneration of Memphis have been carried out—the secretary to furnish the correspondence to the press for publication.

By Dr. J. J. Speed: *Resolved*, That the sanitary council of the Mississippi Valley indorses and approves the action of the boards of health of the States of Mississippi and Tennessee, and of the cities of Vicksburg and Memphis, in the recent enactment of health ordinances and regulations for the ensuing year.

By Dr. Plunket: That the secretary of the sanitary council be, and he is hereby, instructed to furnish the reports of the committees which have been adopted at this session to the secretary of the National Board of Health with a request that said reports be published in the BULLETIN of said board, for the prompt information of the various health organization of the country.

By Dr. H. G. Jones: *Resolved*, That the health organizations, State and municipal, represented in the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley be, and are hereby, requested to use their influence with the members of Congress of their respective districts to secure adequate appropriations of money for the use of the National Board of Health, to the end that said board may be enabled to carry out the measures it has already inaugurated for the protection of the public health and the consequent advancement of the material prosperity of this region.

—

A meeting of the committee appointed by the quarantine convention, in the city of New Orleans, December 7–10, 1880, was held in Evansville, Ind., April 21, 1881, and the following resolution unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this committee that the quarantine regulations formulated by the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley, and subsequently revised, adopted, and published by the National Board of Health, are ample and cover the ground entirely for all present needs in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys.

ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
Springfield, May 3, 1881.

At a meeting of the Illinois State board of health held on April 29, 1881, the following resolutions offered by Dr. Haskell were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the State board of health of Illinois regard it as absolutely essential to the protection of the Valley of the Mississippi from the incursion of epidemic visitations of yellow fever, that there should be cordial co-operation between the National and the State health authorities of the Valley States, and that, to this end, we regard it as vitally important that the State boards of health in the Mississippi Valley should invite the National Board to place its inspectors at such points within their jurisdiction as, in the judgment of the National Board, the sanitary interests of the public may require, and that these inspectors should be encouraged by the various State health authorities to make the most thorough investigation of all matters affecting the public health.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolution be forwarded to the president of the National Board of Health and the presidents of the State boards of health of the Mississippi Valley.

JOHN H. RAUCH, *Secretary.*

SANITARY LEGISLATION IN WISCONSIN.

APPLETON, WIS.—Dr. E. L. Griffin, under date of May 4, forwards a copy of the following act of legislature of that State relating to contagious diseases:

The State board of health desires to call attention to the following important law, and requests all public health officers, physicians, and agents of transportation companies to extend a knowledge of its provisions, and to aid in its enforcement:

[An act to prevent the spread of contagious, infectious, and pestilential diseases.]

The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Any person who shall bring, knowingly aid in bringing or cause to be brought, by railroad, steamboat, sailing vessel, stage-coach, or other public or private conveyance, into any town, village, or city of the State of Wisconsin, the body of a deceased person, unless such dead body is accompanied by the written or printed certificate of a physician or coroner, clearly stating the cause of death, and unless, when the cause of death is small-pox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, or other dangerous, contagious, infectious, or pestilential disease, such dead body is also accompanied by the written or printed permit of a lawfully-constituted public-health authority, and by the sworn declaration of an undertaker in writing, that the body of the person deceased as aforesaid is hermetically inclosed in an air-tight metallic coffin, or is encased with an abundance of powerful disinfectants according to the written or printed directions of said public-health authority, so as to render the same entirely innocuous, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than three hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than twenty days, nor more than one hundred days.

SEC. 2. Agents and employés of incorporated transportation companies, and public or private carriers of whatsoever name or nature, shall not receive for transportation, nor transport, the dead body of any person, except on receipt of duly executed papers, showing that the conditions required by section 1 of this act have been complied with under the same penalties as therein provided.

SEC. 3. Any physician, or any person assuming to act as a physician, who shall issue a false certificate whereby a case of small-pox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, or other dangerous, contagious, infectious, or pestilential disease may be concealed, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than three hundred dollars, and by imprisonment in the county jail not less than twenty days, nor more than one hundred days; and the ignorance of an uneducated practitioner of medicine shall not be pleaded in justification or extenuation of his offense.

SEC. 4. Any person knowingly laboring under small-pox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, or other dangerous contagious, infectious, or pestilential disease, who shall willfully enter a public place or a public conveyance, or shall in any way willfully subject others to danger of contracting his disease, or any person who shall knowingly and willfully take, aid in taking, or cause to be taken, a child or other irresponsible person, while laboring under any of the aforesaid diseases, into a public place or public conveyance, or shall in any way knowingly and willfully subject others to danger of contracting any of the aforesaid diseases from such child or irresponsible person, or any person who shall knowingly and willfully subject others to danger of contracting any of the aforesaid diseases from the body of a person deceased thereof, or any person who shall in any way knowingly and willfully expose, aid in exposing, or cause to be exposed, a child or other irresponsible person to danger of contracting any of the aforesaid diseases, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be subject to the same penalties as are provided in section 1 of this act.

SEC. 5. Upon complaint, made in writing, under oath, before any magistrate or justice of the peace, charging the commission of an offense against the provisions of this act in his county, it shall be the duty of the district attorney to prosecute the offender.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect from and after its passage and publication, and all acts and parts of acts conflicting with the provisions of this act, in so far as they contravene the same, are hereby repealed.

Approved March 23, 1881.
Published March 26, 1881.

MISSISSIPPI CITY, *May* 3, 1881.—The following resolution was passed by the board of health of Harrison County, Mississippi, at their meeting of May 2, 1881:

Resolved, by the board of health for Harrison County, Mississippi That on and after the 15th day of May, 1881, all vessels arriving at the ports of said county, from infected ports, shall be subject to a quarantine of ten (10) days or more, at the discretion of the health officer; said quarantine to continue until otherwise ordered.

A true copy from the minutes.

F. S. HEWES, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF MORTALITY IN CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 30, 1881.

States.	Cities.	Total population, according to the United States census of 1880.	Total number of deaths.	Representing an annual death-rate per 1,000 of—	Population, according to United States census of 1880.		Number of deaths.		Annual death-rate per 1,000.		Population under 5 years.		Number of deaths under 5 years.		Annual death-rate per 1,000.		Accidents.		Cerebro-spinal meningitis.		Consumption.		Croup.	
					W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.
Me	Portland	33,810	18	27.8	33,480	330	18		27.9				4				2				4			
	Bangor	16,857	4	12.4	16,764	93	4		12.4												1			
N. H	Concord	13,838	6	22.6	13,771	67	6		22.7												2			
Vt	Burlington	11,364	3	13.8	11,248	116	3		14.0												2			
Mass	Boston	362,535	188	27.1	356,535	6,000	183	5	27.0	43.5			50	1			8				32	1	4	
	Cambridge	52,740	17	16.7	51,222	1,518	17		18.3				6				1				3			
	Edgartown	1,301			1,238	63																		
	New Bedford	26,875	11	21.4	25,349	1,526	11		22.6				3				1						1	
	Newburyport	13,537	12	46.2	13,469	68	12		46.3				4				1				1		1	
	Marblehead	7,467	1	7.0	7,451	16	1		7.0				1											
	Plymouth	7,094	1	7.4	6,930	164	1		7.5				1											
	Fall River	49,006	22	23.4	48,846	160	22		23.6				9						1		6			
	Lawrence	39,178	10	13.3	39,026	152	10		13.4				6								1		1	
	Lowell	59,485	18	15.8	59,307	178	18		15.9				5						1		5			
	Pittsfield	13,367	7	27.3	13,047	320	7		23.6				2				2				2			
	Worcester	58,295	25	22.3	57,528	764							7				2		1		3			
	Lynn	38,284	13	17.7	37,730	554	13		17.9				4										1	
	Brockton	13,608	8	30.7	13,569	39	8		30.7				2								1			
	Holyoke	21,851	9	21.5	21,822	29	9		21.5				1						4		3			
	Bridgewater	3,620			3,594	26																		
	Milford	9,310	5	28.0	9,267	43	5		28.1												1			
	Chicopee	11,325	7	32.2	11,324	1	7		32.2				2								1			
	Fitchburg	12,405	10	42.0	12,368	37	10		42.0				1								1			
	Somerville	24,985	7	14.6	24,906	79	7		14.6				3								1			
	Springfield	33,340	13	20.3	32,592	748	13		20.8				2						2		3			
	Spencer	7,466	1	7.0	7,459	7	1		7.0												1			
	Quincy	10,529	4	19.8	10,438	91	4		19.8				2											
	Northampton	12,172	3	13.0	12,044	128	3		13.2				1											
	North Adams	10,192	5	25.7	10,133	59	5		25.7				3											
	Haverhill	18,475	6	17.0	18,306	169	6		17.0				2											
	Gloucester	19,329	2	5.5	19,309	20	2		5.5				2											
	Chelsea	21,785	9	21.3	21,253	532	9		22.1				3								3			
	Clinton	8,030	2	13.0	8,019	11	2		13.0								1							
	Beverly	8,445	6	37.9	8,421	24	6		37.9				2								1		1	
	Attleborough	11,111	4	18.7	10,975	136	4		19.0															
	Malden	12,017	4	17.4	11,959	58	4		17.4				1											
	Salem	27,500	7	13.2	27,396	202	7		13.3				1								1			
	Taunton	21,213	2	4.9	21,102	111	2		5.0												1			
	Westboro'	5,214	3	29.9	5,178	36	3		30.0												1			
	Woburn	10,938	5	23.9	10,907	31	5		23.9				2								1			
	Weymouth	10,571	8	39.6	10,521	50	8		39.7				2								2			
	Waltham	11,711	5	22.1	11,692	19	5		22.1				1								2			
	Webster	5,696	2	18.3	5,652	44	2		18.3															
	Westfield	7,587	4	27.1	7,525	62	4		27.2				2								2		1	
	Brookline	8,053	3	19.4	8,036	17	3		19.4				1				1				1			
R. I	Providence	104,855	37	18.4	101,209	3,646	34	3	17.6	41.2			8	1			1				10	1	2	
Conn	New Haven	62,882	27	22.4	60,654	2,228	26	1	23.0	23.0			4	1							3			
	New Britain	13,978	4	14.9	13,903	75	4		15.0				1								1			
	Waterbury	20,269	5	12.9	20,117	172	5		13.0												2			
	Fairfield	3,748	1	13.9	3,603	145	1		14.4															
	Norwich	21,141	5	12.3	20,579	562	5		12.7				1								2			
N. Y	New York	1,206,577	814	35.2	1,186,144	20,433	801	13	35.2	33.2			293				21		19		130		29	
	Brooklyn	566,689	278	25.6	586,474	8,215	273	5	25.5	31.8			106				9		1		44		10	
	Yonkers	18,892	4	11.1	18,528	364	4		11.3				2						1		1		1	
	Poughkeepsie	20,207	10	25.8	19,513	694	10		27.4				2				1				2			
	Utica	33,913	6	9.2	33,669	244	6		9.3				1								1			
	Rochester	89,363	27	15.8	88,845	518	27		15.9				8				1		2		4			
	Watertown	10,697	6	29.3	10,589	108	6		29.8				1				1							
	Binghamton	17,315	5	15.0	16,921	394	5		15.1				1								1			
	Cambridge	1,850			1,800	50																		
	Seneca Falls	5,880	4	34.8	5,839	41	4		35.0				1						2		1			
	Tarrytown	3,276	3	47.7	2,959	66	3		47.8															
	Little Falls	6,910	2	14.7	6,836	74	2		14.8												1			
N. J	Hudson Co	187,950	96	26.6	186,254	1,696							36				3		1		12		3	
	Newark	136,400	75	28.7	133,074	3,326	74	1	29.2	14.8			31				1		1		10		1	
	Orange	13,206	6	23.7	12,749	457	6		24.6				2								1			
	Camden	41,658	18	22.5	38,064	3,594	14	4	19.2	57.6			6								4			
	Plainfield	8,126	1	6.5	7,633	493	1		6.8															
	Asbury Park	1,640																						
Pa	Philadelphia	846,980	397	24.5	815,182	31,798	374	23	23.9	37.7			149				4		4		55	7	3	
	Pittsburgh	156,381	88	23.4	152,290	4,091	85	3	29.1	39.1			35	2			9	1	10		9	1	1	
	Erie	27,730	10	18.8	27,499	231	10		18.9				3						2		3		1	
	Reading	43,280	14	16.9	42,926	354	13	1	15.9	147.3			8										1	
D. C	Dist. of Col	180,000	96	27.7	120,000	60,000	52	44	22.6	38.1			16	17			2			1	4	16	3	
Va	Norfolk	21,966	17	40.4	11,933	10,033	4	13	17.7	66.8			1	4					1		2			
	Lynchburg	15,959	6	19.6	7,484	8,475	2	4	13.9	25.3				4										
	Richmond	63,803	49	40.1	35,756	28,047	25	24	36.5	45.1			5	8							5	8		
W. Va	Wheeling	31,266	8	13.0	30,551	715	7	1	13.9	72.9														
S. C	Charleston	49,999	33	34.4	22,713	27,286	12	21	28.0	39.9			7	7								2		
Ga	Augusta	23,023	12	27.2	12,364	10,659	6	6	25.3	29.7				1							2			
	Atlanta	37,421	14	19.3	21,086	16,335	7	7	17.1	22.3			2	3							2	2		
	Savannah	30,681	18	30.6	15,007	15,674	10	8	34.8	25.7			4	2			2	1			1	2		
	Rome	3,877	3	11.6	2,154	1,723	1	2	24.5	60.4			1											
	Brunswick	2,891	2	36.0	1,445	1,446		2		73.8												2		
Fla	Jacksonville	5,563	9	84.3	3,095	2,468	5	4	86.0	84.6			1	2							1			
	Key West	9,890	9	47.5	6,746	3,144	3	6	23.2	99.0			2	3								2		
Ala	Mobile	31,205	21	35.1	16,837	14,368	8	13	24.7	47.2			1	3							2	2		
	Selma	7,529	1	7.0	3,345	4,184		1		12.8														
Miss	Columbus	5,519			1,933	3,586																		
	Natchez	7,058			3,421	3,637																		
	Vicksburg	11,814	6	26.5	5,975	5,839	2	4	17.9	36.0			1							1				
La	New Orleans	216,140	136	32.7	158,379	57,761	89	47	29.3	42.1			38	15			3				8	12	2	
	Shreveport	11,017	3	14.2	3,739	7,276	2	1	27.8	7.2				1							1			
	Baton Rouge	7,217	4	29.0	2,917	4,300	1	3	17.9	37.0				2				1			1			
Tex	San Antonio	20,561	4	10.3	17,525	3,036	3	1	9.0	12.3			3	1			1							
	Austin	10,960	6	28.6	7,349	3,611	2	4	14.2	58.4			2	1					1			3		

REPORT OF MORTALITY IN CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 30, 1881.

Diarrhœal diseases.		Diphtheria.		Erysipelas.		Fever. Typhoid.		Fever. Malarial.		Fever. Scarlet.		Acute lung diseases. Pneumonia.		Acute lung diseases. Congestion of lungs.		Acute lung diseases. Bronchitis, acute.		Acute lung diseases. Pleurisy.		Measles.		Puerperal diseases.		Small-pox.		Whooping-cough.		Other diseases.		Cities.	States.
W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.		
						1						2		1						4								4		Portland	Me.
																												3		Bangor	
												3																1		Concord	N. H.
																												1		Burlington	Vt.
2		19				3						19	1			6				3		3						84	3	Boston	Mass.
		2										2						1										8		Cambridge	
																														Edgartown	
		1																				1						7		New Bedford	
				1																								8		Newburyport	
																												1		Marblehead	
																												1		Plymouth	
												2				1												12		Fall River	
		1														1												6		Lawrence	
		1				2						2																7		Lowell	
																												3		Pittsfield	
		1								1		4				1						1						11		Worcester	
		1				2						1																8		Lynn	
												1										1						5		Brockton	
												1										1								Holyoke	
																														Bridgewater	
1																1												2		Milford	
												1		1		1												3		Chicopee	
												1										1						7		Fitchburg	
												1																5		Somerville	
										1		1																6		Springfield	
																														Spencer	
												1																3		Quincy	
		1																										2		Northampton	
		1								1		1																2		North Adams	
												1																5		Haverhill	
		2																												Gloucester	
		2										1																3		Chelsea	
																												1		Clinton	
																												4		Beverly	
1																												3		Attleborough	
																												4		Malden	
												1				1												4		Salem	
		1																												Taunton	
						1																						1		Westboro'	
														1														3		Woburn	
																												6		Weymouth	
												1																2		Waltham	
		1																										1		Webster	
																				1										Westfield	
																												1		Brookline	
		5	1			1																1						14	1	Providence	R. I.
				1		1				1				1		3						2						14	1	New Haven	Conn.
																												3		New Britain	
						1																						2		Waterbury	
												1																		Fairfield	
																												3		Norwich	
19		43		5		8		12		46		96				33				7		12		17		4		213		New York	N. Y.
3		19	1	1				3		22		23	2	2		9						4				1		122	2	Brooklyn	
												1																		Yonkers	
														1														6		Poughkeepsie	
												1																4		Utica	
		1		1								3				1												14		Rochester	
												1																4		Watertown	
														1										1				2		Binghamton	
																														Cambridge	
																												1		Seneca Falls	
												1																2		Tarrytown	
																												1		Little Falls	
1		1		1		2		3		3		10		2										8		1		45		Hudson Co	N. J.
6		2				1		2		1		4		1		3		1				2						38	1	Newark	
												2																3		Orange	
						1				1		2				1								1				4	4	Camden	
												1																		Plainfield	
																														Asbury Park	
1		4	1	2		9				14		29	2	7		14	2					2		38	4	5		183	7	Philadelphia	Pa.
1		1				3				7		10		2		1				1		2		1				27	1	Pittsburgh	
1																												3		Erie	
		1						1		1		1										1						8		Reading	
1		2	1			1	1		1			8	5			1						2						28	19	Dist. of Col	D. C.
	1		1						2				2															3	5	Norfolk	Va.
													2				1											2	1	Lynchburg	
	1			1								1	3	1		1	1								2	1		15	9	Richmond	
						1	1					1																5		Wheeling	W. Va.
	2									9	2		1															3	14	Charleston	S. C.
								1	1			1	1									1						2	3	Augusta	Ga.
		1				1						1	3															2	2	Atlanta	
	1					1						1	2															5	2	Savannah	
							1						1															1		Rome	
																														Brunswick	
	1							1		1																		2	3	Jacksonville	Fla.
	2		1																1									2	1	Key West	
																												6	11	Mobile	Ala.
													1																	Selma	
																														Columbus	Miss.
																														Natchez	
	1																											2	2	Vicksburg	
2	2	2						5		7	4	4	2				2			5				1				50	25	New Orleans	La.
																												1	1	Shreveport	
																													2	Baton Rouge	
1																												1	1	San Antonio	Tex.
1																													1	Austin	

REPORT OF MORTALITY IN CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 30, 1881—Continued.

States.	Cities.	Total population according to the United States census of 1880.	Total number of deaths.	Representing an annual death-rate per 1,000 of—	Population, according to United States census of 1880.		Number of deaths.		Annual death-rate per 1,000.		Population under 5 years.		Number of deaths under 5 years.		Annual death-rate per 1,000.		Accidents.		Cerebro-spinal meningitis.		Consumption.		Croup.	
					W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.
Tex	Waco	7,296	2	14.2	4,716	2,580	1	1	11.1	20.2			1					1						
	Galveston	22,253	15	35.2	16,900	5,353	11	4	33.3	39.4			3	1					2		2			
Ark	Little Rock	13,185	6	23.7	8,646	4,549	5	1	30.5	11.4			1						1					
Tenn	Nashville	43,461	22	26.4	27,004	16,457	11	11	21.3	35.3			3	2							3	4		
	Memphis	33,593	27	41.9	18,622	14,971	8	19	22.3	66.1			3	9				2			1			
	Clarksville	3,860			2,134	1,726																		
	Murfreesboro'	3,800			1,777	2,023																		
	Trenton	1,383	1	37.2	828	555	1			93.8														
Ky	Louisville	123,763	43	17.7	102,842	20,920	37	6	18.8	14.9			8	2			5		1		5	2	1	
	Bowling Green	5,111	2	20.4	3,254	1,857	1	1	16.0	28.0														
Ohio	Cincinnati	255,708	122	24.9	247,538	8,170	105	17	22.1	115.3			39				5		2		25	5		
	Cleveland	160,140	56	18.3	158,094	2,048															11		1	
	Dayton	38,677	13	17.4	37,684	989	13		17.8				5				1				2			
	Gallipolis	4,400	2	23.6	3,474	926	1	1	14.8	56.3														
	Portsmouth	11,314	5	23.1	10,346	968	5		26.1				3								1			
Ind	Indianapolis	75,074	35	24.3	68,558	6,516	33	2	25.3	16.0			8						2		5	1	1	
	Evansville	29,280	14	34.9	26,563	2,717	11	3	21.4	57.6			7				1		2		2	1		
	Richmond	12,743	4	16.4	12,106	637	3	1	13.0	81.9											1	1		
Ill	Chicago	503,304	321	33.2	496,620	6,684	321		33.7				165				11		11		35		4	
	Peoria	29,315	8	14.2	28,821	494	8		14.5				2				1		2					
	Aurora	11,825	1	4.4	11,612	213	1		4.4															
	Jacksonville	10,927	2	9.6	10,222	705	2		10.3												1			
	Elgin	8,789	3	17.9	8,647	142	3		18.0															
	Moline	7,805	4	26.7	7,673	132	4		27.2												1			
	Rock Island	11,660	10	43.7	11,473	187	10		44.1				6						4					
	Lake	18,396	4	11.3	18,385	11	4		11.3				3											
Wis	Milwaukee	115,578	65	29.1	115,275	303	65		29.4				38				3		7		5		3	
Minn	Saint Paul	41,498	15	18.9	41,000	498	15		19.0								1		1		4		1	
Mich	East Saginaw	19,016	4	11.0	18,832	184	4		11.1				1								1		1	
	Flint	8,419	2	12.4	8,163	247	2		12.8												1			
	Lansing	8,319	5	31.7	8,109	210	5		32.1				2											
Iowa	Keokuk	12,117	9	38.7	11,066	1,051	8	1	37.7	49.1			1								4			
Nebr	Omaha	30,518	8	13.7	29,680	838	8		14.1				1						2		2			
Kans	Lawrence	8,511	1	6.1	6,515	1,996		1	8.0															
Colo	Boulder	3,069	3	51.0	3,024	45	3		51.2				3											
Utah	Salt Lake City	20,768	10	25.1	20,591	177	10		25.3				3								1			
Cal	San Francisco	233,956	79	17.6	210,515	23,441	70	9	17.3	20.3			23				1				10	2	1	
	Vallego	6,587	1	7.9	6,303	284	1		8.4															
	Los Angeles	11,311	4	18.5	10,498	813	4		19.9				2						1		1			
	Total	7,627,382	3,828	26.0									1,242	93			107	6	92	2	539	77	80	

ABSTRACTS FROM CONSULAR REPORTS.

ASPINWALL.—United States Consul J. Thorington states, under date of April 22, that the report of small-pox at that port is incorrect, and no contagious disease is known to exist. In October there was one case of small-pox, but no other cases occurred and the health of the town has continued good.

BASLE, SWITZERLAND.—United States Consul F. H. Mason, in his report of mortality for the four weeks ending April 19, observes that "the usual epidemic of typhus prevails, there being at times about 160 cases at one time in the city during the month. A curious feature of the disease this year is, that it is most prevalent in the newest and wealthiest portion of the city where the houses are provided with underground drainage and all modern luxuries."

In the table the following causes of death are noted: Consumption 22, other lung diseases 14, croup 6, typhus fever 23, scarlet fever 1, whooping-cough 1. Annual death-rate about 31 per 1,000.

BEIRUT.—Under date of March 26 United States Consul J. T. Edgar reports that the plague has broken out in the southeastern part of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Irak Arabi, south of Bagdad. Strict quarantine measures have been established by the Turkish officials to isolate the disease as far as possible. Numerous quarantine stations have been established by the governors of Aleppo and Damascus in the direction of Bagdad.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Under date of April 10, the following communication is sent by Aristarchi Bey, minister to the United States from Turkey:

Several of the Constantinople newspapers, on pretended private information, have published alarming reports regarding the plague in Mesopotamia. It is true that the epidemic has made great havoc in proportion to the population of the infected district, but it has not extended beyond the *cordon* organized to restrict it. The quarantine measures enforced in other and remote parts of the country have been only to afford protection to Syria, and to avoid damage to commerce on the Red Sea and the Mediterranean. The loss from such damage was very great during the time of the plague at Astrakan. It is to be hoped that such injury to commerce will not be wrought by exaggerated publications and unfounded reports.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—United States Consul G. H. Heap, under date of April 12, calls the attention of the Government of the United States to the continued prevalence and extension of the plague, in the region about the lower Euphrates. This disease is spreading, in spite of the vigorous measures adopted to confine it, because the nomadic tribes, among whom it appears, immediately disperse in a panic, and no military *cordon*, however strict, can prevent them from escaping through the lines. The point of interest to the United States is the danger of infected articles being received from the districts mentioned in former dispatches. Shawls, rugs, and carpets coming from that region are usually packed in close bales, and not opened till they reach their port of destination in Europe or America. Such articles are frequently those which have been in use by families in which a death from contagious disease has occurred, and induced a sale of effects regarded as dangerous. Italy, Russia and Egypt have taken measures to guard against infection from this source. The telegrams indicate continued vigilance on the part of the sanitary authorities and their agents under the Turkish Government.

FOOCHOW, CHINA.—United States Consul J. C. A. Wingate reports that up to March 5 no epidemic or contagious disease was known to exist in the city.

GUADALOUPE, WEST INDIES.—United States Consul Charles Bartlett forwards a report for the first three months of 1881. There were 41 cases of yellow fever treated during this time at the military hospital, of which 22 proved fatal; in the town of Pointe à Pitre there were 10 cases and 4 deaths. The hospital cases were all from the shipping. Of the cases in the town, three only were citizens, six were masters of vessels in port, and one was an officer who contracted the disease in Martinque. It is observed that the masters of vessels, who spend most of their time on shore while in port, are less liable to contract the fever than the sailors, who are more confined to the shipping and its vicinity.

GUAYMAS, MEXICO.—United States Consul A. Willard reports for the month of March a total of 10 deaths, in a population of 5,500; annaul death-rate, 21.8 per 1,000. No contagious diseases are reported.

REPORT OF MORTALITY IN CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 30, 1881—Continued.

Diarrhoeal diseases.		Diphtheria.		Erysipelas.		FEVER. Typhoid.		FEVER. Malarial.		FEVER. Scarlet.		ACUTE LUNG DISEASES. Pneumonia.		ACUTE LUNG DISEASES. Congestion of lungs.		ACUTE LUNG DISEASES. Bronchitis, acute.		ACUTE LUNG DISEASES. Pleurisy.		Measles.		Puerperal diseases.		Small-pox.		Whooping-cough.		Other diseases.		Cities.	States
W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.		
														1																Waco	Tex.
										1			2									1	1					5	1	Galveston	
1										1		1			1													1		Little Rock	Ark.
												2	2	1						1					1			5	4	Nashville	Tenn.
	1												4				1				1		1					7	9	Memphis	
																														Clarksville	
																														Murfreesboro'	
												1																		Trenton	
						3	2			1		2	1			1												18	1	Louisville	Ky.
													1															1		Bowling Green	
1		2		3		1				1		5	1	2						12								46	11	Cincinnati	Ohio.
3		1		1		1				1				1						2						1		33		Cleveland	
						1						1								2								6		Dayton	
																												1	1	Gallipolis	
						1																				1		2		Portsmouth	
2		1		2				2						1				1				2						14	1	Indianapolis	Ind.
1						2							1							1							1	2		Evansville	
												1																1		Richmond	
31		12		1		3		1		9		30		2		19				5		4		8		4		131		Chicago	Ill.
								1		1																		3		Peoria	
																												1		Aurora	
																												1		Jacksonville	
		1								1		1																		Elgin	
																												3		Moline	
										1						2												3		Rock Island	
																												4		Lake	
		3		1				1		3		5								1								33		Milwaukee	Wis.
						1																						7		Saint Paul	Minn.
		1																										1		East Saginaw	Mich.
												1																		Flint	
																												5		Lansing	
												1	1							1								1		Keokuk	Iowa.
						1				1																		2		Omaha	Nebr.
																													1	Lawrence	Kans.
										2																		1		Boulder	Colo.
		1										1		1														6		Salt Lake City	Utah.
		1				3				2		7				2						1		2				42	5	San Francisco	Cal.
																												1		Vallejo	
																												2		Los Angeles	
80	12	139	6	21		57	5	33	4	141	6	308	41	30	1	103	7	3	1	46	1	45	2	75	8	18	2	1,576	156		

PORTO RICO, WEST INDIES.—United States Commercial Agent Edward E. White, under date of April 21, states that small-pox has prevailed in the town of Ponce since August of last year. From August 6, 1880, to April 12, 1881, there have been 532 deaths reported officially. In August, only 10, but increasing to a maximum of 94 in December, and falling to 64 in March. During the first 12 days of April there were 14 deaths, indicating a decline in the epidemic. The deaths reported were among a population estimated at 15,000, and therefore show an extensive prevalence of the disease; the number of cases could not be ascertained. As illustrating the value of vaccination, it is noted that among the Spanish soldiers, who are compelled to use that means of prevention, no death is reported, and no case is known to have occurred.

SHANGHAI, CHINA.—Reports to March 22 state that the general health of this city continues good; only one case of typhoid fever is noted in the report, and two cases of small-pox among sailors had lately occurred.

SINGAPORE.—United States Consul A. G. Studer reports his district free from epidemic diseases up to March 28, and forwards a report of mortality for the month of February. The following causes of death are noted: From consumption 42, other lung diseases 17, diarrhœal diseases 30, "fever" 48, small-pox 1, leprosy 17.

VALPARAISO, CHILI.—United States Consul L. H. Foote, in his report for the month of February, gives a total of 454 deaths, in a population of 101,088. This would give an annual death-rate of 59.0 per 1,000; but 63 deaths being due to wounds received in the war, this number should be deducted and the rate reduced to 49.3. Consumption caused 40 deaths, fevers 164, acute lung diseases 53, and small-pox 8.

The following reports, for the week ending April 30, 1881, are from places where burial permits are not required:

Allegheny, Pa., 79,000; deaths, 20; under 5 years, 11; accident 1, cerebro-spinal meningitis 3, diarrhœa 1, diphtheria 2, bronchitis 1, small-pox 1, whooping-cough 1. Bath, Me., 8,000; deaths, 5; consumption 1. Belfast, Me., 5,308; deaths, 1. Brattleborough, Vt., 6,000; deaths, 2; under 5 years, 2; croup 1. Bucyrus, Ohio, 3,950; deaths, 4; under 5 years, 2; cerebro-spinal meningitis 1, whooping cough 2. Calais, Me., 6,172; deaths, 1. Carrollton, Miss., 600; deaths, 1; bronchitis 1. Chillicothe, Ohio, 11,000; deaths, 2; under 5 years, 1; cerebro-spinal meningitis 1. Circleville, Ohio, 5,996; deaths, 7; cerebro-spinal fever 5, pneumonia 1. Coldwater, Mich., 4,800; deaths, 4; consumption 1, pneumonia 2. Columbus, Ga., 10,000; deaths, 4; under 5 years, 2; accident 1, consumption 1. Corinth, Miss., 2,264; no deaths. Crystal Springs, Miss., 955; no deaths. Dallas, Tex., 10,327; deaths, 5; under 5 years, 2; diarrhœa 1, pneumonia 2, accident 1. Decatur, Miss., 1,000; no deaths. Fayette, Miss., 400; no deaths. Greenville, S. C., 6,500; deaths, 1. Hernando, Miss., 1,000; deaths, 11; under 5 years, 1; diarrhœa 1, malarial fever 1, pneumonia 2, congestion of lungs 1, bronchitis 1, pleurisy 1, measles 3. Huntingdon, Pa., 4,500; deaths, 6; under 5 years, 2; consumption 1. Huntingdon, Tenn., 1,200; deaths, 1; pneumonia, 1. Indianola, Tex., 900; deaths, 1. Iuka, Miss., 816; no deaths. Jefferson, Tex., 3,250; deaths, 1; under 5 years, 1. Kenosha, Wis., 5,500; deaths, 1; consumption 1. La Salle, Ill., 8,885; deaths, 5; under 5 years, 1; consumption 1, diphtheria 1. Louisiana, Mo., 5,000; no deaths. Madison, Ind., 8,945; deaths, 7; under 5 years, 3, consumption 1, malarial fever 1. Martinsburg, W. Va., 6,334; deaths, 1. Meridian, Miss., 4,013; deaths, 2. Milan, Tenn., 1,800; no deaths. Milledgeville, Ga., 3,000; deaths, 1; puerperal 1. Muskegon, Mich., 11,300; deaths, 3; under 5 years, 1; pneumonia 1, puerperal 2. Niles, Mich., 4,200; deaths, 1. Ocala, Fla., 1,000; deaths, 1; measles 1. Painesville, Ohio, 5,504; deaths, 2; consumption 1, pleurisy 1. Pass Christian, Miss., 2,000; no deaths. Pearlington, Miss., 1,200; no deaths. Pleasant Hill, Miss., 253; no deaths. Port Gibson, Miss., 1,200; no deaths. Port Royal, S. C., 750; no deaths. Rensselaer, Ind., 900; no deaths. Senatobia, Miss., 935; deaths, 1; under 5 years, 1; pneumonia 1. Springfield, Ohio, 21,000; deaths, 9; croup 1, pneumonia 1, measles 1. Starkville, Miss., 1,454; no deaths. Tampa, Fla., 740; no deaths. Titusville, Pa., 9,046; deaths, 1; under 5 years, 1; accident 1. Tuscaloosa, Ala., 2,000; deaths, 1. Verona, Miss., 1,000; no deaths. Winchester, Va., 5,000; deaths, 4; under 5 years, 3; scarlet fever 2, bronchitis 2. Youngstown, Ohio, 15,421; deaths, 2; accident 3, cerebro-spinal meningitis 1, consumption 2. Total population, 302,318; deaths under 5 years, 35; total number of deaths, 117; annual rate per 1,000, 20.1.

MORTALITY IN FOREIGN CITIES, COMPILED FROM WEEKLY CONSULAR REPORTS TO NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Countries.	Places.	Population.	Week ending—	Total deaths.	Annual rate per 1,000.	Cholera.		Yellow fever.		Small-pox.		Typhoid fever.		Typhus fever.		Other contagious diseases.		Weekly mean of thermometer.
						Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
			1881.															
Vancouver's Island	Victoria	4,500	Apr. 23	2	23.2													53
Canada	Kingston	15,000	Apr. 30	3	10.4													50
Bermuda	Hamilton	14,867	May 3	2	7.0							6						68
Cuba	Havana	195,437	Apr. 23	192	51.2				3		39				18			78
Hayti	Aux Cayes	9,000	Apr. 9	5	29.0													76
Do	...do	9,000	Apr. 16	6	34.8													80
Do	Port-au-Prince	30,000	Apr. 13	14	24.3													85
Do	...do	30,000	Apr. 20	29	50.5													86
Do	Gonaives	6,000	Feb. 26	1	8.7													82
Do	...do	6,000	Mar. 5	1	8.7													82
Do	...do	6,000	Mar. 12	4	34.7													83
Do	...do	6,000	Mar. 19	4	34.7													83
Do	...do	6,000	Mar. 26	4	34.7													82
West Indies	Curacao	12,025	Apr. 4	1	4.35													
Do	...do	12,025	Apr. 11	5	21.7													
Do	...do	12,025	Apr. 18															
Mexico	Acapulco	3,500	Apr. 3	17	253.5					20	7							86
Do	...do	3,500	Apr. 10	13	193.8					17	4							87
Do	...do	3,500	Apr. 17	12	178.8					10	3							85
Do	Matamoras	16,000	Apr. 23	8	26.1												8	
Do	...do	16,000	Apr. 30	8	26.1													
Do	Vera Cruz	20,000	Apr. 17	16	41.7				3		3							76
U. S. of Colombia	Aspinwall	3,000	Apr. 23	6	104.3													86
Teneriffe	Santa Cruz	16,610	Apr. 2	4	12.5					1	1	1						68
Do	...do	16,610	Apr. 9	9	28.2							1						70
Grand Canary	Las Palmas	18,000	Mar. 19	13	37.5							2	2					
Do	...do	18,000	Mar. 26	13	37.5							1	1					
Do	...do	18,000	Apr. 2	11	31.8							1	1					
Ireland	Queenstown	10,000	Apr. 23	3	15.6													
Do	Belfast	230,000	Apr. 16	107	24.3								1				1	
Do	...do	230,000	Apr. 23	100	22.7								1				3	
Scotland	Dundee	155,100	Apr. 16	69	23.0												1	43
Do	Leith	59,958	Apr. 23	14	12.2								1				3	42
England	London	3,707,130	Apr. 16	1,636	23.0						77		19				140	51
Do	Liverpool	549,834	Apr. 23	288	27.3					1	1	2	4	28	1	22	14	44
Do	Sheffield	304,938	Apr. 23	129	22.0													43
Do	Bradford	197,196	Apr. 9	77	20.4												5	
Do	...do	197,196	Apr. 16	88	20.3								1				5	
Do	Tunstall	27,775	Apr. 23	10	18.4													45
Do	Cardiff	83,389	Apr. 23	29	18.0													47
France	Rouen	104,209	Apr. 23	64	31.8													
Switzerland	Geneva	50,233	Apr. 16	12	12.5													54
Do	Zurich	25,329	Apr. 16	17	35.1													
Holland	Amsterdam	316,952	Apr. 16	179	29.6								1		1		4	52
Do	Rotterdam	152,515	Apr. 23	86	29.2											21		
Germany	Berlin	1,123,571	Apr. 9	536	24.8	5	3					10	5	3		128	65	36
Do	Barmen	95,000	Apr. 16	45	25.2												1	36
Do	Bremen	112,000	Apr. 9	60	27.9												3	
Do	Breslau	273,000	Apr. 9	182	34.7												20	34
Do	Brunswick	75,000	Apr. 16	57	39.5								2				5	42
Do	Cologne	144,750	Apr. 16	105	28.0								2				9	
Do	Frankfort	137,000	Apr. 9	53	20.5												1	49
Do	Mannheim	50,500	Apr. 16	15	14.8													53
Do	...do	50,500	Apr. 23	28	27.7													49
Bavaria	Munich	230,000	Apr. 16	144	32.6						2						18	
Do	Nuremberg	99,520	Mar. 19	63	33.0								1				11	39
Do	...do	99,520	Mar. 26	61	31.9								1				8	38
Do	...do	99,520	Apr. 2	59	30.9												4	41
Belgium	Antwerp	173,643	Apr. 9	90	27.0					11	3	13	5				3	
Do	...do	173,643	Apr. 16	89	26.7					16	1	13	3				1	
Saxony	Dresden	22[illegible],216	Apr. 9	101	24.2												13	36
Do	Chemnitz	95,135	Apr. 9	54	29.6											4	4	34
Do	Leipsic	151,616	Apr. 16	54	18.5													46
Denmark	Copenhagen	235,254	Apr. 12	123	25.8					3		9					14	36
Italy	Genoa	185,000	Apr. 23	69	18.2													57
Austria	Vienna	731,191	Apr. 16	454	28.2						21		3				18	46
Do	Trieste	128,295	Mar. 19	85	34.0								1				4	
Do	...do	128,295	Mar. 26	94	37.6								1				2	
Roumania	Bucharest	177,616	Apr. 18	98	27.8						2		3				5	
Russia	Warsaw	379,763	Apr. 9	178	24.4													32
Sweden	Stockholm	173,433	Apr. 9	109	32.7								2				7	27
Norway	Christiania	120,000	Apr. 9	43	18.7							4				17	5	26
Spain	Seville	138,000	Apr. 17	60	22.6										2		16	73
Do	Malaga	115,882	Apr. 10	85	38.2						4						3	69
Barbary	Tripoli	20,000	Apr. 9	5	13.0													76
Egypt	Alexandria	220,000	Apr. 9	166	39.3													
Do	...do	220,000	Apr. 16	127	30.1													
Morocco	Tangier	15,000	Mar. 26	5	17.3					1								62
Do	...do	15,000	Apr. 2	4	13.8													62
Do	...do	15,000	Apr. 9	11	38.0													65
Cape Colony	Cape Town	35,000	Apr. 4	25	37.2													82
East Indies	Calcutta	429,535	Mar. 26	287	34.8						10		13				8	75

NOTICE.—Extra copies of the BULLETIN will be furnished at this office at the rate of *five cents* per copy Notice of at least one week should be given when a large number is required.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH rooms, 1410 G st.. N. W.

NOTICE.—All official communications to the National Board of Health should be addressed to the *Secretary* of the Board, Dr. T. J. Turner, U. S. N. Correspondents and others whose writing may be for publication are reminded that much inconvenience is caused by writing on both sides of the paper.

No. 6968 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

N. O.

June 22, 1881.

Fenner, Edward,

Slips from N. O. Dem of 22nd inst rel. to Flushing works at N. O. & transfer of lower district Sanitary Pumps

~~Seen~~
File
25

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JUN 25 1881

June 22 N O Dem
Mr Fenner

THE FLUSHING WORKS.

Formal Transfer of the Lower District Sanitary Pump.

6968

The Report of the Flushing Committee and Address of the Acting President.

The formal transfer of the lower district flushing pump of the Sanitary Association from the flushing committee to the association took place at 6 o'clock last evening in the presence of a large number of citizens.

The building is completed, the pump-engine and boilers are in position, the pipes laid, but there is a piece of casting belonging to the suction-pipe, which has not arrived from the Northern foundry. It will be here and in place and the pump will be at work within the next ten days.

The building is in design and dimensions similar to the one which covers the up-town pump, and is, like it, a model edifice.

Mr. Edw. Fenner, representing the flushing committee, yesterday made

THE TRANSFER,

and in doing so submitted the following interesting report:

Mr. President—On the thirteenth day of July, 1880, we met to commemorate the completion of the flushing works, and their successful operation from Pleasant to Julia streets, a length of 13,370 feet, embracing in that distance thirty-two streets, extending from the levee to the draining canals.

We are now assembled to celebrate the accomplishment of this initial part of the plans designed by the Sanitary Association for the purification of the street gutters and drainage canals by means of an abundant supply of fresh water.

To make perfect this great system of purification some plan must be devised to deflect the running streams from the perpendicular into the parallel gutters. The volume which these two powerful pumps can supply is sufficient, should occasion demand, to make an island of any square in the city. The mode so long and strenuously adhered to of grading the parallel gutters from the centre each way is, in the opinion of your committee, defective. The slight and intermittent flow from house drains either sinks into the ground or lies in stagnant pools before each dwelling.

If the hydrants of the waterworks had been placed in the centre of each square, and the company would consent to flush the gutters daily, the parallel gutters could be kept comparatively pure. But there are not and never will be hydrants in the middle of the squares, nor will the Waterworks Company flush systematically every day.

Having secured a bountiful supply of water it remains for us to devise some plan by which the parallel streets can receive their share.

The expense of changing the grade of every parallel gutter in the city that they may avail, automatically or otherwise, of the abundant current forces down the perpendicular streets, would soon be compensated by the lessened cost of cleaning, and make the system the greatest boon ever conferred upon this city.

Your committee, after a thorough investigation, have found it impracticable to convey the flushing water through the gutters of the perpendicular streets in the rear of the Camp street canal, from Felicity road to Clio street.

At our request the Civil Engineers' Association of the Gulf made a careful survey and furnished a profile plan of the districts bounded by the river, Baronne, Felicity road and St. Joseph streets, which shows that between Magazine and Carondelet streets there are two natural valleys or depressions, which can only be overcome by running a separate pipe from the main on the levee across the Camp street canal to Carondelet street, by which means a territory wherein reside a large number of the best friends and most liberal subscribers to the general work of sanitary improvements may receive its full share of the flushing water.

We also direct your attention to the triangle formed by Esplanade, Elysian Fields and Claiborne streets, which can only be flushed by means of a special pipe from the main on the levee.

Our inability to provide for the flushing of the two districts named causes us much regret.

The two pumps are sufficiently powerful to supply these special pipes, but the cost of the main works have consumed the sum placed at the disposal of the flushing committee.

It has been often stated that the Sanitary Association do not claim the credit of having originated the plan of flushing the gutters with water from the Mississippi river.

Honored names of those not with us here to-day to join in celebrating the perfect fruition of their cherished designs are associated with the idea of flushing the gutters with a constant stream of water from the river. Fenner, Barton, Bailey and Choppin earnestly advocated the system. Dr. White, our sanitary director, and Dr. A. W. Perry have written learnedly on the subject.

It is a maxim of the Persians that any work raised by dishonesty melts rapidly away. If the converse of this maxim be assumed as the probable life of this fountain of health, then may we predict it will be imperishable. The work was conceived in a spirit of purest philanthropy and executed as a sacred trust confided in you by the people.

So deeply are we impressed with the great importance of continuing these works of sanitary improvement until every avoidable cause of disease is removed, that we presume to add somewhat to the dry details of our report a brief history of former efforts to flush the gutters of this city, their cost and signal failure.

By contrasting the cost of these extensive works—complete, substantial and in successful operation—with that of former attempts, no vestige of which remain, it will serve to demonstrate how much can be done to improve the sanitary condition of this city with a small amount of money judiciously and economically expended by those devoted to the public good. The introduction of the following interesting letter from our esteemed and well-known fellow-citizen, Louis H. Pilie, civil engineer, will aid our design to trace the successive attempts that have been made to establish works of this character, and add to the future value of this report:

"NEW ORLEANS, November 17, 1880.

"To Thos. S. Elder, Chairman Committee on Flushing, etc., New Orleans Sanitary Association:

"*Dear Sir*—Pressing business has precluded my answering any sooner your call for information relative to the irrigation of the gutters, drains, etc., of the city of New Orleans, and you will please accept my excuse for the unavoidable delay. From the earliest days of the city a thorough system of irrigation, and its benefits as a sanitary measure, has been deemed necessary—aye, indispensable. Of its inception I cannot speak positively, but I do know that on the arrival in this city of my father, the late Joseph Pilie, in the year 1802, when the city extended only from about canal to Esplanade and from the river to about Burgundy street, there were no sidewalks nor gutters but only ordinary ditches; that the city was irrigated by means of wooden pipes, laid through the levee at the head of each and every street, perpendicular to the river, and that said pipes could flush the ditches only during high water, say for about four months, from April to the beginning of August, in each and every year.

J. K. Dunson bought the contract for furnishing the pipe, he was paid	36,177 56
Other charges on pipe	140 88
Patrick Mugent bought the contract after the war for laying pipe, he was paid as per contract	14,000 00
The courts awarded him for extra work	7,000 00
John Clark was paid for supplying small pipe and valves	10,949 46
And for repairing valves	311 00
Amounting to	$116,685 22

The estimate made by H. C. Brown, city surveyor, in his "Report to the Mayor and Members of the City Council, July 25, 1879," is as follows:

The cost of four miles of iron pipe from the Convent to Felicity road will be	$105,600
And the adoption of outlets to the gutters	44,400
Engine and pumps	80,000
Additional for Fourth District	100,000
	$330,000

The report of this committee made in July, 1880, contained in detail the cost of laying 13,370 feet of 12-inch iron pipe, with buildings, engines and all attachments complete and in running order, amounting to	$45,678 94
The cost of extending the 12-inch iron pipe from Julia to Esplanade street, a distance of 7500 feet, the erection of this building, with engines and all attachments complete, will not exceed the amount assigned to your committee, say	30,000 00
Making a grand total of	$75,678 94

The definite sum cannot be ascertained until the connections with the gutters are completed, some of which are very long and difficult

The following statement will show the present extent and capacity of this great sanitary improvement: Total length of iron pipe, 20,870 feet; two Blake duplex condensing pumping engines, having a maximum capacity of 16,000,000 gallons every twenty-four hours; number of perpendicular gutters flushed, 136; length of gutters flushed, 207 miles.

To his honor Mayor Shakspear and the city administrators the thanks of your association are due for their cordial co-operation and earnest support in furthering this important sanitary improvement.

Our friend and neighbor, Mr. A. Secola, has placed us under obligations for the unrestricted use of his convenient warehouse for the protection of our valuable material.

The contractors engaged in constructing these works have performed their labors to the perfect satisfaction of your committee. William Arms, builder; John Dulat, head mason; Robt. McNamara, pipe-layer; W. H. Newton, civil engineer in charge of the works.

We sincerely hope that the beneficial effect of this great work will inspire in the minds of our citizens a firm determination to support your association until all known causes of unhealthfulness are removed.

Our committee now tender you the results of their labor.

THOS. S. ELDER, Chairman;
THOS. J. WOODWARD,
EDWARD FENNER,
Flushing Committee.

Albert Baldwin, Esq., chairman pro tem of the executive committee, in

RECEIVING THE PUMP,

said:

Gentlemen of the Flushing Committee:

As vice president of the Sanitary association and chairman pro tem of the executive committee it devolves upon me, in the absence of our president, Mr. Charles A. Whitney, and Gen. Cyrus Bussey, chairman of the executive committee, to act this day in a dual capacity. I perform the duty incumbent on them with feelings of satisfaction which I shall make no attempt to conceal.

The report of your committee, to which we have all listened with great interest and attention, is so full of interesting details of the creation of this monument to the enterprise of our citizens, of such evidences of the care and skill of those to whom the work was intrusted, and contains so satisfactory a statement of their stewardship, that it becomes my duty, as it is my pleasure, to thank you in behalf of the New Orleans Auxiliary Sanitary Association and the citizens whose contributions to the work you have employed to use your own language, "as a sacred trust confided in you by the people."

The interesting history which your report contains of past attempts by the city authorities to execute similar works, their great costs, their abandonment and subsequent total extinction, shows conclusively that great undertakings intended to improve the sanitary condition of cities can be more promptly, satisfactorily and economically executed by trained business men than by municipal authorities wherever found.

You have spoken of this great achievement, important as it is, as the "initial part of the plans proposed by the Sanitary Association for the removal of avoidable causes of disease," and that I know it to be. Much yet remains to be done.

We must purify, with the aid of these great pumps, every parallel gutter in the city; clean the drainage canals and remedy their defects; protect the inhabitants in their immediate vicinity against the pollution of their dwellings and the destruction of their property from an overflow of these long-neglected ditches by storm and lake water, and, generally do those things which are, in this enlightened age, considered essential to preserve the public health. Who among us is so blind as not to see that this city has, within the two years that have passed, sprung into a new life? Who will deny that we have emerged from a transition state and stand to-day upon the confines of an unbounded prosperity?

To render that prosperity secure and progressive we must shake off the lethargy engendered by misfortune and misrule and take on a new life of activity and enterprise.

Every man in every station has an absolute interest in the efforts that are being made by the Sanitary Association for the removing, destroying and preventing nuisances dangerous to the public health.

With health assured and confidence restored, enforced idleness will be changed to steady employment for the workingman, real estate will appreciate in value and New Orleans take the lead in the manufacture of cotton goods and the transfer of Western produce. Blasted and dwarfed by pestilence, the vital force and productive power decreased by reason of the numerous insanitary evils which surround us, physical improvement and happiness rendered impossible through thoughtless and narrow parsimony, not all the railroads that may be constructed, large lines established, nor factories built, will make this a great and prosperous city.

Dr. Chaille, in his address to the State Medical Society, has stated: "On March 31, 1879, the Citizens' Sanitary Association was organized. This evidence of non-professional interest in matters of public hygiene is very encouraging, but experience warns us not to be too sanguine, and that it will require at least one year without an epidemic of yellow fever to test the earnestness and enlightenment of this association. Persistency in sanitary reform, in spite of the absence of epidemics, is the only test of the enlightenment of the reformer."

Fellow-citizens, the Sanitary Association exists today, in its third year of unflagging efforts, in the prime of life and vigor. The members of 1879 are with us still; with a firm purpose they have devoted their time and money and whatever of intelligence God has gifted them with to a fight against rife causes of disease. Imperfect drainage, filthy streets and gutters, foul and ill-constructed canals, low lots and places, a meagre water supply, a vile privy system, the rapid removal from our midst of all refuse matters tending, under our hot sun, to produce and spread disease, are matters which engage their attention. Just so long as the citizens contribute the material aid required they can rely upon the best efforts of the association to continue the war against every enemy, in whatsoever form, to the material prosperity of the Crescent City.

Who can foretell the ultimate effect of the measures proposed by the Sanitary Association to secure for this city a thorough sanitary reform? Has the experiment ever been tried? If, as the outcome of your small annual investment, this city be made a clean, delightful place of residence every month in the year, life, health and physical happiness increased, and the moral condition improved, will not the investment pay?

The theme has led me to prolong my remarks beyond the reasonable limits of your patience, for which

can only be overcome by running a separate pipe from the main on the levee across the Camp street canal to Carondelet street, by which means a territory wherein reside a large number of the best friends and most liberal subscribers to the general work of sanitary improvements may receive its full share of the flushing water.

We also direct your attention to the triangle formed by Esplanade, Elysian Fields and Claiborne streets, which can only be flushed by means of a special pipe from the main on the levee.

Our inability to provide for the flushing of the two districts named causes us much regret.

The two pumps are sufficiently powerful to supply these special pipes, but the cost of the main works have consumed the sum placed at the disposal of the flushing committee.

It has been often stated that the Sanitary Association do not claim the credit of having originated the plan of flushing the gutters with water from the Mississippi river.

Honored names of those not with us here to-day to join in celebrating the perfect fruition of their cherished designs are associated with the idea of flushing the gutters with a constant stream of water from the river. Penner, Barton, Bailey and Choppin earnestly advocated the system. Dr. White, our sanitary director, and Dr. A. W. Perry have written learnedly on the subject.

It is a maxim of the Persians that any work raised by dishonesty melts rapidly away. If the converse of this maxim be assumed as the probable life of this fountain of health, then may we predict it will be imperishable. The work was conceived in a spirit of purest philanthropy and executed as a sacred trust confided in you by the people.

So deeply are we impressed with the great importance of continuing these works of sanitary improvement until every avoidable cause of disease is removed, that we presume to add somewhat to the dry details of our report a brief history of former efforts to flush the gutters of this city, their cost and signal failure.

By contrasting the cost of these extensive works—complete, substantial and in successful operation—with that of former attempts, no vestige of which remain, it will serve to demonstrate how much can be done to improve the sanitary condition of this city with a small amount of money judiciously and economically expended by those devoted to the public good. The introduction of the following interesting letter from our esteemed and well-known fellow-citizen, Louis H. Pilie, civil engineer, will aid our design to trace the successive attempts that have been made to establish works of this character, and add to the future value of this report:

"NEW ORLEANS, November 17, 1880.

"To Thos. S. Elder, Chairman Committee on Flushing, etc., New Orleans Sanitary Association:

"*Dear Sir*—Pressing business has precluded my answering any sooner your call for information relative to the irrigation of the gutters, drains, etc., of the city of New Orleans, and you will please accept my excuse for the unavoidable delay. From the earliest days of the city a thorough system of irrigation, and its benefits as a sanitary measure, has been deemed necessary—aye, indispensable. Of its inception I cannot speak positively, but I do know that on the arrival in this city of my father, the late Joseph Pilie, in the year 1802, when the city extended only from about Canal to Esplanade and from the river to about Burgundy street, there were no sidewalks nor gutters but only ordinary ditches; that the city was irrigated by means of wooden pipes, laid through the levee at the head of each and every street, perpendicular to the river, and that said pipes could flush the ditches only during high water, say for about four months, from April to the beginning of August, in each and every year.

"Later, the city being more densely populated, the necessity of a larger supply of water was felt. Wooden curbs and gutters having been laid, the City Council in the year 1813 contracted with a French civil engineer named Latrobe to contract and erect a 'pompe-a-feu' (steam pump) at the corner of Old Levee (now Decatur) and Ursulines streets, and to lay the necessary pipes (wooden) on said Decatur from Explanade to Canal streets. The site of the 'pompe-a-feu' is where now stands our fish market. The 'pompe-a-feu' within a few months was completed and set to work.

"The wooden pipe being found of insufficient size and capacity was, in the year 1815, taken up and a twelve-inch cast-iron pipe substituted. This pipe is still in existence, but no doubt in very bad condition. The 'pompe-a-feu' was in constant daily use from the time of its erection to about 1840 or 1841, when it was abolished for the erection of the fish market.

"In 1844, although the necessity of flushing the gutters as an important factor for the promotion of the public health was still apparent, yet the aforementioned iron pipe proving of insufficient strength having given way in many places, the steam pump was abandoned and a fruit market erected in its place.

"Again in 1858 the indispensable necessity of flushing the gutters asserting itself, many reports made by me, as city surveyor, on this all-important question brought the Council to the decision of having the proper pipes laid and the necessary buildings and steam pumps erected.

"The work was immediately begun and contracts entered into for furnishing the necessary outfit, etc. A 30-inch pipe was laid on Delta, from Canal to Calliope street, an iron building to contain the steam pumps erected at the head of Canal street, and the contract for furnishing and erecting the pumps entered into with a St. Louis firm. The war broke out at that time, and the project was per force abandoned.

"The terrible scourge of 1878 having called together some of our most influential and public-spirited citizens to discuss the best means of sanitation for our city, your association was formed and organized.

"To its persistent and untiring efforts for the general welfare the public may well look and be thankful for the results already attained—the unprecedented good health of the city.

"It is sincerely to be hoped that our large property owners so much interested, in fact our whole community (rich and poor), appreciating, realizing the unlimited benefits to be derived from the existence of your association, will, by their liberal contributions, sustain you in your efforts and afford the means for the furtherance of your plans, which, with the paving of our streets with square blocks and a close attention to a proper system of drainage, will make our city one of the healthiest on the American continent.

"I remain respectfully,

"LOUIS H. PILIE, Civil Engineer."

We are indebted to Stoddard Howell, civil engineer, for the following details of the cost of the works commenced in 1858 and abandoned before completion:

"Ordinance No. 4508, approved April 21, 1859, appropriated $75,000 for the purchase of two double-acting Worthington pumps, one mile of thirty-inch iron pipe and five miles of twenty-inch pipe.

"The pumps to be placed in a building located at the foot of Canal street.

"The building was designed by W. W. Bell, at that time in the employ of City Surveyor L. H. Pilie. It was cast at the foundry of Bennett & Lurges, who were paid for the work.....$47,632 82
Other charges for iron work done..... 423 50

found.

You have spoken of this great achievement, important as it is, as the "initial part of the plans proposed by the Sanitary Association for the removal of avoidable causes of disease," and that I know it to be. Much yet remains to be done.

We must purify, with the aid of these great pumps, every parallel gutter in the city; clean the drainage canals and remedy their defects; protect the inhabitants in their immediate vicinity against the pollution of their dwellings and the destruction of their property from an overflow of these long-neglected ditches by storm and lake water, and, generally do those things which are, in this enlightened age, considered essential to preserve the public health. Who among us is so blind as not to see that this city has, within the two years that have passed, sprung into a new life? Who will deny that we have emerged from a transition state and stand to-day upon the confines of an unbounded prosperity?

To render that prosperity secure and progressive we must shake off the lethargy engendered by misfortune and misrule and take on a new life of activity and enterprise.

Every man in every station has an absolute interest in the efforts that are being made by the Sanitary Association for the removing, destroying and preventing nuisances dangerous to the public health.

With health assured and confidence restored, enforced idleness will be changed to steady employment for the workingman, real estate will appreciate in value and New Orleans take the lead in the manufacture of cotton goods and the transfer of Western produce. Blasted and dwarfed by pestilence, the vital force and productive power decreased by reason of the numerous insanitary evils which surround us, physical improvement and happiness rendered impossible through thoughtless and narrow parsimony, not all the railroads that may be constructed, barge lines established, nor factories built, will make this a great and prosperous city.

Dr. Chaille, in his address to the State Medical Society, has stated: "On March 31, 1879, the Citizens' Sanitary Association was organized. This evidence of non-professional interest in matters of public hygiene is very encouraging, but experience warns us not to be too sanguine, and that it will require at least one year without an epidemic of yellow fever to test the earnestness and enlightenment of this association. Persistency in sanitary reform, in spite of the absence of epidemics, is the only test of the enlightenment of the reformer."

Fellow-citizens, the Sanitary Association exists to-day, in its third year of unflagging efforts, in the prime of life and vigor. The members of 1879 are with us still; with a firm purpose they have devoted their time and money and whatever of intelligence God has gifted them with to a fight against rife causes of disease. Imperfect drainage, filthy streets and gutters, foul and ill-constructed canals, low lots and places, a meagre water supply, a vile privy system, the rapid removal from our midst of all refuse matters tending, under our hot sun, to produce and spread disease, are matters which engage their attention. Just so long as the citizens contribute the material aid required they can rely upon the best efforts of the association to continue the war against every enemy, in whatsoever form, to the material prosperity of the Crescent City.

Who can foretell the ultimate effect of the measures proposed by the Sanitary Association to secure for this city a thorough sanitary reform? Has the experiment ever been tried? If, as the outcome of your small annual investment, this city be made a clean, delightful place of residence every month in the year, life, health and physical happiness increased, and the moral condition improved, will not the investment pay?

The theme has led me to prolong my remarks beyond the reasonable limits of your patience, for which I ask your kind indulgence.

I have now the pleasure, gentlemen of the flushing committee, to receive from you, in the name of the New Orleans Auxiliary Sanitary Association this splendid engine and buildings, the iron pipes and hydrants, which you deliver to me to be held by the association as the property of the citizens of New Orleans.

To the people then, we will dedicate the works in the words of the motto adopted for the pumping stations:

"The people have created it
The people will care for it."

STATE-HOUSE NOTES.

Col. Will A. Strong, the secretary of state, returned Monday evening from a visit to Gov. L. A. Wiltz at St. Martinsville. He reports the health of his excellency improving, and says that his intention is to visit Abita springs, where he expects to complete his recovery.

The Governor has signed and directed yesterday to David C. Paul, Esq., sheriff of the parish of Rapides, the death warrant of Samuel Trivas, alias Samuel Tled, who was convicted on the sixteenth of April, 1881, and sentenced to death on the thirtieth of the same month for the murder of A. J. Hanna. The sheriff is ordered to execute the sentence on Friday, the eighth of July next.

The murder for which Tled is to suffer death was a most brutal one. A. J. Hanna, an old and respected citizen of Rapides, was in his grocery store when the negro Trivas (or Tled) came in drunk and raised a disturbance, whereupon he was ejected by Mr. Hanna. Tled soon after returned with a shotgun, and as Mr. Hanna appeared at his door, fired without notice and killed him on the spot.

SUNSTROKE.

At noon yesterday Eugene Bazille, a negro, was sunstruck at the corner of Valence and Laurel streets.

Yesterday Isaac Patterson, a laborer, while loading grain on the Louisville and Nashville cars, at about 1 o'clock, was sunstruck. Capt. Colburn, who had seen him fall, had him carried aboard the Protector in the shade. He sat him in an upright position and immediately applied ice water and ice on the head and gave him a tumbler full of Jamaica ginger, which restored the almost lifeless body to consciousness. Two hours afterward he gave him another dose of Jamaica ginger, and after the sun went down he was able to walk home.

At 5:30 o'clock last evening August Conco, while marching in a funeral procession on Royal street, near Canal, was overcome by the heat and fell insensible to the ground. Cunco, who is a member of Sporer's band, was sent to his home.

An excellent appetizer and regulator of the system is Malakoff Bitters.

No. 7006 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans
La

June 23rd, 1881.

Herrick S.S.

Fwd by Chaille
ack. thru Dr Chaille
recpt of letters relative
to steam launch for Dr
Patton and sending infected
vessels to ship Island

Ex. Com.

27.

file

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
RECEIVED
JUN 27 1881

(Copy)

~~NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH,~~

~~WASHINGTON, D. C.~~

Board of Health State of Louisiana

New Orleans June 23d 1881

Dr. S. E. Chaille

Supervising Insp.ng Stat. Bd. of Health.

Dear Sir:

I am instructed by the President of the Board to acknowledge receipt of your two communications of recent dates, one relative to a steam-launch for the use of Dr. Patton at the Mississippi Guarantine Station, the other relative to sending infected vessels to the Ship Island Guarantine.

The communications were read by the President to the Board, but no action was taken thereon, the President being simply requested to acknowledge receipt of the same

Resp.y your ob't. serv't.

(signed) D. D. Henick M. D.

Sec'y

L. S.

No. 7052 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans, La.

June 28, 1881.

Martin Dr. Wm.

Sends copies of Bul.
& will be pleased to
get in return a bound
volume.

C. C. ✓

July 1-1881.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JUL 1 1881

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH,
~~WASHINGTON, D. C.~~

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JUL -1 1881

New Orleans June ~~28~~ 1881

Sir

Enclosed I have the honor to transmit No 35. & 44 Vol 2d of Bulletin. Would esteem it a great favor if you would forward me a No 2 Bound Volume in return

Very Respectfully
Your obt serv't
Wm Martin M.D.
No 298 Bienville st

Dr J. J. Turner
Secy Natl Bd. Health
Washington
D.C.

No. 7543 - State Reports -

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

7625 7644

New Orleans
La

Aug 11, 1881.

Herrick Dr S. S.

Sends postage stamps for 10 copies of No 5 Bulletin.

✓ Ack- L.B.11. p. 35,
V.H.
15
Sent Aug. 18, 81.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
AUG 15 1881
OF HEALTH.

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE,

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M. D., *Sec. and Treas.* JOSEPH JONES, M. D. *President.*

NAT. BD. OF HEALTH
AUG 15 1881

New Orleans, Aug. 11, 1881.

Dr. J. J. Turner,
Sec'y Nat'l Bd of Health,
Dear Sir:

For enclosed postage stamps please send me 10 copies of No. 5 of the "Bulletin", containing my scheme for R.R. Sanitation.

Respectfully yours,
S. S. Herrick

No. 7625 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

7543 7644

New Orleans
La

Aug 21, 1881.

Herrick Dr S.S.
Secy St Bd Health

States the 10 copies of Bul 5. said to have been mailed to him have not come to hand.

Secy -
~~Tel. & Box~~
24.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
AUG 24 1881

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE,

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M. D., *Sec. and Treas.* JOSEPH JONES, M. D. *President.*

New Orleans, Aug. 21, 1881.

Dr. Turner,
Sec'y Nat'l Bd of H.,
Dear Sir:

Yours of 15th, acknowledging receipt of postage stamps and notifying of mailing 10 copies of No. 5 of Nat'l Bd of H. Bulletin, was duly received; but the copies of the Bulletin have failed to come to hand. They should be addressed to me personally. All mail matter directed to the Board of Health goes to the post office box of Dr. Jones; but he tells me that he has not received them.

Resp'y Yours,
S. S. Herrick.

No. 7644 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

7543 7625

New Orleans
La

Aug ,1881.

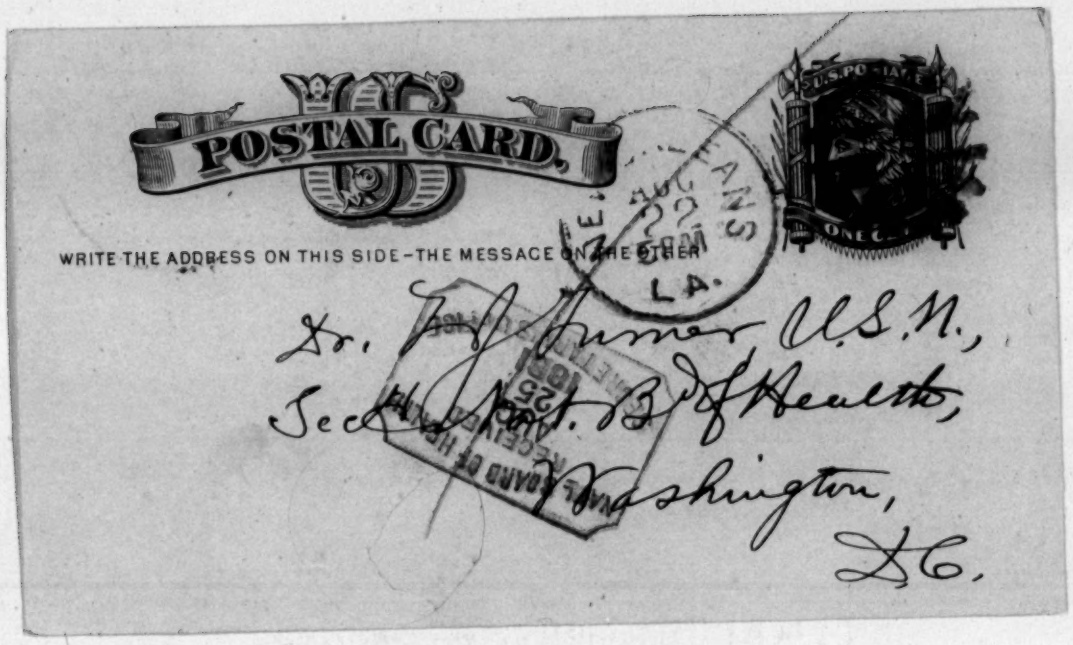
Herrick D. S. L.

Ack'g receipt of Bulletins

File

25

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
AUG 25 1881


POSTAL CARD.
WRITE THE ADDRESS ON THIS SIDE—THE MESSAGE ON THE OTHER
U.S. POSTAGE
ONE C
NEW ORLEANS
AUG 22
LA.
Dr. J. Turner U.S.N.,
Sec. Nat. Bd of Health,
Washington,
D.C.

N. Orleans, Aug. 22, 1881,

WASHINGTON, D.C.
AUG 25 8 AM 1881
RECD.

Dr. Turner,

Dear Sir: The ten copies of No. 8, N.B.H. Bul., which I feared had mis-carried, are just received.

Resp'ly
Hornek.

BOARD OF HEALTH
AUG 25 1881

7467

No. 7855 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans La
Charity Hospital
Sept 12, 1881.

Roaldes Dr M, de
House Surgeon

Wants copy Bulletin
back numbers &c.

Pack - Sept B 11 p 232. 16th
V.H. Vol 1 complete
" 2 wrapt ill
16. " 3 L. P.
On list.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
SEP 16 1881

Medical Library,
Charity Hospital,
New Orleans, La.
12th Sept. 1881.

Dr. Turner,
Secretary, National Board of Health,
Washington, D. C.

Sir,

Will you have the kindness to furnish our library with a copy of your bulletin?

You would, at the same time, confer a great obligation by forwarding, or enabling us to obtain all the back numbers of the same, this being the only Medical Library in New Orleans, and our most anxious desire is to ~~obtain~~ collect a complete file of Bulletins and documents published by your Board.

Yours truly,
H. M. de Roulet
House Surgeon

No. 807 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans, La.
Oct. 13, 1881.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Henderson, John C.
Secy.
Relative to Bulletin address. Wants it sent P. O. Box 479. Sends stamps for No. 10 of the Bulletin.

ack. ✓ L B 11 p 401,
Send.
17. Sent No. 10. Vol. 3 - corrected address Oct. 17, 81.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
OCT 17 1881

OFFICE OF THE

New Orleans Ann. Sanitary Association,

ROOM No. 4,

OVER MORGAN'S R. R. OFFICE,

Cor. Natchez & Magazine Sts.

P. O. Box 479.

New Orleans, October 13th 1881

Hon. Thomas J Turner

Secretary National Board of Health,

Washington D.C.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Dear Sir

Please send Duplicate copy of No. 10, (Sept 3rd 1881) National Board of Health Bulletin, as that number has failed coming to hand, I would also respectfully request that you will please give on the Wrappers the Number #479, our P.O. Box, this will make more certain, our receiving Mail matter, There are several persons here of addresses similar to mine, one, Dr John B. Henderson, and errors in delivery sometimes occur, The number of the Box added to my address will prevent mistakes, And Oblige

Yours Respectfully

John B Henderson

Secty.

Inclose stamps to cover N.

No. 8521. "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

N. O.

Dec'r 9, 1881.

Herrick S. S.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Wants 9 copies
Sup No 15.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED DEC 12 1881

12/ Referred to V.H. send. Sent Dec. 12

Acknowledgment in

✓ Letter Book No. 11 p 820 Dec 12, 1881.

" " No

" " No.

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE,

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M. D., *Sec. and Treas.*

JOSEPH JONES, M. D. *President.*

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED DEC 12 1881

New Orleans, Dec. 9, 1881.

Dr. F. J. Turner,
Sec Nat'l Bd of Health,

Dear Sir:

For the enclosed postage stamps, please send 9 copies of the last Supplement of the Bulletin to address of Bd of Health of La.

Respectfully yours,
S. S. Herrick.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 9222 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans
La
Feby 10 —, 1882.

Henderson Jno. L.
Secy M.O. Dept San Aco

Incloses Money Order
$1— and asks for
Sep. 16. as many as
the above amount

FEB 15 1882
C.C. Ack

15 Referred to C.C. Ack

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. 12 p. 666. Feby 15, 1882

" " No

" " No.

OFFICE OF THE

New Orleans Aux. Sanitary Association,

ROOM No. 4,

OVER MORGAN'S R. R. OFFICE,

Cor. Natchez & Magazine Sts.

P. O. Box 479.

New Orleans, Febry 10th 1882

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

T. J. Turner

Secry Nat. Board of Health

Washington D. C.

Dear Sir

Enclosed please find One Dollar for which please send me Supplements of Bulletin of Decber 24/81. No. 16, as many as enclosed amount will cover, and oblige

Yours Respectfully.

John B Henderson

Secty

N. O. Aux San Assoc

No. 9254 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans
La
Feby 13, 1882.

Herrick Dr S. S.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Reply to smallpox circular - Incloses newspaper report of meeting of Bd on 9th inst -

RECEIVED NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH FEB 17 1882

17 Referred to Ach - Bul -

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. 12 p. 686, Feby 17, 1882

" " No

" " No.

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M. D., Sec. and Treas.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D., President.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

New Orleans, Feb. 13, 1882,

Dr. J. J. Ximes,
Sec'y Nat'l Bd of Health,

Sir:

Your circular letter of inquiries relative to the recent appearance of Small pox in N. Orleans and asking suggestions for its arrest, being addressed to me officially, has been referred to the President of the Board. By his advice I send you a newspaper report of the meeting held on 9th inst. I am instructed to add that the subject matter of the communication will be laid before the Board at its next meeting.

Resp'y your obt. serv't,
S. S. Herrick
Sec'y.

The Times-Demo

New Orleans Democrat and New Orleans Times: Consolidated Decem

FANS TIMES, Established 1863
Established 1875.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1882---TRI

KREEGER'S

CARNIVAL SPECIALTIES.

We are now offering an immense line of goods suitable for the approaching Carnival, such as

WIDE SPANISH LACE

FOR OVERDRESSES,
IN EFFECTIVE HAND-RUN DESIGNS.

FANS---FANS---FANS.

A Rare Collection, beautifully mounted in Shell, Amber and Pearl.

BERNHARDT KID GLOVES,

16 and 20-button lengths, in delicate tints, such as Mauve, Paradise, Ivory, Nile, Flesh and Lavender—superb colorings for evening wear.

PARASOLS---PARASOLS.

The most complete stock ever exhibited in this city, all of the very latest designs.

LACE NECK WEAR.

The very latest novelties in this line to please the most fastidious.

KREEGER'S,

17 Grand Union Block, Saratoga. 149 Canal Street, New Orleans.

MOSES'

OLD ESTABLISHED

Photograph Gallery,

Corner Canal and Camp streets,

OPEN AGAIN.

I have concluded to reopen my old and favorably-known PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, and invite the patronage of my old friends. Parlors and operating-rooms are on the first floor, fitted up in the most elegant style. Having spared no pains and time in perfecting the working of the

INSTANTANEOUS PROCESS,

I am now prepared to give sittings in one-tenth of the time taken by the ordinary process. Babies' pictures taken instantly. Cloudy weather not objectionable. No need of waiting for bright sunlight to have your pictures taken. Photographs taken at the most reasonable prices. MOSES, "The Photographer," Canal street, corner Camp.

ARTISTIC DESIGNS

—AT—

LIBERMAN'S,

181 CANAL STREET,

For Evening Reception. Visiting and Fatigue Costumes.

STYLISH MATINEES A SPECIALTY.

BONNETS AND HATS made and on hand corresponding with costumes.

My styles are exclusive. No two costumes made alike, as every dress is especially designed for each and every customer.

ELEGANT MATERIALS

Always on hand and constantly in receipt of new goods.

LIBERMAN.

ÆSTHETIC FURNITURE. { ESTABLISHED 1832. } ÆSTHETIC FURNITURE.

MAMMOTH FURNITURE HOUSE.

McCracken & Brewster,

33 AND 35 ROYAL STREET.

Have stood the test for 50 years for selling Choice and Elegant Furniture at the Lowest Prices. They have no equals. They are acknowledged to be the leaders of styles and designs for the South, and or æsthetic taste of selecting and manufacturing they cannot be excelled. It pays to buy their Ebony and Gilt, Walnut and Gilt, Parlor Suits, Turkish Rockers and Sofas, covered with selections made from their mammoth stock of Satin Damasks, Cotelines, Persian Tapestries, Plain Satins, Figured Poplins, Bourette Tapestries, Java Cloth, Brocatelles, etc. Bed-room Sets, Extension Tables, Side-boards, Hat-racks and Parlor Desks.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

IN LARGE QUANTITIES.

Their UPHOLSTERING DEPARTMENT is superintended by a GRADUATE of the BERLIN SCHOOL OF ARTS AND DESIGNS.

Official Evidence!

The United States official reports of the census of 1880, show that the smoking tobacco manufacturers of North Carolina use *less stems, scraps, strippings* and *waste* than in any other State.

These reports also show that W. T. Blackwell & Co., of Durham N. C., are the largest smoking tobacco manufacturers in the United States.

The Internal Revenue books show that in 1881, W. T. Blackwell & Co., manufactured *fifty per cent.* more tobacco than the other 68 manufacturers in their district combined.

Now if North Carolina makes the *purest* smoking tobacco in the country, and if W. T. Blackwell & Co., make *more* than all the other manufacturers of the State put together, it follows that *Blackwell's Bull Durham Tobacco* is the *purest* and *most extensively* used tobacco.

Certainly no stronger evidence than this can be given to support our statements, that *Blackwell's Bull Durham Long Cut Tobacco* is the finest ever made, that *Blackwell's Bull Durham Cigarettes* are purer and better than any other cigarette on the market and that *Blackwell's Bull Durham Granulated Tobacco* is the richest and most fragrant granulated tobacco offered to the smoking public.

W. T. Blackwell & Co., have spent many years and much labor in bringing their tobacco to perfection. That they have succeeded is proved by the great number of imitators.

AN APPEAL FOR AID.

Shocking Condition of the People in North Louisiana, Owing to a Failure of the Crops.

Eighty Thousand Persons Represented t be Suffering for the Necessities of Life.

The Governor Appealed to and the Genera Government Called on for Rations of Corn Meal and Meat.

COLUMBIA, La., February 3, 1882.

At an impromptu meeting of the citizens o Caldwell parish, held and organized at the Court house of this date, Hon. R. D. Bridger wa elected charman, and J. C. Hiner secretary o the meeting.

The objects of the meeting were explained b the Hon. A. W. Faulkner.

The following preamble and resolutions wer unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the unprecedented drouth of las summer and fall, causing failure in making corn potatoes, peas and even grass, and a very shor crop of cotton, has brought about a state of al most universal destitution and want upon th community of this and adjoining parishes; an

Whereas, there are unfortunately but fe merchants, or hardly a man of means, to furnis money or supplies, even in any partial sense, t satisfy the destitution and want of the people that to-day nineteen-twentieths of the people. in cluding both *colors* and classes of our citizens have not a grain of corn to feed their starvin *teams, no bread*, no *credit* and *nowhere* to *go*, an nothing to go *with*. Hogs have been dying fo at least two months in the hill portion of this an adjoining parishes, because of an entire failure o *mast*, and no grain from the effects of the summe and fall months; and

Whereas, this condition of destitution an want has not arisen from any fault or neglect o the farming and laboring community, but fron the action of the elements and provi dential circumstances and contingencies therefore, the promptings of a common humanity dictate that aid and sympa thy should be afforded to arrest the dire calamity of utter want and probable starvation of a large part of the population of North Louisiana; and

Whereas, we deem that the present destitution and want of so large a portion of such an important class of our fellow-citizens, *challenges* the *attention* and *should* command the aid of government to afford the aid that will avert the calamity which is in the near future, and already looming up; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Governor of the State be requested to present these facts to the authorities at Washington; and to lay the same before them and to call the attention of our Senators and Representatives in Congress to them, to the end that immediate and adequate relief may be afforded.

Be it further resolved, That the Governor of the State be requested and is hereby petitioned to make out a requisition for rations on the Secretary of War for 80,000 people for four months for the parishes of Ouachita, Richland, Franklin Caldwell, Catahoula, Winn, Grant and portions of Jackson and Concordia, should the application for relief be afforded and conferred.

Be it further noticed and known, that to-day this portion of our State is being overflowed, the water now covering the lands on and adjacent to the rivers of Ouachita, Red, Black, Tensas Bœuf and Little rivers.

The stock, as well as people, are suffering from starvation and overflow, the rain having been constant for the last four weeks.

Resolved, That we recognize the liberality of the merchants of Columbia and vicinity in doing and extending all the relief to the people in their

For Evening Reception. Visiting and Fatigue Costumes.

STYLISH MATINEES A SPECIALTY.

BONNETS AND HATS made and on hand corresponding with costumes.

My styles are exclusive. No two costumes made alike, as every dress is especially designed for each and every customer.

ELEGANT MATERIALS

Always on hand and constantly in receipt of new goods.

LIBERMAN.

ÆSTHETIC FURNITURE. { ESTABLISHED 1832. } ÆSTHETIC FURNITURE.

MAMMOTH FURNITURE HOUSE.

McCracken & Brewster,

33 AND 35 ROYAL STREET.

Have stood the test for 50 years for selling Choice and Elegant Furniture at the Lowest Prices. They have no equals. They are acknowledged to be the leaders of styles and designs for the South, and or æsthetic taste of selecting and manufacturing they cannot be excelled. It pays to buy their Ebony and Gilt, Walnut and Gilt, Parlor Suits, Turkish Rockers and Sofas, covered with selections made from their mammoth stock of Satin Damasks, Cotelines, Persian Tapestries, Plain Satins, Figured Poplins, Bourette Tapestries, Java Cloth, Brocatelles, etc. Bed-room Sets, Extension Tables, Side-boards, Hat-racks and Parlor Desks.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

IN LARGE QUANTITIES.

Their UPHOLSTERING DEPARTMENT is superintended by a GRADUATE of the BERLIN SCHOOL OF ARTS AND DESIGNS.

The Country Trade supplied at Factory Prices.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

McCRACKEN & BREWSTER,

33 and 35 Royal street.

J. STRAUSS,

Money Broker and Real Estate Agent,

6 Carondelet Street, New Orleans, La.

Special attention given to the sale and renting of stores and dwellings as well as to the collection of rents. Also money loaned on all kinds of real estate and first-class mortgage notes. Investments made in first-class and paying securities for parties wishing to invest their money. Every information given with pleasure respecting stocks, bonds, warrants and all securities on the market.

PAICHOUX HOUSE.

The attention of our city guests and travelers during the Carnival season is called to the

PAICHOUX HOUSE,

93.....St. Charles street..... 93

Opposite Academy of Music.

FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT, OYSTER SALOON AND BAR-ROOM.

Lowest city prices. Regular breakfast and regular dinner, 30 cents; cool Milwaukee lager beer 5 cents per glass.

Orders and meals, as per daily bill of fare, at moderate prices.

Open Day and Night.

SEED RICE.

FOR SALE

300 Sacks Choice Seed Rice,

(large White Carolina), raised on the reclaimed lands of the Louisiana Land Reclamation Company, entirely free from red or black seed.

Apply to GORDON & GOMILA,

Corner Magazine and Lafayette streets.

THE CIGAR MANUFACTORY

—OF—

F. SUAREZ & BRO.,

82 GRAVIER STREET.

is the oldest in the city and the most reputable for their FINE CIGARS, especially in the pure Havana line, that is pronounced by the best connoisseurs to be as good as the best made in Havana. The stock on hand consists all of the new crop. The most delicious cigar that can be had is our new brand, the "SOUTHERN STAR," as the leader, and many others of the first-class on hand.

purest and *most extensively* used tobacco.

Certainly no stronger evidence than this can be given to support our statements, that *Blackwell's Bull Durham Long Cut Tobacco* is the finest ever made, that *Blackwell's Bull Durham Cigarettes* are purer and better than any other cigarette on the market and that *Blackwell's Bull Durham Granulated Tobacco* is the richest and most fragrant granulated tobacco offered to the smoking public.

W. T. Blackwell & Co., have spent many years and much labor in bringing their tobacco to perfection. That they have succeeded is proved by the great number of imitators.

Why is it that so many manufacturers of smoking tobacco have rushed to Durham and started in that place, when for so long a time W. T. Blackwell & Co., were the only manufacturers there? Simply because the courts decided suits in favor of W. T. Blackwell & Co., forbidding the use of the word "*Durham*," unless the manufacturer actually manufactured in that town.

Why is it that W. T. Blackwell & Co., have spent a hundred thousand dollars in prosecuting parties who tried to use the *Bull* as a trade mark?

Everybody knows that other manufacturers would not want the name *Durham*, or the picture of a *Bull* if *Blackwell's Bull Durham Tobacco* had not made these things the standard of purity.

of utter want and probable starvation of a large part of the population of North Louisiana; and

Whereas, we deem that the present destitution and want of so large a portion of such an important class of our fellow-citizens, *challenges* the *attention* and *should* command the aid of government to afford the aid that will avert the calamity which is in the near future, and already looming up; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Governor of the State be requested to present these facts to the authorities at Washington; and to lay the same before them and to call the attention of our Senators and Representatives in Congress to them, to the end that immediate and adequate relief may be afforded.

Be it further resolved, That the Governor of the State be requested and is hereby petitioned to make out a requisition for rations on the Secretary of War for 80,000 people for four months for the parishes of Ouachita, Richland, Franklin Caldwell, Catahoula, Winn, Grant and portions of Jackson and Concordia, should the application for relief be afforded and conferred.

Be it further noticed and known, that to-day this portion of our State is being overflowed, the water now covering the lands on and adjacent to the rivers of Ouachita, Red, Black, Tensas Bœuf and Little rivers.

The stock, as well as people, are suffering from starvation and overflow, the rain having been constant for the last four weeks.

Resolved, That we recognize the liberality of the merchants of Columbia and vicinity in doing and extending all the relief to the people in their power, but their efforts are wholly inadequate to the necessity of the case.

Be it further resolved, That we ask nothing for the people but corn meal and meat from the government.

Be it further resolved, That the Hon. A. W. Faulkner be requested to present these resolutions to the Governor of the State, and to urge upon him such action as may be necessary and proper.

Be it further resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Monroe *Bulletin*, Ouachita *Telegraph* and the Columbia *Herald* for publication; also to THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT and the *Daily States*. M. D. BRIDGER, Chairman.

J. C. HINER, Secretary.

MOBILE, ALA.

Elegant Ball of the Manassas Club—An Assault That Will Result Fatally.

Special to The Times-Democrat.]

MOBILE, February 9.—A ball, at the Manassas club-rooms, takes place to-night, which will compare in elegance and fine dressing with the Strikers' ball on New Year's. The club has spared no expense, and will entertain the elite of the city.

A fight occurred here to-day between a man and woman, which will result in murder. Geo. Merguson struck Isabella Hughes on the head with an ax. She will die.

Business Failure in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 9.—H. Esch, wholesale and retail cigar dealer, assigned to-day; liabilities $8,500, assets about $12,000.

Steamer Alabama leaves for Tampico Saturday, 11th inst. This is a fine opportunity for good railroad laborers to secure good wages and a free passage.

It is to your interest to see the assortment of shoes of all styles offered at the Red Star, corner Canal and Baronne streets.

$1,000 reward for the detection of a particle of arsenic, laudanum, morphine, or any similar drug in the New La. Remedy for coughs, etc., and peerless as teething sirup for children.

Allen's Brain Food is not a weak extract of beef, wheat or milk, operating slowly—and seldom with success—but a POWERFUL, PROMPT and INFALLIBLE REMEDY for Nervous Debility, Nervousness, Indifference, Seminal Weakness and all loss of power in Generative Organs. It is prepared from botanical extracts imported from Brazil, and it has proved itself to be all that is claimed for it. There are many physicians who prescribe it, always with success, and advise all needing such a remedy to try it. It is sold by most of the leading druggists at $1 per bottle, or 6 for $5. I. L. Lyons, corner Camp and Gravier streets, is agent for New Orleans.

No. 9281 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans
La
Feby 14, 1882

Herrick, Dr. S. S.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Rel. to inquiry in regard to smallpox—
For reasons stated cannot furnish statistics asked.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
FEB 18 1882

18 Bul—

Referred to ✓ ack — Sm. File

Acknowledgment in

✓ Letter Book No. 12 p 706 Feby 18, 1882

" " No

" " No.

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE,

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M. D., Sec. and Treas. JOSEPH JONES, M. D. President.

New Orleans, Feb. 14, 1882.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

FEB 18 '82 BOARD OF HEALTH.

Dr. J. J. Ferrer
Sec & Natl B'd of H.,

Sir:

In answer to your inquiry of 10th inst., relative to vaccination in connection with cases of small pox, I would say that most of them have been treated at the pest house, where the necessary observations covering the desired particulars have not been made. Consequently we are unable to furnish information that would satisfy your line of investigation.

Resp't your obt. servt.
S. S. Herrick
Sec'y.

No. 9283 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans
La
Feby 14, 1882

Herrick Dr S. S.

Cannot find any record of acts of La legislature called for – in relation to births deaths and marriages.

Inc. to D Belings Feby 18/82
– (1)

18

Referred to D Belings

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. , 188 .

" " No

" " No.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

FEB 18 1882 NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M. D., *Sec. and Treas.*

JOSEPH JONES, M. D., *President.*

New Orleans, Feb. 14, 1882.

Dr. F. J. Turner,
Sec. Nat'l Bd. of Health,

Dear Sir:

In reply to your application for copies of certain old acts of our Legislature relative to the registration of births, deaths and marriages, I regret to state that no trace of them can be found in the office of the Secretary of State, nor in our own. It is probable that these records, with many others, were destroyed in the fire which consumed the whole interior of the State Capitol at Baton Rouge during the war.

In case we succeed in finding them, you shall be informed.

Resp'ly your obt. servt.,
S. S. Herrick
Sec'y.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 9369 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans, La.
Feby 21, 1882.

Pope, John H.
M.D.

Relative to reports from Marshall, Tex.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
FEB 27 1882

Referred to Secy. ack.

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. 12 f. 777. Feby 28, 1882

" " No

" " No.

New Orleans, La,
Febry 21/82.

Dr. T. J. Turner.
Sec. N. B. of H.
Washington.

Dear Doctor: Your postal card of 2nd inst. requesting Mortality Reports for Jan. 7, 14, 21, 28 ~~January~~ from Marshall Tex., was sent me at this place, whither I came some weeks ago, under advice of physicians — on acct. of my health. I fear it will be impossible for me to have the Reports properly & promptly sent you, while I remain away from Marshall. But my present rate of improvement encourages me to hope that I may return home — & able for duty — in ten or fifteen days from this date. I will then fill out cards of all weeks in arrears & send you. I am sorry that you have been so troubled about regular Reports from Marshall. It seems hard to get the matter attended to by the city officials as I prefer to do.

Very Truly Yours, Jno. H. Ape

No. 9543 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

N. D.

Mch 8, 1882

Herrick SS

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Ack'g Report 1879.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
MAR 11 1882

11

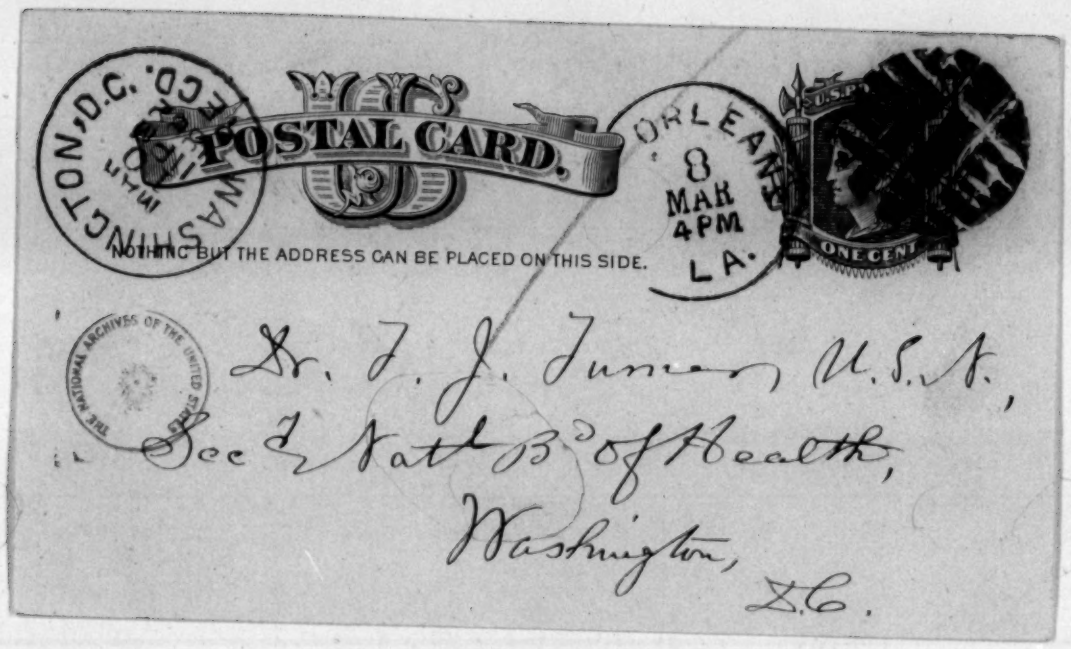
Referred to 7.

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. ...., 188 .

" " *No* .....

" " *No.* .....


WASHINGTON, D.C.
MAR 5
POSTAL CARD.
NOTHING BUT THE ADDRESS CAN BE PLACED ON THIS SIDE.
NEW ORLEANS
8
MAR
4PM
LA.
U.S.P.
ONE CENT
THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES
Dr. J. J. Turner, U.S.N.,
Sec. Natl Bd of Health,
Washington,
D.C.

N. Orleans, March 8, 1882.

Copy of Report of Nat. B. of H. for 1879 just received. Many thanks.

Resp. yours,

S. Sternick

BOARD
MAR 11 1882
HEALTH.

9543

No. 9889 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

9887
N. O.

, 188 .

White D C B

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Pamphlet review of
Smallpox in New Orleans
1868 – 1876

7

file encl with VH.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
APR 3 1882

3

Referred to Ex- Com-

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. , 188 .

" " No .

" " No. .

No. 10108 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

N. O.

Apr 11, 1882

Herrick S. S.

Wants Bul 37

Sent Apr 15

15

Referred to Ack Send Sent

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. 12 p 492 Apr. 15, 1882

" " No.

" " No.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED APR 15 1882

7 d

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M. D., *Sec. and Treas.*

JOSEPH JONES, M. D., *President.*

New Orleans, Apr. 11, 1882.

NATIONAL BOARD RECEIVED APR 15 1882 OF HEALTH.

Dr. H. J. Turner,
Sec'y Nat'l B. of Health,
Dear Sir:

Please send to my address No. 37 of the National Board of Health Bulletin, and oblige

Yours resp'ly
S. S. Herrick

No. 10124 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans
La
Apl 14, 1882

Jones Dr Jos.

Report of Times Dem. of Apr. 14 – proceedings of La B. H. & re-election of Dr Jones as President thereof

7

17

Referred to Ex. Com.

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. , 188 .

" " No

" " No.

NATIONAL RECEIVED APR 17 1882 OF HEALTH.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF THE UNITED STATES

The Times-Democrat: Friday, April

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Dr. Joseph Jones Re-Elected President.

The Governor Called On to Establish Quarantine On May 1.

The regular monthly meeting of the State Board of Health was held last night. Present—Dr. Jos. Jones in the chair, and Drs. Von Goren, Formento, Kells, Pratt and Faget, and Messrs. Booth, Marks and Bosworth.

The president, Dr. Joseph Jones, stated that in accordance with section 2 of act No. 80, "to reorganize and render more efficient the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana," approved April 20, 1877, the "Board shall proceed to organization at its first meeting in the month of April of each alternate year, by electing one of its own members to be president, and a suitable person to be secretary and treasurer." * * *

The Constitution of 1879 vacated all constitutional offices, and the present Board of Health was organized on the 8th of April, 1880.

It is evident, therefore, that it is the duty of the board, at its first meeting in the month of April, of the alternate year 1882, to proceed to organization. Before, however, vacating the chair, the president felt it to be his duty to place the board in possession of the labors and correspondence up to date.

SMALL-POX.

The president presented a detailed and tabulated chronological statement of small-pox cases occurring within the entire period of his service during the past two years. This elaborate statement, giving the name, age, race, location, attending physician, disposition and result of each case, is necessarily omitted from its minuteness; but we present the following general results: 1880, case 1, death 1; 1881, February, case 1; April, cases 4, death 1; May, case 1, death 1; November, cases 4; December, cases 12, deaths 3. Total cases 1881, 24: total deaths, 5. 1882, January, cases 14, deaths 8; February, cases 30, deaths 10; March, cases 151, deaths 60; April, up to 13th, cases 76, deaths 22.

The total number of cases reported up to 13th of April, 1882, 271; deaths, 98.

The cases of small-pox have occurred in the several districts of the city as follows: First district, 22 cases; second district, 65 cases; third district, 127 cases; fourth district, 1 case; fifth district, 13 cases; sixth district, 3 cases; seventh district, 1 case; arrived in steamboats from towns and cities on its banks above New Orleans, homeless and destitute, 39 cases.

The greater number of cases have occurred in the Third, Second and First Districts in the order mentioned, these three districts alone furnishing 224 cases out of a grand total of 271. Not only is the bulk of the negro population, now numbering 60,000 souls, located in the First, Second and Third Districts, but also the main railroad depots and the main landing places for the river steamboats are also found.

It is alone worthy of note, not merely by the local civil and health authorities of New Orleans, but also by the honorable Representatives of Louisiana in the Senate and House of Representatives, that the cases of small-pox arrising by the steamships have been chiefly United States colored seamen, entitled to the care and treatment and isolation of the United States Marine Hospital service. As the United States service has no hospital devoted to the reception of small-pox patients, the United States seamen have been abandoned to the care of the local authorities.

The President has directed the earnest attention of the honorable Board of Health and City Administrators to this constant introduction of small-pox into New Orleans, in the persons of seamen entitled to the care of the United States Marine Hospital service; and he has also addressed an earnest appeal, setting forth fully the facts, to the honorable representatives of Louisiana in Congress. Honorable R. L. Gibson has replied that this subject has engaged his attention, and that a bill is before Congress for the establishment and equipment of a marine hospital at the port of New Orleans.

The cases of death by races during 1882 were as follows: January—whites, cases 5, deaths 1; colored, cases 9, deaths 5. February—whites, cases 9, deaths 3; colored, cases 21, deaths 7. March—whites, cases 52, deaths 11; colored, cases 99, deaths 49. April up to 13th—whites, cases 26, deaths 8; colored, cases 50, deaths 14. Total, 1882—whites, cases 92, deaths 23; colored, cases 179, deaths 75.

If the figures of March and April are compared it is evident that there has not been a material increase in the number of whites and blacks attacked during the past six weeks. It is hoped that the decease will be materially abated during the hot months, and it is also believed that the efforts of the Sanitary officers of this board have been materially circumscribed and lessened by the efforts of the sanitary officers of the Board of Health, despite the constant introduction of the disease by the colored seamen and by the refugees from all points of the overflowed districts, and by the constant presence of persons from the infected towns and cities of the United States north and west of New Orleans.

It is worthy of note that this disease is, in relation to the population of the two races, six fold more prevalent among the blacks. The causes of the greater prevalence of the disease among the colored people have been fully laid before our Board of Health and Common Council. Upon careful investigation, I find that in a large number of cases, those exposed to the

dered invaluable services to our city and State, while Dr. Formento, in supervising the sanitary directors, had also rendered valuable service.

Dr. Jones then left the chair, and Mr. Marks was requested to take it.

Dr. Formento then arose and spoke as follows:

"I have the honor to nominate for President of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, Dr. Joseph Jones. In making the nomination, I am happy to give to our worthy president a further testimonial of the high esteem and appreciation I entertain for the valuable services which he has rendered to our city and State, and of the great regard I have for his public and private virtues. We may have differed of opinion on several points during the last two years we have served together on the Board of Health. Still I cannot but admire his talents as physician, as sanitarian, and I most cheerfully render justice to the zeal, firmness and activity, and to the manifold administrative qualities he has displayed in the discharge of the arduous difficulties and responsible duties of his position.

"His administration has been a success, in which every member of this board can justly claim, I think, a small share, for in all measures of real importance affecting the walfare and prosperity of our community, there has been around this board but *one* opinion, *one* mind and *one* heart. We have endeavored to exclude from our midst foreign pestilence without sacrificing unnecessarily the interests of commerce. So far our efforts have been successful. While we should not perhaps, prejudge too hopefully the future from the experience of a few years, we have reasons to believe that we are following the proper course by the enforcement of a rigid, but rational system of quarantine against foreign pestilence, and simultaneously by the adoption of every possible measure of public hygiene and local sanitation destined to improve the sanitary conditions of New Orleans. I would have many things to add... But I must put a stop to these remarks, and yield the floor to others more eloquent than myself, who are impatient, I know, to give expression to the feelings of their heart."

Mr. Booth then addressed the meeting. He felicitously referred to the work of the board and its president, warmly seconding the re-election of Dr. Jones.

Dr. Jones was then unanimously elected president of the board by acclamation.

In announcing the result of the election Mr. Marks stated that he felt not only a personal pride in doing so, but also felt proud as a citizen of Louisiana. He said he trusted that the health of Dr. Jones would be preserved, so that his life would be spared, allowing him to continue to give the people of this State and the entire Mississippi valley the benefit of his profound talent and eminent ability.

In reassuming the duties of president Dr. Jones stated that it was difficult for him to express his thanks for the honor conferred upon him, considering the conflicting emotions crowding upon him, caused by the great responsibilities of the office and the desire which he had always experienced to fill it. The president of the board was always filled with the greatest anxiety. True, we had been blessed in the past with abundant good health, but we know nothing of what will befal us. He hoped that no pestilence would ever again visit this city, and he would devote whatever ability he possessed to the work of protecting the health of the city and looking after the welfare of every man, woman and child in the community. Dr. Jones stated that notwithstanding the responsibility of the position he felt that, considering the number of people and extent of territory controlled by it, it was the most important that could be filled, therefore he would again enter upon the discharge of its duties.

The election of a secretary being next in order, Mr. Bosworth nominated Dr. B. F. Taylor for the position, and Dr. Formento nominated Dr. S. S. Herrick. The ballot resulted in the unanimous election of Dr. Herrick, who was then elected by acclamation.

For attorney of the board, Mr. F. C. Zacharie was nominated by Mr. Booth. Mr. A. Smith's name was also placed in nomination. Mr. Zacharie was unanimously elected.

On motion of Mr. Booth it was resolved that the board will not hereafter pay for offices of sanitary inspectors.

Dr. Joseph Holt, who has been sanitary inspector of the First District for so many years, sent in a letter of resignation, thanking the board for their courtesy to him in the past. Dr. Jones expressed his regret at the resignation of Dr. Holt, whose services he referred to in the high-

castation of small-pox absolutely refuse to be vaccinated.

The president regarded compulsory vaccination as the only radical remedy for this condition of things. The Legislature of Louisiana should take immediate, prompt and effectual action with regard to the prevention of small-pox in all the parishes, cities and towns of the State, by the passage of such laws as will enforce compulsory vaccination upon all individuals, irrespective of race, color or condition.

The inspectors of the several districts have been directed to make careful and detailed reports of all cases of small-pox, and of all vaccinations and revaccinations and be presented to the board the special reports on this subject

At least 100,000 persons in New Orleans had been reached by the efforts of the Board of Health, in the vaccination of the children of the public schools.

SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.

Upon various occasions the president had urged upon the board the necessity of decided action with references to the conduct of the small-pox hospital, and special investigation had been conducted by himself and by the sanitary inspector of the Third District, in which this establishment is located.

The able report of the special committee composed of Drs. Formento, Faget and Turpin, together with that of Dr. Mioton, sanitary inspector of the Third District, has been transmitted to his Honor, Mayor Shakspeare, and the honorable Administrators.

The Common Council have taken action and appropriated $5,000 for the erection of a small-pox hospital, and in accordance with the request of his Honor, Mayor Shakspeare, the president has inspected various districts of the city with a view to the selection of a suitable location for a small-pox hospital.

In this connection, it should be stated that the sanitary police appointed by his Honor the Mayor and confirmed by the honorable Administrators have not yet been entered upon the rolls of the Crescent City police, notwithstanding that in accordance with the directions of the president each policeman reported with his commission to the Chief of Police. This subject demands the careful consideration and investigation of the Board of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH FOR 1881.

The annual report of 1881 contains a record of the financial, quarantine and sanitary operations of the entire year. These subjects need no further review, as they are fully in the possession of the board.

In accordance with the formal resolution of the Board of Health unanimously adopted on the 9th of March, the annual reports have been carefully distributed to the Representatives in Congress, and to prominent sanitarians in America and Europe, and the President presented a volume of courteous replies, complimenting the labors of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana for 1881. Among this number of distinguished public men and citizens, who have acknowleged the receipt of the report of the Board of Health, we note His Excellency, President Arthur, Senators Harris, Mahone, Cockrell, Frelinghysen, Loring, Saunders, Sherman, Garland, Hale, Hawley, Jonas, Porter, Gorum, Burk, of Wisconsin; Ludlow, of New Jersey; Foster, of Ohio; St. John, of Kansas; Porter, of Indiana; Colquitt, of Georgia; Cobb, of Alabama; Surgeon-General Barnes, United States army; Surgeon Wales, United States navy; Spencer F. Baird, Secretary Smithsonian Institution; A. R. Spofford, Librarian of Congress. Our space will not permit to give a list of the names of the members of Congress and of the consuls, of all nations, and of the prominent health officers, of distinguished citizens of this and other cities and States, who have, in the most kind and courteous terms, acknowledged the receipt of the annual report of the Board of Health.

QUARANTINE.

The President presented to the Board the following correspondence:

a. Correspondence with the National Board of Health and President of the United States with reference to the conduct of quarantine in Louisiana, more especially with reference to small-pox and the vaccination of emigrants.

b. Correspondence of Supervising Inspector of the National Board of Health, stationed in New Orleans, with reference to rail and river inspection service of quarantine.

c. Correspondence with Dr. Jencheart, of Texas, with reference to quarantine.

d. Correspondence with United States officials with reference to the immediate and thorough repair of the United States warehouse and wharf at Mississippi Quarantine Station.

After the formal delivery of these documents to the Board of Health, the president said that he could not close his term of service without expressing his profound gratitude that during the past two years the State of Louisiana had been free from epidemics of contagious or infectious diseases and his earnest hope that the small-pox, which had recently, in virtue of its diffusion over the entire country, obtained a foothold, would be controlled and eradicated.

He felt that the preservation of the city and State from the ravages of contagions diseases during 1880 and 1881 has been largely due to the intelligent and active exertions and wise counsels of the members of the Board of Health. In conclusion he desired to express his obligations and the obligations of the people of Lousiana for the patriotic labors of Col. I. N. Marks, Dr. Formento and Hon. Ed. Booth. The former had been, up to a comparatively recent period, the chairman of the finance committte, and the latter, in this capacity, and also as the chairman of the committee on sewerage and the sanitary appliances for the removal of garbage and night soil, and rent terms. The resignation was accepted.

An election for sanitary inspectors was held, with the following result:

First District—Dr. R. E. Bayley.
Second District—Dr. C. Faget.
Third District—Dr. E. J. Mioton.
Fourth District—Dr. W. R. Mandeville.
Fifth District—Dr. A. M. Beret.
Sixth District—Dr. Wm. Ryan.

Quarantine physicians were elected, as follows:

Physician at the Rigolets Quarantine Station—Dr. W. C. Carson.

Physician at the Atchafalaya Station—Dr. N. L. Sigur.

Physician at Eadsport—Dr. D. W. Adams.

On motion of Mr. Booth, it was resolved that $150 per annum should be the maximum amount to be paid out for any system of coal oil inspection; and that there shall be one inspector, who must pay his own employes, the board, however, to continue furnishing him with stationery, etc.

Mr. Eug. LeGardeur was then elected coal oil inspector.

On motion of Mr. Marks, the president was authorized to appoint the clerical force necessary, not forgetting the faithful services rendered by the present employes.

Mr. Marks then read the finance committee's report for the month of March, showing that the total expenses were $3,323 49; balance on hand $438 22.

Mr. Booth read the final report of the finance committee, congratulating the board on the healthy condition of their finances. The books had been carefully examined and brought up to date.

Dr. Formento read the sanitary inspectory report, showing the health in the various districts to be very good, with the exception of the small-pox which has prevailed. This disease is on the decrease.

Mr. Booth submitted a report showing that the nuisance wharf was in splendid condition, and no complaints have been made of it.

Mr. Booth also submitted a report on the condition of the canals, and introduced a resolution calling on the Administrator of Improvements to arrange for flushing the canals.

Mr. Booth then said:

"As a matter of interest, and to show at once the economy and efficiency of the work of this board, I beg to submit the below figures, extracted from the latest official report of the Health Department of the city of Boston, probably the best governed city of these United States:

BOSTON'S EXPENSES FOR HER BOARD OF HEALTH, MAY 11, 1880, TO APRIL 30, 1881, INCLUSIVE.

Three Commissioners at $3,000	$ 9,000 00
Clerks	4,945 00
Physicians and assistants	3,900 00
Medical and other inspectors	15,366 00
Abatement of nuisance department	5,985 98
Fuel, urinals and attendants	4,746 20
Small-pox hospital disinfectants, horses, vehicles, stationery, printing, morgue, car fares, office expenses, vaccine, telephones, carriages, hearse, expenses of Commissioner Dungin to attend meeting of Health Association at New Orleans and Washington, expenses of cemeteries, care of sewers, labor, small supplies of water-gas, making	13,556 82
A total of	$57,500 00
Add Evergreen cemetery	1,996 61
Paid for public bath under Board of Health	12,500 00
Paid quarantine department under Board of Health	14,075 95
	$86,072 56

Mr. Booth then read a resolution calling on the Governor to issue his proclamation quarantining vessels from infected ports, leaving the date of the establishment of quarantine and the time for the detention of vessels blank, to be decided by the board.

In answer to a remark that it would be well to delay establishing quarantine until May 15, Dr. Jones strongly advocated following the strict letter of the law and establishing it on May 1. He explained the manner in which this city is watched by the people of the Mississippi valley who depended upon the Board of Health to use every means to prevent the introduction of disease, and held that the short difference in time could not make any material difference to commerce, and would prevent any evil results.

Mr. Marks agreed with Dr. Jones, and moved that the resolution calling on the Governor to issue his proclamation quaran-

The Times-Democrat: Friday, April 14, 1882.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Dr. Joseph Jones Re-Elected President.

The Governor Called On to Establish Quarantine On May 1.

The regular monthly meeting of the State Board of Health was held last night. Present—Dr. Jos. Jones in the chair, and Drs. Von Goren, Formento, Kells, Pratt and Faget, and Messrs. Booth, Marks and Bosworth.

The president, Dr. Joseph Jones, stated that in accordance with section 2 of act No. 80, "to reorganize and render more efficient the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana," approved April 29, 1877, the "Board shall proceed to organization at its first meeting in the month of April of each alternate year, by electing one of its own members to be president, and a suitable person to be secretary and treasurer." * * *

The Constitution of 1879 vacated all constitutional offices, and the present Board of Health was organized on the 8th of April, 1880.

It is evident, therefore, that it is the duty of the board, at its first meeting in the month of April, of the alternate year 1882, to proceed to organization. Before, however, vacating the chair, the president felt it to be his duty to place the board in possession of the labors and correspondence up to date.

SMALL-POX.

The president presented a detailed and tabulated chronological statement of small-pox cases occurring within the entire period of his service during the past two years. This elaborate statement, giving the name, age, race, location, attending physician, disposition and result of each case, is necessarily omitted from its minuteness; but we present the following general results: 1880, case 1, death 1; 1881, February, case 1; April, cases 4, death 1; May, case 1, death 1; November, cases 4; December, cases 12, deaths 3. Total cases 1881, 24: total deaths, 5. 1882, January, cases 14, deaths 8; February, cases 30, deaths 10; March, cases 151, deaths 60; April, up to 13th, cases 76, deaths 22.

The total number of cases reported up to 13th of April, 1882, 271; deaths, 98.

The cases of small-pox have occurred in the several districts of the city as follows: First district, 22 cases; second district, 65 cases; third district, 127 cases; fourth district, 1 case; fifth district, 13 cases; sixth district, 3 cases; seventh district, 1 case; arrived in steamboats from towns and cities on its banks above New Orleans, homeless and destitute, 39 cases.

The greater number of cases have occurred in the Third, Second and First Districts in the order mentioned, these three districts alone furnishing 224 cases out of a grand total of 271. Not only is the bulk of the negro population, now numbering 60,000 souls, located in the First, Second and Third Districts, but also the main railroad depots and the main landing places for the river steamboats are also found.

It is alone worthy of note, not merely by the local civil and health authorities of New Orleans, but also by the honorable Representatives of Louisiana in the Senate and House of Representatives, that the cases of small-pox arrising by the steamships have been chiefly United States colored seamen, entitled to the care and treatment and isolation of the United States Marine Hospital service. As the United States service has no hospital devoted to the reception of small-pox patients, the United States seamen have been abandoned to the care of the local authorities.

The President has directed the earnest attention of the honorable Board of Health and City Administrators to this constant introduction of small-pox into New Orleans, in the persons of seamen entitled to the care of the United States Marine Hospital service; and he has also addressed an earnest appeal, setting forth fully the facts, to the honorable representatives of Louisiana in Congress. Honorable R. L. Gibson has replied that this subject has engaged his attention, and that a bill is before Congress for the establishment and equipment of a marine hospital at the port of New Orleans.

The cases of death by races during 1882 were as follows: January—whites, cases 5, deaths 1; colored, cases 9, deaths 5. February—whites, cases 9, deaths 3; colored, cases 21, deaths 7. March—whites, cases 52, deaths 11; colored, cases 99, deaths 49. April up to 13th—whites, cases 26, deaths 8; colored, cases 50, deaths 14. Total, 1882—whites, cases 92, deaths 23; colored, cases 179, deaths 75.

If the figures of March and April are compared it is evident that there has not been a material increase in the number of whites and blacks attacked during the past six weeks. It is hoped that the decease will be materially abated during the hot months, and it is also believed that the efforts of the Sanitary officers of this board have been materially circumscribed and lessened by the efforts of the sanitary officers of the Board of Health, despite the constant introduction of the disease by the colored seamen and by the refugees from all points of the overflowed districts, and by the constant presence of persons from the infected towns and cities of the United States north and west of New Orleans.

It is worthy of note that this disease is, in relation to the population of the two races, six fold more prevalent among the blacks. The causes of the greater prevalence of the disease among the colored people have been fully laid before our Board of Health and Common Council. Upon careful investigation, I find that in a large number of cases, those exposed to the contagion of small-pox absolutely refuse to be vaccinated.

The president regarded compulsory vaccination as the only radical remedy for this condition of things. The Legislature of Louisiana should take immediate, prompt and effectual action with regard to the prevention of small-pox in all the parishes, cities and towns of the State, by the passage of such laws as will enforce compulsory vaccination upon all individuals, irrespective of race, color or condition.

The inspectors of the several districts have been directed to make careful and detailed reports of all cases of small-pox, and of all vaccinations and revaccinations and be presented to the board the special reports on this subject

At least 100,000 persons in New Orleans had been reached by the efforts of the Board of Health, in the vaccination of the children of the public schools.

SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.

Upon various occasions the president had urged upon the board the necessity of decided action with references to the conduct of the small-pox hospital, and special investigation had been conducted by himself and by the sanitary inspector of the Third District, in which this establishment is located.

The able report of the special committee composed of Drs. Formento, Faget and Turpin, together with that of Dr. Mioton, sanitary inspector of the Third District, has been transmitted to his Honor, Mayor Shakspeare, and the honorable Administrators.

The Common Council have taken action and appropriated $5,000 for the erection of a small-pox hospital, and in accordance with the request of his Honor, Mayor Shakspeare, the president has inspected various districts of the city with a view to the selection of a suitable location for a small-pox hospital.

In this connection, it should be stated that the sanitary police appointed by his Honor the Mayor and confirmed by the honorable Administrators have not yet been entered upon the rolls of the Crescent City police, notwithstanding that in accordance with the directions of the president each policeman reported with his commission to the Chief of Police. This subject demands the careful consideration and investigation of the Board of Health.

dered invaluable services to our city and State, while Dr. Formento, in supervising the sanitary directors, had also rendered valuable service.

Dr. Jones then left the chair, and Mr. Marks was requested to take it.

Dr. Formento then arose and spoke as follows:

"I have the honor to nominate for President of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, Dr. Joseph Jones. In making the nomination, I am happy to give to our worthy president a further testimonial of the high esteem and appreciation I entertain for the valuable services which he has rendered to our city and State, and of the great regard I have for his public and private virtues. We may have differed of opinion on several points during the last two years we have served together on the Board of Health. Still I cannot but admire his talents as physician, as sanitarian, and I most cheerfully render justice to the zeal, firmness and activity, and to the manifold administrative qualities he has displayed in the discharge of the arduous difficulties and responsible duties of his position.

"His administration has been a success, in which every member of this board can justly claim, I think, a small share, for in all measures of real importance affecting the welfare and prosperity of our community, there has been around this board but *one* opinion, *one* mind and *one* heart. We have endeavored to exclude from our midst foreign pestilence without sacrificing unnecessarily the interests of commerce. So far our efforts have been successful. While we should not perhaps, prejudge too hopefully the future from the experience of a few years, we have reasons to believe that we are following the proper course by the enforcement of a rigid, but rational system of quarantine against foreign pestilence, and simultaneously by the adoption of every possible measure of public hygiene and local sanitation destined to improve the sanitary conditions of New Orleans. I would have many things to add... But I must put a stop to these remarks, and yield the floor to others more eloquent than myself, who are impatient, I know, to give expression to the feelings of their heart."

Mr. Booth then addressed the meeting. He felicitously referred to the work of the board and its president, warmly seconding the re-election of Dr. Jones.

Dr. Jones was then unanimously elected president of the board by acclamation.

In announcing the result of the election Mr. Marks stated that he felt not only a personal pride in doing so, but also felt proud as a citizen of Louisiana. He said he trusted that the health of Dr. Jones would be preserved, so that his life would be spared, allowing him to continue to give the people of this State and the entire Mississippi valley the benefit of his profound talent and eminent ability.

In reassuming the duties of president Dr. Jones stated that it was difficult for him to express his thanks for the honor conferred upon him, considering the conflicting emotions crowding upon him, caused by the great responsibilities of the office and the desire which he had always experienced to fill it. The president of the board was always filled with the greatest anxiety. True, we had been blessed in the past with abundant good health, but we know nothing of what will befal us. He hoped that no pestilence would ever again visit this city, and he would devote whatever ability he possessed to the work of protecting the health of the city and looking after the welfare of every man, woman and child in the community. Dr. Jones stated that notwithstanding the responsibility of the position he felt that, considering the number of people and extent of territory controlled by it, it was the most important that could be filled, therefore he would again enter upon the discharge of its duties.

The election of a secretary being next in order, Mr. Bosworth nominated Dr. B. F. Taylor for the position, and Dr. Formento nominated Dr. S. S. Herrick. The ballot resulted in the unanimous election of Dr. Herrick, who was then elected by acclamation.

For attorney of the board, Mr. F. C. Zacharie was nominated by Mr. Booth. Mr. A. Smith's name was also placed in nomination. Mr. Zacharie was unanimously elected.

On motion of Mr. Booth it was resolved that the board will not hereafter pay for offices of sanitary inspectors.

Dr. Joseph Holt, who has been sanitary inspector of the First District for so many years, sent in a letter of resignation, thanking the board for their courtesy to him in the past. Dr. Jones expressed his regret at the resignation of Dr. Holt, whose services he referred to in the highest terms. The resignation was accepted.

An election for sanitary inspectors was held, with the following result:

First District—Dr. R. E. Bayley.
Second District—Dr. C. Faget.
Third District—Dr. E. J. Mioton.
Fourth District—Dr. W. R. Mandeville.
Fifth District—Dr. A. M. Beret.
Sixth District—Dr. Wm. Ryan.

Quarantine physicians were elected, as follows:

Physician at the Rigolets Quarantine Station—Dr. W. C. Carson.

Physician at the Atchafalaya Station—Dr. N. L. Sigur.

Physician at Eadsport—Dr. D. W. Adams.

On motion of Mr. Booth, it was resolved that $150 per annum should be the maximum amount to be paid out for any system of coal oil inspection; and that there shall be one inspector, who must pay his own employes, the board, however, to continue furnishing him with stationery, etc.

Mr. Eug. LeGardeur was then elected coal oil inspector.

On motion of Mr. Marks, the president was authorized to appoint the clerical force necessary, not forgetting the faithful services rendered by the present employes.

Mr. Marks then read the finance committee's report for the month of March, showing that the total expenses were $3,323 49; balance on hand $438 22.

Mr. Booth read the final report of the finance committee, congratulating the board on the healthy condition of their finances. The books had been carefully examined and brought up to date.

Dr. Formento read the sanitary inspectory report, showing the health in the various districts to be very good, with

tining vessels from foreign infected ports, beginning on the 1st day of May, and detaining them at Quarantine Station three days, be adopted.

This motion was unanimously adopted; after which the Board adjourned.

contagion of small-pox absolutely refuse to be vaccinated.

The president regarded compulsory vaccination as the only radical remedy for this condition of things. The Legislature of Louisiana should take immediate, prompt and effectual action with regard to the prevention of small-pox in all the parishes, cities and towns of the State, by the passage of such laws as will enforce compulsory vaccination upon all individuals, irrespective of race, color or condition.

The inspectors of the several districts have been directed to make careful and detailed reports of all cases of small-pox, and of all vaccinations and revaccinations and be presented to the board the special reports on this subject

At least 100,000 persons in New Orleans had been reached by the efforts of the Board of Health, in the vaccination of the children of the public schools.

SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.

Upon various occasions the president had urged upon the board the necessity of decided action with references to the conduct of the small-pox hospital, and special investigation had been conducted by himself and by the sanitary inspector of the Third District, in which this establishment is located.

The able report of the special committee composed of Drs. Formento, Faget and Turpin, together with that of Dr. Mioton, sanitary inspector of the Third District, has been transmitted to his Honor, Mayor Shakspeare, and the honorable Administrators.

The Common Council have taken action and appropriated $5,000 for the erection of a small-pox hospital, and in accordance with the request of his Honor, Mayor Shakspeare, the president has inspected various districts of the city with a view to the selection of a suitable location for a small-pox hospital.

In this connection, it should be stated that the sanitary police appointed by his Honor the Mayor and confirmed by the honorable Administrators have not yet been entered upon the rolls of the Crescent City police, notwithstanding that in accordance with the directions of the president each policeman reported with his commission to the Chief of Police. This subject demands the careful consideration and investigation of the Board of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH FOR 1881.

The annual report of 1881 contains a record of the financial, quarantine and sanitary operations of the entire year. These subjects need no further review, as they are fully in the possession of the board.

In accordance with the formal resolution of the Board of Health unanimously adopted on the 9th of March, the annual reports have been carefully distributed to the Representatives in Congress, and to prominent sanitarians in America and Europe, and the President presented a volume of courteous replies, complimenting the labors of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana for 1881. Among this number of distinguished public men and citizens, who have acknowleged the receipt of the report of the Board of Health, we note His Excellency, President Arthur, Senators Harris, Mahone, Cockrell, Frelinghysen, Loring, Saunders, Sherman, Garland, Hale, Hawley, Jonas, Porter, Gorum, Burk, of Wisconsin; Ludlow, of New Jersey; Foster, of Ohio; St. John, of Kansas; Porter, of Indiana; Colquitt, of Georgia; Cobb, of Alabama; Surgeon-General Barnes, United States army; Surgeon Wales, United States navy; Spencer F. Baird, Secretary Smithsonian Institution; A. R. Spofford, Librarian of Congress. Our space will not permit to give a list of the names of the members of Congress and of the consuls, of all nations, and of the prominent health officers, of distinguished citizens of this and other cities and States, who have, in the most kind and courteous terms, acknowledged the receipt of the annual report of the Board of Health.

QUARANTINE.

The President presented to the Board the folfowing correspondence:

a. Correspondence with the National Board of Health and President of the United States with reference to the conduct of quarantine in Louisiana, more especially with reference to small-pox and the vaccination of emigrants.

b. Correspondence of Supervising Inspector of the National Board of Health, stationed in New Orleans, with reference to rail and river inspection service of quarantine.

c. Correspondence with Dr. Jencheart, of Texas, with reference to quarantine.

d. Correspondence with United States officials with reference to the immediate and thorough repair of the United States warehouse and wharf at Mississippi Quarantine Station.

After the formal delivery of these documents to the Board of Health, the president said that he could not close his term of service without expressing his profound gratitude that during the past two years the State of Louisiana had been free from epidemics of contagious or infectious diseases and his earnest hope that the small-pox, which had recently, in virtue of its diffusion over the entire country, obtained a foothold, would be controlled and eradicated.

He felt that the preservation of the city and State from the ravages of contagious diseases during 1880 and 1881 has been largely due to the intelligent and active exertions and wise counsels of the members of the Board of Health. In conclusion he desired to express his obligations and the obligations of the people of Louisiana for the patriotic labors of Col. I. N. Marks, Dr. Formento and Hon. Ed. Booth. The former had been, up to a comparatively recent period, the chairman of the finance committte, and the latter, in this capacity, and also as the chairman of the committee on sewerage and the sanitary appliances for the removal of garbage and night soil, and rent terms. The resignation was accepted.

An election for sanitary inspectors was held, with the following result:

First District—Dr. R. E. Bayley.
Second District—Dr. C. Faget.
Third District—Dr. E. J. Mioton.
Fourth District—Dr. W. R. Mandeville.
Fifth District—Dr. A. M. Beret.
Sixth District—Dr. Wm. Ryan.

Quarantine physicians were elected, as follows:

Physician at the Rigolets Quarantine Station—Dr. W. C. Carson.

Physician at the Atchafalaya Station—Dr. N. L. Sigur.

Physician at Eadsport—Dr. D. W. Adams.

On motion of Mr. Booth, it was resolved that $150 per annum should be the maximum amount to be paid out for any system of coal oil inspection; and that there shall be one inspector, who must pay his own employes, the board, however, to continue furnishing him with stationery, etc.

Mr. Eug. LeGardeur was then elected coal oil inspector.

On motion of Mr. Marks, the president was authorized to appoint the clerical force necessary, not forgetting the faithful services rendered by the present employes.

Mr. Marks then read the finance committee's report for the month of March, showing that the total expenses were $3,323 49; balance on hand $438 22.

Mr. Booth read the final report of the finance committee, congratulating the board on the healthy condition of their finances. The books had been carefully examined and brought up to date.

Dr. Formento read the sanitary inspectory report, showing the health in the various districts to be very good, with the exception of the small-pox which has prevailed. This disease is on the decrease.

Mr. Booth submitted a report showing that the nuisance wharf was in splendid condition, and no complaints have been made of it.

Mr. Booth also submitted a report on the condition of the canals, and introduced a resolution calling on the Administrator of Improvements to arrange for flushing the canals.

Mr. Booth then said:

"As a matter of interest, and to show at once the economy and efficiency of the work of this board, I beg to submit the below figures, extracted from the latest official report of the Health Department of the city of Boston, probably the best governed city of these United States:

BOSTON'S EXPENSES FOR HER BOARD OF HEALTH, MAY 11, 1880, TO APRIL 30, 1881, INCLUSIVE.

Three Commissioners at $3,000	$ 9,000 00
Clerks	4,945 00
Physicians and assistants	3,900 00
Medical and other inspectors	15,366 00
Abatement of nuisance department	5,985 98
Fuel, urinals and attendants	4,746 20
Small-pox hospital disinfectants, horses, vehicles, stationery, printing, morgue, car fares, office expenses, vaccine, telephones, carriages, hearse, expenses of Commissioner Dungin to attend meeting of Health Association at New Orleans and Washington, expenses of cemeteries, care of sewers, labor, small supplies of water-gas, making	13,556 82
A total of	$57,500 00
Add Evergreen cemetery	1,996 61
Paid for public bath under Board of Health	12,500 00
Paid quarantine department under Board of Health	14,075 95
	$86,072 56

Mr. Booth then read a resolution calling on the Governor to issue his proclamation quarantining vessels from infected ports, leaving the date of the establishment of quarantine and the time for the detention of vessels blank, to be decided by the board.

In answer to a remark that it would be well to delay establishing quarantine until May 15, Dr. Jones strongly advocated following the strict letter of the law and establishing it on May 1. He explained the manner in which this city is watched by the people of the Mississippi valley who depended upon the Board of Health to use every means to prevent the introduction of disease, and held that the short difference in time could not make any material difference to commerce, and would prevent any evil results.

Mr. Marks agreed with Dr. Jones, and moved that the resolution calling on the Governor to issue his proclamation quaran-

No. 10509 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans
La

, 1882

Herrick 55,

Rel to census

11

Referred to C. C. Buel - Noted

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. , 188 .

" " No .

" " No. .

RECEIVED BY THE NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH MAY 1 1882

CC 1

10509

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M. D., *Sec. and Treas.*

JOSEPH JONES, M. D., *President.*

New Orleans, May 8, 1882.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
MAY 11 1882

Dr. H. J. Turner,
Sec. Nat. Bd. of Health,

Sir:

In reply to your inquiry of 4th inst., I would say that we still follow the U.S. census of 1880 in calculating our ratio of mortality, as it is not supposed that the population of N. Orleans has largely increased in the intervening period. In the year 1875 a census was taken by the State authorities, and this may be repeated in 1885; in which case we should be governed by its results until the succeeding U.S. census.

Respy Your Obt. Servt.,
S. S. Herrick
Secy.

No. 10550 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Baton Rouge,
B. H. La
May 10, 1882

Reynaud Dr L F.
Secy + H.O.

Rel to Census

15-

Referred to C. C. ack - Noted

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. , 188 .

" " No .

" " No. .

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
MAY 10 1882

Office of

BOARD OF HEALTH,

Baton Rouge, La. May 10th 1882

Dr. J. J. Turner U. S. N.
Sec'y, Nat'l Board of Health
Washington, D. C.

Dr Sir

Yours of the 4th inst. is at hand, and in reply I would respectfully state that my present estimate of population is based upon U. S. Census of 1880. I was furnished by the agents of the Census Bureau with approximative figures of population; they were unable to give me exact figures owing to the fact that their reports had been forwarded to W'n Dc. previous to my application for information.

I would respectfully request that you compare my estimate of population, as appears on my weekly reports, with that which is recorded in the Census Bureau in Washington, that you correct any error or discrepancy which may exist in my reports, and that you will kindly notify me of the same.

It will be impossible for me to furnish you

our present population as we have no board of local census and depend entirely upon the General Census taken every ten years.

Very Respectfully
Yr. obt. Sk.
L. F. Reynaud M.D.
Secy. & Health Officer

MAY 15 1882
BOARD OF HEALTH.
RECEIVED
SECRETARY

Ack
10530

No. 10684 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans
La.

May 19, 1882

Jones Dr Joseph

Fwd by Dr Cabell May 23/82
Forwards in accordance with resolution of La. St. B. H.
(A) Extracts from Minutes of Bd May 11-1882
(B) Copy of letter of Prest. La St. B. H. to Col B.W. Bosworth Ch. of Comp. Comm. Apr 21/82.
(C) Copy of Gov McEnery's letter to S.E. Chaille Apr. 15 1882.

24

Referred to Ex. Com. March 5/82

Acknowledgment in L. B.

Letter Book No. 13 p. 832 May 26, 1882

Cross References:

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M. D., *Sec. and Treas.* JOSEPH JONES, M. D., *President.*

New Orleans, May 19th 1882.

Prof. J. L. Cabell M.D. President National Board of Health.

Sir:

In accordance with the formal resolution of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, the enclosed communications are hereby transmitted for the information of the President of the National Board of Health.

(A). Extract from Minutes of Board of Health State of Louisiana, May 11th 1882.

(B). Copy of Communication of President of Louisiana State Board of Health to Colonel B. W. Bosworth, Chairman Conference Committee April 24th 1882

(C). Copy of letter of His Excellency S. D. McEnery Governor of the State of Louisiana to Stanford E. Chaillé, Supervising Inspector National Board of Health, April 15th 1882

Respectfully

Joseph Jones. M.D.
President Board of Health State of Louisiana.

Dr. Joseph Jones. Pres. Bd. Health of La

New-Orleans. La. May 19th 1882

Received May 22d.

MAIL BOARD OF HE
RECEIVED
MAY
24
1882
SECRETARY'S OFF

University of Virginia
May 23 1882

Respectfully forwarded to Dr. L. J. Larson
Sec. N.B.H. for reference to the
Executive Committee at the next
meeting appointed to be held
Thursday May 25th

J. L. Cabell.
Pres. N.B.H.

Cat Cons

Extract from Minutes of Board of Health, State of La.
Meeting held May 11th 1882

Report of Conference Committee, Board of Health, State of Louisiana.

New Orleans May 11th 1882

To the Hon. President and Members of the Board of Health, of the State of Louisiana.

Gentlemen

Your conference Committee met on Tuesday, April 25th, all the Members present, and carefully considered the matters and documents recited in a communication addressed to this Committee by the president, of date of April 21, and which documents and letter are herewith attached, and made part of this report.

The net conclusion to which your Committee have arrived is that President Jones' view is the correct one in regard to the manner and channel in which business arising between the two boards, - National and State - should be conducted.

Guided therefore, by this sure rule, your Committee will consider and answer to proposition No 1, of the president of the National Board of Health, that this State Board stands by whatever has been heretofore agreed to in this connection; will withdraw no right or courtesy heretofore by it accorded, and can add no language to emphasize the sincerity of intention with which it desires to do the right thing at the proper time, and in the best manner

On proposition No 2 of the President of the National Board of Health, the Committee think

it is of no avail to enter into any new, or repeat old details as to which this Board will or will not do, under this, that, or other circumstances.

The unrescinded resolutions of the Board are of record, and it will endeavor to be guided as heretofore and by reason. It has implicit confidence in the integrity, prudence and skill of its President and Medical staff, and confidently submits to their experience and judgment the management of such issues of detail as may arise. Your Committee beg to offer the following resolutions in the matter of the friendly relations between the State and National Boards of Health:

1. Resolved, That the opinions, invitations and agreements of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana remain same as last year; and the National Board of Health may continue to depend upon the adherence of this board to its pledges of industry, promptness and candor in all affairs affecting the health of the people of the Mississippi Valley, particularly the exclusion by a quarantine at once sensible and rigid, of foreign pestilence.

2. Resolved, That this board conceives the present an opportune moment to state that in its opinion communications on important questions involving quarantine or other matters, making it necessary for the National Board of Health to inform or consult with this board, should be made by or

through the President or Secretary of said board, and not by its agents or employees, and hereafter this board will not feel itself bound to recognize as official, or to take action upon communications of the character above described unless they shall come from or through the President or Secretary of the National Board of Health to the President or Secretary of this Board.

3. Resolved, That the President is hereby requested to convey to the Hon. J. L. Cabell, Presdt. of the Natl. Board of Health the foregoing paper and resolutions with such additional remarks in explanation, or of suggestion, as he may think proper to make.

Respectfully submitted by Committee on Conference,

(Signed) A. W. Bosworth, Chairman
" J. N. Marks
" Dr. Faget
" Edw. Booth

A true copy from the minutes.
S. S. Herrick, M.D.
Sec'y.

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M. D., *Sec. and Treas.* JOSEPH JONES, M. D., *President.*

New Orleans, April 21st 1882

Col. A. W. Bosworth, Chairman,
Mess's George R. Pratt, M.D., J. P. Faget, D.M.D., and Mess's J. N. Marks and Edward Booth.

Gentlemen:

I have the honor to submit for your earnest consideration, discussion and prompt and decisive action the following correspondence with His Excellency the Governor, and the Supervising Insp. of the National Board of Health.

(A.) Letter of His Excellency Governor F. D. Mc Enery to Supg Insp. of Natl Bd of Health, submitted to President La. State Bd of Health for his information, April 15th 1882.

(B.) Letter of Presdt Bd of Health, State of La., to His Excellency, Gov. F. D. Mc Enery, April 17th.

(C.) Communications of A. L. Chaillé, Supg Insp. N. B. H., April 3rd 1882.

(D.) Reply of Presdt La. State Bd to Supg Insp N. B. H., April 4th 1882

(E.) Letter of Supg Insp. N. B. H., to Presdt La. State Bd of Health April 19th 1882

(F.) Reply of Presdt La. State Bd of Health to Supg Insp. Natl Bd of Health, April 20th 1882.

(G.) Letter of Supg. Insp. N. B. of H. to Presdt Bd of Health of La., April 21st.

(H.) Reply of Presdt Bd of Health, to Supg Insp N. B. H., April 21, 1882

The copy of the letter furnished by the Supg. Insp. from His Excellency, the Governor, is similar to the document marked (A.)

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M. D., *Sec. and Treas.* JOSEPH JONES, M. D., *President.*

New Orleans, 188

The attention of the Hon. Conference Committee is respectfully directed to the following considerations.

(A.) As President of the Bd. of Health of the State of La. I have regarded as the basis of action in the discussion of the questions involved solely the communication of the President of the Natl. Bd. of Health which is as follows:

Natl. Bd. of Health
Washington, D. C., Febry 19, 1881

Prof. Jos. Jones M. D. Presdt. Bd of Health,
State of La.

Sir: I am directed by the Executive Committee of the Natl. Bd. of Health, to address a communication to you relative to the resumption by this Board of the Sanitary inspection of Rail-Road and River-Craft at New Orleans, which were put into operation last summer at the request of the State Bds. of Health of several of the Miss. Valley States, including that of the State of Louisiana, as represented by yourself.

This Board is willing to renew these inspections for the coming season, but, before assuming the responsibility involved in such action, it desires to know, whether it will have adequate facilities for obtaining the information necessary to enable its inspectors to furnish positive and trustworthy certificates. To this end I am instructed to inquire whether the State Board of Health will accede to the following propositions.

1st. That an inspector of the Natl. Bd. of Health be stationed at the Miss. Quarantine Station for purposes of information and inquiry, who shall

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M. D., *Sec. and Treas.* JOSEPH JONES, M. D., *President.*

New Orleans, 188

have the privilege of inspecting, in company with the Quarantine Officer, all vessels arriving at the Station, and who, in the event of a difference of opinion between himself and the Quarantine Officer, as to the actual sanitary condition of such vessels, and as to the treatment which they require, shall send to the Pres.t of the State Board a copy of his report made to the National Board.

2.d That an agent of the Nat.l Bd. of Health be stationed at New Orleans, shall have access to the daily reports of deaths received by the State Bd., and of sickness, when reports of sickness are made; and that whenever the agent of this Board, or the health authorities of the State, receive information of the alleged existence of one or more cases of disease of a doubtful or suspicious character, as to its being infectious, the State Bd. agrees to send one of its officers, who, together with the agent of the Nat.l Bd., shall investigate the case; the two parties reporting the result to their respective boards.

An early answer to these inquiries is respectfully requested.

Respectfully yours

(Signed.) J. L. Cabell

President Nat.l Bd. of Health.

I have recognized and shall recognize no other official communication than the one just given as a basis of action.

(b.) Instructions to its agents and Employees, Inspectors & Supervising Inspectors by the Nat.l Bd. of Health, should not be entertained as official communications to the Bd. of Health of the State of La.

II

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M. D., *Sec. and Treas.*

JOSEPH JONES, M. D., *President.*

New Orleans, ... 188

If the Nat.l Bd of Health desires to communicate its views about Quarantine and Sanitary matters it should do so directly through its recognized head, the President or through the Sec'y who is also a member of said Board.

(c.) The President of the Nat.l Bd in the communication referred to above, did not embrace the question of Eadsport, although the Bd of Health of La., specifically replied to the inquiries of the Supervising Insp.r U. S. H. (See Annual Report of Bd of H of La., for 1881. pp. 389-395.)

The meetings of the Bd of Health are held according to the organic Acts of the Legislature of Louisiana and for the careful transaction of business relating to Health and Quarantine; the members of the Board are men of eminence and the peers of any member or agent or Employee of the Nat.l Bd of Health, and need neither Instructions, Advice, Criticism or Supervision. All discussions of the duties and labors of the Board of Health of the State of La., by the agents and Employees of the Nat.l Board of Health are out of order; and all communications from the National Bd of Health, should be in legal form and in accordance with the Acts of Congress creating the Nat.l Bd of Health, for the aid of local Boards.

(d.) The permission of the presence of Agents of the Nat.l Board of Health at the meetings of the Board of Health and at the Miss. Quarantine Station was granted by the Board and by the Governor, at the Request of the Nat.l Bd of Health through its lawful Representative, Dr. Cabell President.

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M. D., *Sec. and Treas.*

JOSEPH JONES, M. D., *President.*

New Orleans, 188

Said permission was granted solely for the purpose of furnishing information to the Nat'l Bd of Health, and through it to all surrounding Health organizations, but not to afford a field for the criticism and reports upon the defects of the State Bd of Health.

(e.) It is evident that the Sup'g Insp. N. B. H., has nothing new to communicate and that he simply re-iterates the propositions finally settled in 1881 by the Bd of Health of the State of La.

(f.) The only Inspector now proposed is Dr. G. J. Patton, for the Miss. Quarantine Station. The conduct of this gentleman during 1881, has been fully recorded in the Annals of the Report for 1881 (see p. 59 and p.p. 400, 407, 411 & 416)

(g.) It does not appear that the Sup'g Insp. has any substantial aid to offer the Board of Health of La., or that there is any immediate emergency with reference to the public health, as involved in any prospective action of the N. B. H.

In conclusion I feel assured that the Hon. Members of the Conference Committee will give this subject such consideration as its importance demands, and that their action will be in strict accordance with the organic Laws of Louisiana, & for the preservation of the public health and the promotion of the highest interests of the people of this State and of the entire Miss. Valley.

With great respect and high esteem
I have the honor to remain Your obed't serv't.

(Signed) Joseph Jones M. D.
President Board of Health, State of La

(B).
1882

April 21st.

Communication of
President Board of Health
State of Louisiana
to
Col. A. N. Bosworth Chm.
and the Members of the Conference
Committee of the Bd. of Health
State of La.
relative to request of Natl. Bd
of Health.

MAY 24
OF HEALTH

10684

(C.)

1882.
April 15th

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
MAY 24 1882
OFFICE OF HEALTH

Gov. Wm Emery
to
Dr. Chaillé

Respectfully submitted to Dr. Joseph Jones, Pres.t Board of Health, State of La., for his information.

(Signed) E. W. Valsey
Apr. 15/82 Private Secy.

Copy

Executive Department
State of Louisiana
Baton Rouge, April 15th 1882.

Dr. Stanford E. Chaillé
Supervising Inspector Natl. Bd. of Health
New Orleans, La.

Dear Sir:

I have received your letter of April 4th, inquiring whether the privilege of stationing an inspector of the Natl. Bd. of Health at our Quarantine Station will be continued. I would respectfully state that the permission as given by Gov. Wiltz for the residence of an Inspector of the Natl. Bd. at Quar. Station, has not been revoked. It is expected that the inspector residing there shall subject himself to the regulations of the State Bd. of Health. In accordance with the intention of the Act of Congress, the Natl. Bd. is to assist the State Boards and there is no necessity for a conflict of authority. The resident physician of the Natl. Bd. is therefore expected to aid and assist the Quarantine Physician of the State Bd. of Health, and it is not the intention, in continuing this order of the late Governor, that he shall supervise, control or direct the actions of the Quarantine Physician or in any way interfere with the duties imposed upon him by the laws of Louisiana

Very Respectfully Yours
(Signed) S. D. McEnery
Governor

No. 10903 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Baton Rouge La

June 5, 1882

McEnery S. D.
Gov.

acking recept of Com. of Prest. Cabell - 29th
States it has been referred to the General Assembly for action.

9

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JUN 9 1882

Referred to Ack. Ex. Com.

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. 14 p. 99 June 9, 1882

Cross References:

Ex Com 7

Executive Department,

State of Louisiana,

Baton Rouge June 5th 1882

Dr. J. L. Cabell
Surgeon General
Board of Health
Washington
D.C.

Sir

Your favor of the 29th May received, and I have referred it to the General Assembly for such legislation as it may deem necessary

Yours Respectfully
S. D. McEnery
Governor

No. 11465 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

U. Q.

July, 188 2

Booth E.

Action of Produce Exchange on Memphis Quarantine —

(Picayune article)

(July 15/82)

18

Referred to Sec N. B. H.

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. , 188

Cross References:

Edw. BOOTH
New Orleans,
La.

UNE

NT.

15, 1882

P.

ne.]
7, 1882
studio of
er Shak
piece to
is it so
his third
actically
selected
e lago's
t that!"
usy that
familiar
ains and
nods, can
selecting
stone of
has the
when the
tures are
sled with
scious of
in an in-
upon it
unity to
ling his
friend-
truth-
band's
s un-
imble.

er to contin
gh the more
ed his own
character
picious for
rt in a forum
all others to

contrasted
le. Othello
destal with
is walk by
cient. Both
r he has been
his brows are
ition question-
is unsuspect-
n his left foot
the ground be-
lowering brows
On a level with
pedestal is the
countenance of
lifting her skirt
he other is just
who bows low
ting step. The
d effective at
are modeled
lifelikeness—
dwin Booth.
on of the
mpossible for a
stubborn clay
in miniature
s and accesso
delity and ac-
om exhaustive
mpleted work
treasure of
f Shakspare
g historical

tic has been
in C. Wood-
an uncondi-
by mutual
d sane by a
leaving their
r three min-
oodbury was
ale Asylum
brother and
at the funda
religion was
he set about
notion into
of his prop-
ham Asylum,
d boys work-
oodbury &
mutual im-
children $100
ng, and hired
e they could
struction. A
ompliained of
in play, and
retext for the
e founder of
old Backs,
spending the
neatly earned
redilections.
d for three
e questioned
himself with
his case
and dirat-
mination and
ere succinctly
chairman of

onfining Mr.
for two years
investigation
gnantly. The
d lunatic on
onderful. He
gence seldom
tion and no loss
known a more re
and. When I see
umstances and
e has been locked
m, there being
nd; when I see
ourt and testify
nable to give a
en I hear such
nstrained to be-
e some reason
comment of this
telligent, con-
committed no
city, the time
en of the jury,
d that there is
our midst.
olated conven-
rved its purpose
ough it had been
ished with legal
ays that the
e treated as
y be reached
instead of
don they are
more liable to
ions. In re-
ssed intention
hip with his
usiness like a
letting any
re with it.
ough its ex-
rd as follows
ht handlers'

gagement at Haverley's Fourteenth Street Theatre, on September 4, with "Chispa," a play by Greene and Thompson.

John Gilbert, the veteran comedian, is seriously ill at his summer home in Manchester, Mass.

Gen. Cyrus Bussey, of New Orleans, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

NEW YORK, July 8, 1882.

Through the watchfulness and persistence of Thomas Wise, a crippled veteran of the late war, another terrible disaster on the Long Branch Railroad has been narrowly averted. Wise lives near the bridge that crosses the Shrewsbury River, at Red Bank, N. J. He was quietly smoking his evening pipe when a train passed over the bridge, and he was startled by a noise like the crunching of iron. As soon as the coast was clear he proceeded to make an examination and found that some of the rails of the track over which the train had just run were spread at least a foot from their original position. The flagman to whom he immediately communicated his discovery was incredulous, but finally consented to set the danger signal and verify the precaution by a personal inspection, which resulted in men being sent for to repair the break. Had another train passed over the track as it was when Wise reached it, nothing could have saved the cars from being derailed and probably plunged forty feet into a deep and rapid river, and the Parker's Creek slaughter would have been discounted. The New York and Long Branch Railroad will not be very popular this season, and I am happy to state that the administrator of the estate of Cephas M. Woodruff, of Newark, has begun an action against the company controlling it for $60,000 damages. Mr. Woodruff, who was killed at Parker's Creek, was President of a Newark insurance company, with a salary of $5000. Being 61 years old and in good condition, he should have lived, according to life insurance tables, twelve years longer; hence the figure fixed

[illegible] considerin[illegible] the [illegible]
stances, is much too low.

The average distance between the two tracks on the Hudson River Railroad is six feet, but it is not uniform. The late astonishing collision, in which two trains running in opposite directions on their own distinct tracks smashed each other's windows, took place under an arched roadway near Tarrytown, where it is found that the inner rails of the two tracks are only 5 feet 6½ inches apart. The width of each track is 4 feet 8½ inches, of ordinary coaches 9 feet 6 inches and of drawing room cars and sleepers 9 feet 7 inches. If to the latter is added about 3 inches for the "spark arresters" on the outside of the windows there will be a total inner projection of similar cars side by side aggregating 5 feet 4 inches, or within 2½ inches of the entire space between the rails. As trains in motion at ordinary speed have a lateral sway of from 2 to 4 inches, it is not difficult to explain the collision in the archway, and it is equally easy to understand that there is not perfect immunity from repetitions of the "accident," even where the tracks are six feet apart. No wonder people ask, "Can such things be in this age of railroad building?" After all these years it becomes necessary to resurvey the Hudson River Railroad.

Edward Cramer, a brother of the poor girl so foully dealt with in New Haven last August, is in the employment of the Rapid Telegraph Company in this city, and is making preparations so bring his mother and surviving sister here for permanent residence with him. Thus all that are left of the little family circle so cheerful and happy a year ago, will be reunited. Young Cramer is manly appearing and bears an excellent character. It is evident that he feels most keenly the vile outrage perpetrated upon his sister Jennie, and that whatever others may do he will not forget "the Malley boys." Few if any will ever know what temptations he has had to take the law into his own hands, for he loved the betrayed one dearly and was very proud of her beauty and accomplishments. He feels bitterly towards the State Attorney of Connecticut because the latter was so short-sighted as to rest with the single count of poisoning by arsenic, and it will not be his fault if the murderers of Jennie Cramer do not yet have their dastardly crime fastened upon them, or at least pay the penalty of criminal outrage and barefaced perjury.

The Princess Soulouque, only child of the late Emperor of Hayti, has recently arrived here and is paying a visit to ex-United States Minister Edward Bassett in New Haven. Although very dark, the Princess has fine features and is a charming and accomplished woman. She is a widow, for her husband, the Duke of Petionville, Charge d'Affaires at Hayti for the Republic of Liberia, died in Port au Prince a little over a year ago. She is also very wealthy, as her father's estates, which were confiscated when he was driven from his throne by an insurrection, were restored to her after his death. Traveling under the name of Mme Lubin, née Faustin, the black Princess intends to visit many of the principal cities of the United States. She was educated in France and Belgium, understands several languages and is a devout Roman Catholic.

District Attorney McKeon has begun anew a fight in which his predecessors have invariably been worsted, having obtained indictments against about a score of owners, agents and lessees of dwellings which are devoted by the tenants to immoral purposes. The defendants, as a rule, belong to the class of citizens denominated respectable, and, naturally, great pressure has been brought to bear to have the prosecutions dropped. The penalty of conviction is a year's imprisonment and a fine of $250, and McKeon declares that the offenders, no matter what their standing, shall be held to strict accountability.

Two or three years ago there lived in Brooklyn an industrious and prosperous mechanic, named Francis Gillen. He was engaged to be married, but became jealous and killed his affianced in the street in this city, stabbing her with a pocket knife. On his trial he swore that the girl admitted infidelity to him, and that he was beside himself when he stabbed her. He was sentenced to imprisonment for life and taken to Sing Sing, but soon found an opportunity to escape, and with three fellow prisoners jumped on a freight train, got away in the woods, and could never be traced. Lately, however, a prisoner in the jail at Marshall, Mich., betrayed the confidence of a convict there, named Horace Gates, who was found out to be Gillen himself, and who, having served his term there, has been brought back once more to Sing Sing. Such is the romance of crime. Had the murderer kept his own secret he would have been a free man to-day.

There are three Arabs at Castle Garden who pretend to be commissioned to ask alms in this country for a little church at Mount Lebanon, Syria. They have a passport which represents them to be Turkish subjects and bears the visé of the Ottoman Consul at Gibraltar; also credentials in French, Italian, Arabic and Latin, signed by various Archbishops, but, nevertheless, they are believed to be imposters and are known to be in rags.

INDIGNATION MEETING.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE TAKE ACTION ON THE MEMPHIS QUARANTINE.

CALLING FOR THE REVOCATION OF SUCH UNWISE, HASTY, UNNECESSARY AND PANIC-CREATING LEGISLATION.

At 1 o'clock on Friday afternoon the Produce Exchange held a meeting at their rooms No. 113 Poydras street, the object of which was to pass suitable resolutions condemnatory of the action of the Memphis Board of Health in quarantining New Orleans.

Mr. A. J. Gomila, the President, took the chair and explained the object of the meeting. He referred to the call of the meeting, signed by a large number of the members of the Exchange, which was read by the Secretary.

A clipping from a Memphis paper of the 13th inst. was read by Col. W. M. Smallwood, Secretary, as follows:

"At a meeting of our local Board of Health to-day the following was adopted:

"In view of the notification received from the National Board of Health that the inspection service under its supervision will be discontinued on the 15th inst., the following order of this Board is issued in the interest of the people: On and after the 15th inst. and until [illegible], 1872, the following articles will be prohibited from entering the city [illegible] is, either by river or railroad [illegible] from Southern ports [illegible] hides, furs, [illegible] fruits and products of every description, moss, jute, matting, bagging and the class of goods known as junk stores, such as rags, paper stock, old rope, second-hand clothing, bedding and upholstered furniture; nor shall any other freights which may have been carried in contact with such articles be allowed to enter the city. All the officers of the Board of Health, the police and all inspecting officers on the river and railroads are charged with the execution of this order."

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. E. K. Converse:

Whereas, the Board of Health of the city of Memphis has passed resolutions prohibiting the introduction of leading articles of groceries from our city, because the National Board of Health has thought it necessary to suspend its inspection service on railroads and steamboats in this section; and,

Whereas, the city of New Orleans is in the enjoyment of perfect public health, as evidenced in its weekly mortuary report, and should, therefore, have free and unrestricted commercial intercourse with the country surrounding it and tributary to it; and,

Whereas, the legislation of the Memphis Board of Health is not in keeping with the spirit of the age, but is rather a relapse into the world's antediluvian period; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the Memphis Board of Health be and they are hereby urged to rescind their unwise, hasty, unnecessary and panic creating legislation.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be submitted to the health authorities of Memphis.

Mr. Wash. Marks seconded the resolution.

Mr. Schwabacker thought that a paragraph should be introduced into the resolution stating that there was no yellow fever in New Orleans, and reference be made to the mortuary report of the city, which showed that so little sickness prevailed.

Mr. Wash. Marks then stated that the quarantine of Memphis was not directed against New Orleans, but on account of the National Board of Health causing a suspension of inspection. The action was instigated, he said, by Dr. Mitchell, for the purpose of compelling Congress to pass an appropriation to keep up the Board. He did not think it proper that the Produce Exchange, which is a commercial body, should mention the mortuary report, but mentioned the fact that the mortuary report only mentioned 46 deaths, of which but three were from fever—one of scarlet and two of malarial fever. He did not see the use of a commercial body denying reports of fever, as the outside world would not consider their authority in such matters, which really belonged to science.

Mr. Schwabacker argued that it would be wisest to state in the resolution that there was no yellow fever in New Orleans, and offered the following telegram to be read:

CHICAGO, Ill., July 14.—J. M. Frowenfeld, New Orleans: Motives mercenary sometimes make parties reluctant remitting facts. Nothing personal intended. Apparently, Chicago better posted on the fever subject than New Orleans.

R. M. HOFFMAN.

Mr. Schwabacker therefore thought that it was best to state explicitly that this city was free from fever.

Messrs. Norton and Van Horn stated that they have telegrams from various points inquiring concerning rumors of yellow fever.

Mr. Schwabacher offered the following amendment:

"That we have entire confidence that our State Board of Health would promptly report any case of sickness of yellow fever if it occurred; and since they report the city entirely free from such sickness, and since as private citizens we have no knowledge of any fever of that kind prevailing here, we feel fully authorized to pledge our integrity as men and merchants that there is no yellow fever in New Orleans, and that our city was never more healthy than at the present moment."

The resolution and the amendment were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Frowenfeld stated that in answer to a dispatch of inquiry from Chicago he had wired that there was no yellow fever here, no prospects of any, and that the Exchange would hold an indignation meeting Friday.

He had just received an answer asking that the meeting be postponed, as "many of the 'longs hadn't got out yet."

The meeting then adjourned.

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

Widow George Fuchs to K. Swendson, one lot and improvements, bounded by Fourth, Chippewa, St. Thomas and Third streets, measuring 30 feet front on Third street, $2500.

Robt. E. Craig to Mrs. Mary R. Palmes, one-half of one lot and improvements, bounded by Prytania, Urania, Polymnia and Coliseum streets, measuring 32 feet front on Prytania street, $3250.

Sheriff's sale (Charles Ross, C. C. Antoine et als.) to Joseph Albrecht, (1) one lot and improvements, bounded by Poydras, Perdido, Bertrand and Bolivar streets, fronting on Bolivar street, (2) one lot and improvements [illegible]

Louisiana.

It is said cattle are dying on False River and on the island, from internal diseases contracted during the overflow.

The Supreme Court, just adjourned at Monroe, tried forty cases in three weeks.

The Minden Democrat is printed entirely at home, and is in other ways quite enterprising.

Bernard Titch, who has just graduated from Yale College, has returned to his home at Rayville.

According to the Vienna Sentinel mail matter from Baton Rouge is from five to ten days reaching Vienna, in Lincoln parish.

The St. John Meschacebe nominates Judge Seay for Governor.

A man by the name of Rulin lay down on the railroad track in the grass, near Opelousas, not long ago, went to sleep, was run over and killed. His wife is now suing the company for $20,000 damages.

Clinton has a dog law that shoots all dogs found at large without muzzles.

The Lake Charles Commercial has completed its first volume.

Robbing birds' nests and stealing young mocking birds has grown to be an important industry in St. Charles parish as well as in New Orleans.

St. Charles Herald: We have been authoritatively informed that a colored man died a short distance below Raceland, on the M. L. and T. R. R., apparently of smallpox. His body was left there to be devoured by buzzards in view of the passing trains.

The same paper says: Before many days our rice farmers will commence cutting. The high stage of water in the river will necessitate the closing of the rice flumes in order to gather the crop, something that has not happened since the high water of 1874.

Work has commenced on the Refuge Oil Mill at Delta. The mill is to be completed by the first of October.

Terrebonne has a society called "The Delaunay to be amused Club."

The Morehouse Medical Society is alive, and recently had a meeting at Bastrop.

Lake Charles Echo: The New Orleans Weekly Picayune has entered upon its forty-second year. It is among the foremost newspapers published in this country, and the Echo trusts it may stem the tide of all future time, ever maintaining its present proud position among the great journals of this country.

Lake Charles wants an ice machine.

The Terrebonne Times has commenced its second volume.

The depot at St. Martinsville is nearly completed.

Dr. de Laureal, aged 70 years, died recently at St. Martinsville.

Crops in Grant parish are very promising.

Monroe Bulletin: The Irish potato has been a great success and a great blessing in these hard times. The sweet potato promises well, and is expected to be of immense benefit. Garden truck generally has been fine and abundant. Fruit is plentiful, but not so good as could be wished. Hail and wind conspired to injure and shorten the yield. Corn is passable in places, but is generally sorry if not bad. The stand is not good, the weed not large, and the color not propitious. Cotton is growing finely, fruiting satisfactorily and inspiring hope amazingly. If a drouth is spared us and the worms keep from us, and other evils forget us, we may make an average crop. It is too soon for anything but hope, and she is as uncertain as a dead sure thing in a lawsuit.

New Iberia Sugar Bowl: After most timely rains which visited nearly all sections of the country, we have had a few days of cool weather. However, as preceding days of sunshine had thoroughly warmed the earth, no damage has been done by the cold. Cane is growing rapidly and promises early maturity. A large sugar yield is the natural result, unless cut short by a freeze, and of course the chances are that mills will be started much earlier than last season. Corn will be abundant all over Western Louisiana and can next fall be profitably sold at one-half of present prices. Cotton is doing remarkably well now, and rice likewise. Before a month passes, some of the new crop of both plants will be sent to market.

Texas.

The State Horticultural and Pomological Association opened its annual exhibition of fruits and flowers at Houston on Tuesday.

A boy named Hart, aged eleven years, ran away from home in Chicago about a week ago, after stealing $30 from his father, the head of a good social family in that city. Two grown brothers followed the young scapegrace, tracking him to Dallas. They arrived in Dallas Monday morning, one remaining there and the other proceeding to Galveston, where the boy was found just as he was about to go to sea as a cabin boy.

Five railways centering at Dallas are about to join in building a union freight depot.

The State Association of the Disciples of Christ held their conference at Fort Worth on Tuesday, with 50 members present.

News from Howe, on Tuesday, says: A negro by the name of Abe Cooksey committed rape on the person of a Miss Craig, a girl of 15, residing about eight miles east from this place. Miss Craig is of a highly respectable family. The whole county is in pursuit. A reward of $1200 is offered for him, dead or alive.

Texas is in the throes of an important political canvass in which numerous candidates for State officers and for Congress are struggling for recognition at the hands of nearly two million people. Hon. John Ireland, of Seguin, appears to have the best chance of a nomination by the Democratic Convention for Governor. He is an anti-progressionist.

The Moslem Messiah.

THREATS OF A HOLY WAR—THE NEW REVOLT

Among the sacred writings of El Islam is found the following prophecy:

"On the first month of Moharrem, in the year of the Higira 1300, (November 12, 1882) will appear the El Mehdi, or Messiah. He will be exactly 40 years of age, and of noble bearing. One arm will be longer than the other; his father's name will be Mohammed, his mother's Fatina, and he will be hidden for a time prior to his manifestation."

The sacred personage who fulfills all the requirements of this prophecy is the elder son of the famous Sidi Mohammed Es-Senoussi, whose doctrines advocating (1) a return to the most austere principles of the faith, (2) a crusade—or rather a "crescentade"—against the contamination of Islam by Christian contact, and (3) the censure of the Turkish Government for adopting European costume and copying European institutions. These doctrines were received with enthusiasm in North and Central Africa as early as 1850, and have since been steadily gaining more adherents; and to day there are over seven hundred zaovia, or subordinate places of worship, where the Senoussi doctrines are [illegible]

but fearing lest this demand should be openly defied, his Majesty induced Hussein to come to Yeddah. A near relative of Abdul Muttalib at the same time left Constantinople for Yeddah. Upon the simultaneous arrival in Yeddah of Abdul Muttalib's relative and the Grand Shereef Hussein, the latter was assassinated by a Persian dervish, or holy man of the Shiah sect of Mohammedans, who with a clasped pocket knife ripped up the abdomen of his Holiness. A large amount of money was found in possession of the assassin, who was executed without any attempt being made to discover his accomplices or instigators. The office of Grand Shereef of Mecca is in a certain sense hereditary—that is, it remains always in one family, which claims direct descent from the Prophet; but the Sultan has the right to appoint any member of the family he chooses. As soon as the news of the Grand Shereef's death reached the Sultan, his Majesty at once sent for Abdul Muttalib, and appointed him Grand Shereef without a moment's delay, and this much to the discomfiture of the Sheik Oun ul-Refik, the late Grand Shereef's only brother and an enlightened and liberal man, who had naturally hoped to succeed to his brother, by whom he was much beloved. Arabi Pasha, the stormy petrel of Egypt, is in direct communication with this Sheik Oun ul Refik in reference to the great Mohammedan revival in Arabia. It is impossible to speculate upon the success of any of these desperate ventures; but in view of the present diseased state of Europe and the dread of England and France of being confronted by the uncontrolled impulses of Mohammedan fanaticism, it would seem the collapse of the Ottoman Empire will be brought about by some such intestinal strife as is foreshadowed in this letter, rather than by any aggressive action of the European powers.

Cooking in the South To-Day.

An old man said to me to-day: "Do you know that it is the rarest thing to find a good cook in the Southern family? Before the war the Southern people had the best cooking in the world—now we have the poorest." "Reason?" "Simply this. In the slave days every Southern lady was an accomplished housewife. She selected a servant who was to be the cook and trained her herself. She supervised, instructed and advised until the cook had become perfect and was installed as cook for life. In training the cook mothers trained their daughters. If the slightest thing went wrong in the kitchen either mother or daughter could at once detect and correct it. Hence we had cooking that was famous the world over. Why, in those days if I had been called on to supply one article by which alone the South could demonstrate its superiority, I should have selected the old Southern waffle. I think it was of rather a finer perfection than our statesmanship. But the waffle is now only a memory. It perished at Appomattox." "How?" "Because since the war Southern women are no longer cooks. Having to deal with casual servants, there is no longer any temptation to train a servant as a cook. The moment she becomes proficient she is apt to leave you. Hence our housewives have lost their ambition. They pick up whatever servants come handiest and take their chances. There is really all the more reason than ever they should understand cooking. The schools, too, are against us. They teach music, French, German, painting and dancing, and have no time for the useful arts." "You object to this?" "Yes. I had rather my daughter could make a biscuit than paint a face. I had rather she could roast a turkey in one language than sing a song in ten."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

M. Goblet, the French Minister of Justice and Worship, in a circular to the prefects on the forthcoming national fete, leaves it to the option of the municipalities to arrange with the priests for a special service, but states that, churches being municipal buildings whose interior alone is appropriated to worship, municipalities may, at their own expense, put flags and illuminations on the outside. Flags cannot, however, be hoisted on parsonages without the priests' consent, unless this can be effected without entering the building; but the ringing of the church bells is not dependent on such consent. Difficulties arose on some of these points last year.

German Corn Remover enables you to wear nice, close fitting boots with ease and comfort. 25c.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Recorded in the Office of the Board of Health, Friday, July 14, 1882:

BIRTHS.

Mrs. Philip Power, a boy, July 6.
Mrs. L. Killelea, a boy, June 22.
Mrs. Jos. Smith, a boy, July 6.
Mrs. Martin Quentin, a girl, July 11.
Mrs. V. Lasalle, a boy, June 5.
Mrs. Jas. H. Washington, a girl, July 11.
Mrs. A. G. Schmitt, a girl, April 9.
Mrs. R. B. Dowdney, a boy, July 8.
Mrs. R. Marmongel, a girl, July 6.
Mrs. Robt. E. Barrois, a boy, July 10.
Mrs. Peter V. Seudra, a boy, July 9.
Mrs. Albert Hauck, a boy, June 27.

MARRIAGES.

Joseph Manmus and Miss Mary Soule.
M. O. Retif and Miss Mollie B. Carmena.

DEATHS.

Jules Maurice, 8 years, Dauphine, near St. Philip.
Mary Miller, 3 months, 168 Jeannette.
Mrs. John Berthin, 43 years, St. Bernard parish.
Mrs. Widow H. Gleason, 73 years, 7 Front.
Mrs. Louise E. Reaud, 52 years, 162 Kerlerec.
Henry Johnson, 37 years, Philip and St. Charles.
Julia Martin, 1 year, 165 Cypress.
Clara L. Bly, 21 months, 126 St. Joseph.
George A. Dowdney, 6 days, 1465 Tchoupitoulas.
Mrs. Widow A. Lieutand, 85 years, 312 St. Ann.
Miss Rose Barnes, 60 years, Fourth, near St Denis.
J. C. Hubbel, 47 years, 553 Dauphine.
Miss Christine Wilson, 27 years, 506 Dauphine.

Established 1809.

NORTH BRITISH

and Mercantile Insurance Company

OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

Losses paid since organization of Company over	$39,000,000 00
Losses paid in the United States, in fifteen years, over	12,000,000 00

HOME OFFICE STATEMENT, JAN. 1, 1882.

Paid up Capital	$2,500,000 00
Net Fire Surplus	4,894,721 76
Total liabilities	2,817,163 56
Invested and Cash Fire Assets	10,211,885 32

Subscribed Capital for which the Stockholders are personally liable, not yet

THE PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO.,

OF NEW ORLEANS.

Office, No. 10 Carondelet Street.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their charter the Company publish the following statement:

Premiums received during the year ending June 30, 1882:

On fire risks	$101,296 93	
On river risks	12,637 18	
On marine risks	9,202 87	
		$123,136 98
Add unterminated premiums, 1881		17,778 44
		$140,915 42
Less unterminated premiums, 1882	$20,324 52	
Less returned premiums and cancellations	2,913 17	23,237 69
Net premiums		$117,677 73
Add profit and loss and salvage		4,180 69
Total		$121,858 42
Less losses, etc., paid during same period:		
On fire risks	$ 52,972 61	
On river risks	4,963 04	
On marine risks	3,366 09	
Reinsurances	6,127 33	
Rent	1,200 00	
Printing and advertising	437 75	
Taxes	2,443 18	
Rebate	18,959 12	
Board of Underwriters	1,901 43	
Expenses, etc., less interest	5,136 67	
		$97,537 22
Net profit		$24,231 20
Reserved for unadjusted and unpaid losses	4,878 13	
Five per cent. dividend paid January, 1882	5,000 00	
Five per cent. dividend now due	5,000 00	
Surplus	9,443 07	
		$24,321 20

The company have the following assets:

Cash	$31,580 14
Premiums in course of collection	16,305 41
Bank and other stocks	37,642 76
Real estate	33,454 31
Notes secured by pledge	9,063 68
Notes secured by mortgage	22,983 91
Bills receivable at short terms	12,266 91
Office furniture and fixtures	1,175 43
	$164,472 55

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the company.

E. PRAGST, President.
M. POPOVICH, Vice President.
P. M. SCHNEIDAU, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me at New Orleans, this 12th day of July, 1882.

JOHN BENDERNAGEL,
Notary Public.

NEW ORLEANS, July 11, 1882.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was unanimously resolved to declare a SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. to the 30th day of June, 1882, payable on demand, making TEN PER CENT. per annum on the capital stock of the company, and a further dividend of FIVE PER CENT. to ALL insurers on their participating premiums, in addition to the rebate of FIFTEEN PER CENT. already received by said insurers on their gross premiums, payable on and after the 1st day of August, 1882.

P. M. SCHNIEDAU, Secretary.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY.

E. PRAGST,	A. WALZ,
M. POPOVICH,	F. AUFMKOLK,
B. SALOY,	WM. FAGAN,
M. ABASCAL,	H. SCHROEDER,
D. HUGHES,	J. SAMBOLA,
A. D. FINLEY,	A. HABER,
THEO. L. SUGG,	S. M. MILLER,
GEO. AUER,	GEO. ELLIS,
F. SANCHO,	J. H. MENGE,
P. THORMAEHLEN,	M. MANN,
P. E. SARRAZIN,	A. XIQUES,
PETER BLAISE,	B. CAMPIGLIO,

Jy13-1m N. SEIBEL.

HIBERNIA INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW ORLEANS,

OFFICE, 37 CAMP STEET.

Paid up Capital, $400,000.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 30, 1882.

Fire premiums	$77,964 57		
River do.	38,901 40		
Marine do.	39,316 92		
		$156,182 89	
Unterminated April 30, 1881		22,350 00	
			$178,532 89
Less unearned premiums April 30, 1882			25,000 00
Earned premiums of year			153,532 89
Received for interest, rent, etc.			19,277 86
Total earnings of year			$172,810 75
Deduct fire losses	$6,168 04		
River do.	19,019 54		
Marine do.	22,502 14	$47,689 72	
Reinsurance, return premiums and rebate		43,379 26	
Taxes, Board of Underwriters, etc.		11,995 80	
General expenses, salaries, stationery, etc.		18,671 86	
			121,736 64
Net profit			$51,074 11

The company has the following assets:

Cash on hand	$36,781 47
Loans secured by pledge or mortgage	248,465 06
Bills receivable for premiums	[illegible]

THE MERCHANTS' MUTUAL

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW ORLEANS,

104.....Canal street.....104

28TH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the company publish the following statement:

Premiums received during the year ending May 31, 1832, including unearned premiums of the previous year, on—

Fire risks		$281,970 34
Marine risks		27,993 33
River risks		18,567 02
Total premiums		$308,530 69
Less unearned premiums		76,547 00
Net earned premiums May 31, 1882		$231,983 69
Losses paid, on—		
Fire risks	$63,20[illegible] 09	
Marine risks	7,71[illegible] 06	
River risks	7,89[illegible] 08	
Taxes and expenses, less interest	13,12[illegible] 78	
Reinsurances and return premiums	19,10[illegible] 16	
		$111,036 17
		$120,947 52
Less judgments paid on and outstanding claims		19,436 76
Profit		$101,510 76

The Company has the following assets:

Real estate	$252,676 17
1442 shares New Orleans Water Works Company, 47[illegible]	67,734 00
Bank, Railroad and other stocks	66,285 67
Notes secured by mortgage and pledges	151,761 27
Bills receivable	64,170 58
Premium in course of collection	32,652 07
Insurance stocks	1,950 00
Stock of Vallette Dry Dock Co.	10,400 00
Stock of Levee Steam Cotton Press	1,680 00
Judgment on mortgage notes	4,335 00
Cash on hand	51,542 54
	$705,187 30

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the company.

PAUL FOURCHY, President.

G. W. NOTT, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, }
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans, }

Sworn to and subscribed before me the 12th day of June, 1882.

JAMES FAHEY, Notary Public.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 12th day of June, 1882, it was resolved that in addition to the interest dividend of Ten Per Cent already paid to the stockholders, a further dividend of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending May 31, 1882, be paid on the third Monday of July next.

DIRECTORS.

P. MASPERO,	JNO. B. LALLANDE,
M. W. SMITH,	J. J. FERNANDEZ,
D. FATJO,	PAUL FOURCHY,
EDWARD TOBY,	CHAS. LAFITTE,
JOHN GEDDES,	D. A. CHAFFRAIX,
B. W. TAYLOR.	Je13

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

NEW ORLEANS INSURANCE CO.,

for the year ending 31st of December, 1881.

Fire premiums	$285,820 68		
Marine premiums	73,924 07		
River premiums	32,776 02		
			$392,520 77
Add premiums earned from last year			102,601 26
			$494,922 03
Deduct—			
Premiums unearned	$87,983 10		
Return premiums	12,213 78		
Re-insurances	22,012 35		
			132,209 23
Net earned premiums			$362,712 80
Add—			
Interest, rents and salvages	$36,[illegible]65 98		
Amount to credit of profit and loss	114,369 89		
			150,835 87
			$513,548 67
Deduct losses paid—			
Fire	$119,457 82		
Marine	33,048 15		
River	31,169 95		
		$183,675 92	
Rebate, agency commissions, taxes, salaries, Board of Underwriters, general expenses		124,299 37	
Semi-annual dividend of July, 1881		25,000 00	
Semi-annual dividend of December, 1881		25,000 00	
			357,975 29
			$155,573 38
Deduct—			
Claims adjusted and due		$11,625 83	
Claims not adjusted		21,200 00	
Claims doubtful		7,500 00	
Claims resisted		5,000 00	
			45,325 83
Net surplus			$110,247 55

The Company has the following assets:

Cash in banks	$43,197 61
United States 4 per cent. bonds	234,000 00
City real estate	79,440,00
First mortgage notes	101,390 00
Pledge notes	13,850 00
Loan on call	94,500 00
Bills receivable in settlement of premiums	17,103 42
New Orleans Water Works bonds	28,250 00
New Orleans City Railroad bonds	29,625 00
Levee Steam Cotton Press bonds	28,000 00
New Orleans and Pacific bonds	1,860,00
Louisiana Ice Manufacturing Company bonds	11,500 00
Battalion Washington Artillery bonds	500 00
City Railroad stock	1,732 50
State National Bank stock	642 50
Valette Dry Dock Company stock	3,000 00
Imported bonded warehouse stock	[illegible]

...old Backs, ...spending the ...eatly earned ...redilections. ...d for three ...s questioned ...himself with ...d his case ...and direct- ...mination and ...are succinctly ...chairman of ...

...onfining Mr. ...for two years ...investigation ...gnantly. The ...d lunatic on ...onderful. He ...gence seldom ...tion and no loss ...known a more re ...and. When I see ...umstances and ...e has been locked ...m, there being ...nd; when I see ...ourt and testify ...nable to give a ...en I hear such ...strained to be ...e some reason ...count of this ...tulligent, con- ...committed no ...s city, the time ...en of the jury, ...d that there is ...our midst.

...olated conven- ...rved its purpose ...ough it had been ...lished with legal ..., says that the ...e treated as ...y be reached ...instead of ...Mon they are ...more liable to ...gions. In re- ...ssed intention ...hip with his ...siness like a ...letting any ...re with it. ...ough its ex- ...rd as follows ...ht handlers'

...liers of rail- ...n advance of ...our was just, ...by a much ...necessaries of ...been at once ...raise the ...rty per ...average ...freight ...ng to the ...only two ...ast injury ...d commer- ...ate, and in ...y, ever the ...labor and ...ness enter- ...ature shall ...efficient- ...xtortionate ...tion. We ...der with ...employed ...as an ex- ...of good ...rew Jack- ...ounded a ...these pro- ...ome more ...heck this ...for exclu- ...find that ...Govern- ...d away, ...interest ...corpora- ...udful of ...d real- ...fillment ...recogni- ...easingly ...properly ...e monop- ...for harm

...Twain, W. ...th Stuart ...as Hardy ...Harper's ...to his Capt. ...wife and he ...y Mitchell, ...starring en-

...estates, which were confiscated when he was driven from his throne by an insurrection, were restored to her after his death. Traveling under the name of Mme Lubin, née Faustin, the black Princess intends to visit many of the principal cities of the United States. She was educated in France and Belgium, understands several languages and is devout Roman Catholic.

District Attorney McKeon has begun anew a fight in which his predecessors have invariably been worsted, having obtained indictments against about a score of owners, agents and lessees of dwellings which are devoted by the tenants to immoral purposes. The defendants, as a rule, belong to the class of citizens denominated respectable, and, naturally, great pressure has been brought to bear to have the prosecutions dropped. The penalty of conviction is a year's imprisonment and a fine of $250, and McKeon declares that the offenders, no matter what their standing, shall be held to strict accountability.

Two or three years ago there lived in Brooklyn an industrious and prosperous mechanic, named Francis Gillen. He was engaged to be married, but became jealous and killed his affianced in the street in this city, stabbing her with a pocket knife. On his trial he swore that the girl admitted infidelity to him, and that he was beside himself when he stabbed her. He was sentenced to imprisonment for life and taken to Sing Sing, but soon found an opportunity to escape, and with three fellow prisoners jumped on a freight train, got away in the woods, and could never be traced. Lately, however, a prisoner in the jail at Marshall, Mich., betrayed the confidence of a convict there, named Horace Gates, who was found out to be Gillen himself, and who, having served his term there, has been brought back once more to Sing Sing. Such is the romance of crime. Had the murderer kept his own secret he would have been a free man to day.

There are three Arabs at Castle Garden who pretend to be commissioned to ask alms in this country for a little church at Mount Lebanon, Syria. They have a passport which represents them to be Turkish subjects and bears the visé of the Ottoman Consul at Gibraltar; also credentials in French, Italian, Arabic and Latin, signed by various Archbishops, but, nevertheless, they are believed to be imposters and are known to be in rags.

The business in the money order department of the Post Office here during the last fiscal year amounted to $63,057,959. Although exceeding that of the preceding year by $11,826,204, it was done at an increased expense of only $1600.

The Bennett Medal for 1881 is to be awarded to fireman Michael Commerford for the rescue of two children under exceptionally [illegible]

Fireworks after the London plan are to be exhibited every Saturday evening at the Manhattan Polo Grounds.

It is suggested that the Jews in the large cities of America should hold mass meetings and petition the President to remonstrate with Russia and Germany for persecuting their compatriots.

Prof. Worth, at his museum in the Bowery, was bitten by a black prairie rattlesnake at feeding time last evening and is in a critical condition.

The Excise Commissioners have ordered the police to stop the delivery of beer in Brooklyn on Sunday.

The Police Mutual Aid Association has a membership of 2416. During the past quarter fourteen members have died and the sum of $16,886 has been paid to their heirs.

VIDETTE.

One of the maddest freaks of cruelty on record is reported in the Austrian Reichenberger Tageblatt. A man, who was very fond of roast hare, gave his wife formal notice that unless she larded the meat more thoroughly in the future he would lard her. The next time the dish was served he found that again the meat had not been prepared as he desired; whereupon, in a furious passion, he proceeded to carry his threat into literal execution. He threw his wife upon the floor, tied her hands, gagged her, tore off her dress, and drew strips of lard through her breast. Then he locked the door, left the house and made for parts unknown. After a while the unfortunate woman was discovered and released by neighbors, but in a precarious condition.

A London paper says: The pathos of the sale which ruthlessly breaks up the historic gallery of the Duke of Hamilton is perhaps best brought out by a miniature portrait of "A Knight of the Garter," attributed to Holbein. "This," says the catalogue, "was presented by Charles I to the Marquis of Hamilton, and bears the King's brand both as King and Prince."

wisest to state in the resolution that there was no yellow fever in New Orleans, and offered the following telegram to be read:

CHICAGO, Ill., July 14.—J. M. Frowenfeld, New Orleans: Motives mercenary sometimes make parties reluctant remitting facts. Nothing personal intended. Apparently, Chicago better posted on the fever subject than New Orleans.

R. M. HOFFMAN.

Mr. Schwabacker therefore thought that it was best to state explicitly that this city was free from fever.

Messrs. Norton and Van Horn stated that they have telegrams from various points inquiring concerning rumors of yellow fever.

Mr Schwabacher offered the following amendment:

"That we have entire confidence that our State Board of Health would promptly report any case of sickness of yellow fever if it occurred; and since they report the city entirely free from such sickness, and since as private citizens we have no knowledge of any fever of that kind prevailing here, we feel fully authorized to pledge our integrity as men and merchants that there is no yellow fever in New Orleans, and that our city was never more healthy than at the present moment."

The resolution and the amendment were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Frowenfeld stated that in answer to a dispatch of inquiry from Chicago he had wired that there was no yellow fever here, no prospects of any, and that the Exchange would hold an indignation meeting Friday.

He had just received an answer asking that the meeting be postponed, as "many of the 'longs hadn't got out yet."

The meeting then adjourned.

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

Widow George Fuchs to K. Swendson, one lot and improvements, bounded by Fourth, Chippewa, St. Thomas and Third streets, measuring 30 feet front on Third street, $2500.

Robt. E. Craig to Mrs. Mary R Palmes, one-half of one lot and improvements, bounded by Prytania, Urania, Polymnia and Coliseum streets, measuring 32 feet front on Prytania street, $3250.

Sheriff's sale (Charles Ross, C. C. Antoine et als.) to Joseph Albrecht, (1) one lot and improvements, bounded by Poydras, Perdido, Bertrand and Bolivar streets, fronting on Bolivar street. (2) one lot and improvements, adjoining above, fronting on Bolivar street, $885.

Wm. Welch to J. J. Weis, one lot and improvements, bounded by Locust, Philip, First and Magnolia streets, measuring 32 feet front on Magnolia street, $700.

Adolphe Sig[illegible] to Peter Thormahlen, one lot [illegible] bounded by Union, [illegible] Urquhart streets, [illegible] $1200.

Sheriff's sale [illegible] to S. H. Davis, Jr., one [illegible] and improvements, bounded by Triton Walk, Baronne, Julia and Dryades streets, fronting on Dryades street, $1175.

Jean B. Henry to Pierre Marine, one lot and improvements, bounded by Roman, Prieur, O'Rietly and Aubry streets, fronting the corner of Roman and Aubry streets, $300.

Louis Fishel to Dr. S. S. Wood, one half of square bounded by Dorgenois, Broad, Third and Fourth streets, $150.

COOLER WEATHER.

The Signal Officer at this station reports as follows:

The lowest temperature in New Orleans on Thursday night was 74 degrees. At 6 o'clock on Friday morning the thermometer stood at 75 degrees, at 10 o'clock at 84, and at 1 o'clock in the afternoon at 85.

Clear and slightly cooler weather, with rising barometer and fresh northerly winds, prevail in the Gulf States. The indications are for still cooler and more pleasant weather.

A HORSE FOR A FIRE COMPANY.

At a meeting of Orleans Fire Company No. 21, on Thursday night, a beautiful spotted gray horse was christened "Thos. J. Ford," the name of the company's foreman. The animal was recently purchased in Louisville, Ky., for $400.

Mr. Ford toasted the health of the members, and made some appropriate remarks, which were responded to by the company.

A full feeling after meals, dyspepsia, heartburn, and general ill-health relieved by Brown's Iron Bitters.

A Canadian widow recently achieved local notoriety by marrying her daughter's widower eleven weeks after the death of her husband.

remaining there and the other proceeding to Galveston, where the boy was found just as he was about to go to sea as a cabin boy.

Five railways centering at Dallas are about to join in building a union freight depot.

The State Association of the Disciples of Christ held their conference at Fort Worth on Tuesday, with 50 members present.

News from Howe, on Tuesday, says: A negro by the name of Abe Cooksey committed rape on the person of a Miss Craig, a girl of 15, residing about eight miles east from this place. Miss Craig is of a highly respectable family. The whole county is in pursuit. A reward of $1200 is offered for him, dead or alive.

Texas is in the throes of an important political canvass in which numerous candidates for State officers and for Congress are struggling for recognition at the hands of nearly two million people. Hon. John Ireland, of Seguin, appears to have the best chance of a nomination by the Democratic Convention for Governor. He is an anti-progressionist.

The Moslem Messiah.

THREATS OF A HOLY WAR—THE NEW REVOLT

Among the sacred writings of El Islam is found the following prophecy:

"On the first month of Moharrem, in the year of the Higira 1300, (November 12, 1882) will appear the El Mehdi, or Messiah. He will be exactly 40 years of age, and of noble bearing. One arm will be longer than the other; his father's name will be Mohammed, his mother's Fatina, and he will be hidden for a time prior to his manifestation."

The sacred personage who fulfills all the requirements of this prophecy is the elder son of the famous Sidi Mohammed Es-Senoussi, whose doctrines advocating (1) a return to the most austere principles of the faith, (2) a crusade—or rather a "crescent-ade"—against the contamination of Islam by Christian contact, and (3) the censure of the Turkish Government for adopting European costume and copying European institutions. These doctrines were received with enthusiasm in North and Central Africa as early as 1850, and have since been steadily gaining more adherents; and to day there are over seven hundred zaovia, or subordinate places of worship, where the Senoussi doctrines are expounded. These zaovia are scattered about in every conceivable place between Morocco and Mecca. At Mecca the Senoussi sectarians have struck up a sort of offensive and defensive alliance with the famous Wahabees or Unitarians of El Islam. Lieut. Gill, of the Royal Engineers, recently passed through Constantinople on his way home to England after an unsuccessful attempt to penetrate the interior from Tripoli. Lieut. Gill's [illegible], like that of Gerhard Rohlfs, Vaothigare and Duveyrier, was barred by Senoussi agents.

Senoussi emissaries are now busying themselves in Stamboul with discussions with the Sheik el Islam and the Ulemas upon intricate theological points, the practical outcome of which is that "the Moslem's object must be to combat Christian ideas and Christian innovations, and must employ all possible means to check further Christian advances into the Dar-el-Islam." The presence of the English and French fleets at Alexandria; the declaration of the four Ulems, who at Cairo informed Dervisch Pasha that had it not been for Arabi Pasha Egypt would have been annexed by Europeans, and finally the firm refusal of the Sultan to consent to a European conference regulating the internal affairs of his Empire has given an intensity to the Senoussi discussions that may at any moment assume startling proportions. Abdul Hamid is fully alive to the danger that menaces him, and to ignore or even to neglect the state of public opinion in North Africa and Arabia, of which Senoussi agents are the exponents, might cost Abdul Hamid the Khalifate. The Ottoman Khalifate is also menaced by a danger from another quarter. During the past five or six years several powerful chiefs in Syria and Hedjas have been trying to form coalitions for the purpose of throwing off the supremacy of the Sultan and reviving the old Arab Khabifat. In the event of such a scheme succeeding, the Grand Sheref of Mecca, who is of course a descendant of the Prohet, would probably be chosen as Khalif. Two years ago, Abdul Muttalib, who had been Grand Shereef during the Yeidah massacre in 1858, which led to his deposition, persuaded the Sultan that his relative and rival, the then Grand Sheref of Hussein, was a dangerous pretender, and would soon openly declare himself Khalif. Whether Hussein really harbored such designs it is impossible to know.

But the facts are that the Sultan resolved to order Hussein to come to Constantinople,

BIRTHS.

Mrs. Philip Power, a boy, July 6.
Mrs. L. Ellielea, a boy, June 24.
Mrs. Jos. Smith, a boy, July 6.
Mrs. Martin Quentin, a girl, July 11.
Mrs. V. Lasalle, a boy, June 5.
Mrs. Jas. H. Washington, a girl, July 11.
Mrs A. G. Schmitt, a girl, April 9.
Mrs. R. B. Dowdney, a boy, July 8.
Mrs. R. Marmonget, a girl, July 6.
Mrs. Robt. E. Barrois, a boy, July 10.
Mrs. Peter V. Seudra, a boy, July 9.
Mrs. Albert Hanck, a boy, June 27.

MARRIAGES.

Joseph Manmus and Miss Mary Soule.
M. O. Retif and Miss Mollie E. Carmena.

DEATHS.

Jules Maurice, 8 years, Dauphine, near St. Philip.
Mary Miller, 3 months, 168 Jeannette.
Mrs. John Berthin, 43 years, St. Bernard parish.
Mrs. Widow H. Gleason, 73 years, 7 Front.
Mrs. Louise E. Reaud, 52 years, 162 Kerlerec.
Henry Johnson, 37 years, Philip and St. Charles.
Julia Martin, 1 year, 165 Cypress.
Clara L. Bly, 21 months, 126 St. Joseph.
George A. Dowdney, 6 days, 1465 Tchoupitoulas.
Mrs. Widow A. Lieutand, 85 years, 312 St. Ann.
Miss Rose Barnes, 60 years, Fourth, near St Denis.
J. C. Hubbel, 47 years, 553 Dauphine.
Miss Christine Wilson, 27 years, 506 Dauphine.

Established 1809.

NORTH BRITISH

and Mercantile Insurance Company

OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

Losses paid since organization of Company over	$39,000,000 00
Losses paid in the United States, in fifteen years, over	12,000,000 00

HOME OFFICE STATEMENT, JAN. 1, 1882.

Paid up Capital	$2,500,000 00	
Net Fire Surplus	4,894,721 76	
Total liabilities	2,817,163 56	
Invested and Cash Fire Assets		10,211,885 32
Subscribed Capital for which the Stockholders are personally liable, not yet called in		7,500,000 00

UNITED STATES BRANCH STATEMENT, JAN. 1, 1882

Total Assets in United States		$2,044,664 25
Liabilities—		
Losses Unpaid	98,813 55	
Amount necessary to re-insure all outstanding risks	878,125 46	

NEW ORLEANS OFFICE:

137 Cravier street.

L. H. TERRY, AGENT.

my26—6meod

Liverpool and London and Globe

INSURANCE COMPANY.

SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT,

Office: Corner Carondelet and Gravier sts.

The capital of the company is TEN MILLION DOLLARS, to which there must be added the unlimited liability of the proprietors.

STATEMENT OF THE COMPANY,

JANUARY 1, 1881.

Gross fire assets	$12,167,538 44
Fire liabilities, including paid-up capital	5,875,957 54
Net surplus	$6,291,580 90

STATEMENT OF THE U. S. BRANCH.

JULY 1, 1881.

Assets	$4,592,248 18
Liabilities	2,550,166 52
Surplus	$2,042,081

Fire risks of all kinds respectfully solicited. The board of directors is fully empowered to adjust and pay all losses from this city, thus placing the company on an equal footing with the local companies chartered under the State laws.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. F. SCHRODER, Esq, Chairman, of L. Christ & Co
NEWTON BUCKNER, Esq., of Buckner & Co.
PERRY NUGENT, Esq., of Nugent & Lallande.
PETER ANDERSON, Esq., of Anderson & Simpson.

OFFICERS:

HENRY V. OGDEN, Resident Secretary.
JULES P. ROUX, Ass't Resident Secretary.
CLARENCE F. LOW, Deputy Ass't Res. Sec'y

New Orleans, Oct. 20, 1881
n3 '81—1ydecod&W

P. E. SARRAZIN, A XIQUES,
PETER BLAISE, B. CAMPIGLIO,
Jy13-1m N. SEIBEL.

HIBERNIA INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW ORLEANS,

OFFICE, 37 CAMP STEEET.

Paid up Capital, $400,000.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 30, 1882.

Fire premiums	$77,964 57		
River do.	38,901 40		
Marine do.	39,316 92		
		$156,182 89	
Unterminated April 30, 1881		22,350 00	
			$178,532 89
Less unearned premiums April 30, 1882			25,000 00
Earned premiums of year			153,532 89
Received for interest, rent, etc			19,277 86
Total earnings of year			$172,810 75
Deduct fire losses	$6,168 04		
River do.	19,019 54		
Marine do.	22,502 14		
		$47,689 72	
Reinsurance, return premiums and rebate		43,379 26	
Taxes, Board of Underwriters, etc		11,995 80	
General expenses, salaries, stationery, etc		18,671 86	
			121,736 64
Net profit			$51,074 11
The company has the following assets:			
Cash on hand			$36,781 47
Loans secured by pledge or mortgage			248,465 06
Bills receivable for premiums			9,325 18
Real estate			115,741 74
Premiums, etc., in course of collection			33,090 49
Stocks and bonds			64,134 82
Furniture and fixtures of office			5,133 45
Total			512,672 21
Liabilities			85,936 32
			$426,735 89

The above statement is a correct transcript from the books of the company.

JOHN HENDERSON, President.
THOS. F. BRAGG, Secretary.

New Orleans, May 26, 1882.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, at New Orleans, La., this 26th May, 1882.

W. J. CASTELL, Notary Public.

At an election held on Monday, the 1st inst., the following named gentlemen were chosen directors:

JOHN HENDERSON, JOHN H. HANNA,
THOS. SMITH, F. J. GASQUET,
W. J. CASTELL, M. E. GARVEY,
JOHN T. GIBBONS, GEO. McCLOSKEY,
WM. HART, AMEDEE COUTURIE,
E. GAUCHE, RICH'D HERRICK,
EDW. IRWIN;

And at a meeting of the board, May 8, 1882, JOHN HENDERSON was elected President, THOMAS SMITH Vice President, and THOS. F. BRAGG Secretary.

The board declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., making Ten Per Cent. interest on stock for the year, and Ten Per Cent. dividend on net premiums paid by stockholders in addition to the rebate already returned them, payable June 15, 1882.

THOS. F. BRAGG, Secretary.

my28—ecd3m

THE UNITED STATES FERTILIZING AND CHEMICAL COMPANY'S HIGHEST AWARD FERTILIZERS.

"NATIONAL" SOLUBLE BONE.

"NATIONAL" SUGAR CANE FERTILIZER

For sale by

E. J. HART & CO.

73, 75, 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas street,

d15—d1f New Orleans, La.

		$513,548 67
Deduct losses paid—		
Fire.... $119,457 82		
Marine 33,048 15		
River.. 31,169 95	$183,675 92	
Rebate, agency commissions, taxes, salaries, Board of Underwriters, general expenses	124,299 37	
Semi-annual dividend of July, 1881	25,000 00	
Semi-annual dividend of December, 1881	25,000 00	
		357,975 29
		$155,573 38
Deduct—		
Claims adjusted and due	$11,625 83	
Claims not adjusted	21,200 00	
Claims doubtful	7,500 00	
Claims resisted	5,000 00	
		45,325 83
Net surplus		$110,247 55

The Company has the following assets:

Cash in banks	$43,197 61
United States 4 per cent. bonds	234,000 00
City real estate	79,440,00
First mortgage notes	101,390 00
Pledge notes	13,850 00
Loan on call	94,500 00
Bills receivable in settlement of premiums	17,103 42
New Orleans Water Works bonds	28,250 00
New Orleans City Railroad [illegible]	29,625 00
Levee Steam Cotton Press [illegible]	28,000 00
New Orleans and Pacific [illegible] bonds	1,860,06
Louisiana Ice Manufacuring Company bonds	11,500 00
Battalion Washington Artillery bonds	500 00
City Railroad stock	1,732 50
State National Bank stock	642 50
Valette Dry Dock Company stock	3,000 00
Importers' bonded warehouse stock	875 00
New Louisiana Jockey Club stock	750 00
Suspense account	443 76
Premiums in course of collection	56,736 83
Due by agents and in course of transmission	27,315 66
	$774,712 28

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000 00
Reinsurance reserve	87,983 10
Dividends unclaimed	4,394 77
Due other companies for reinsurances	1,761 03
Dividend for December, 1881	25,00 00
Claims as above	45,325 83
Surplus reserve	110,247 55
	$774,712 28

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the company.

(Signed) J. TUYES, President.
(Signed) J. W. HINCKS, Sec'y.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 13th day of January, 1882.

(Signed) JAS. FAHEY, Notary Public.

We, the undersigned, special committee appointed by the Board of Directors of the New Orleans Insurance Company to appraise the assets of said company, hereby certify that after a careful examination the valuation of said assets, as above specified, true and correct.

(Signed) A. SCHREIBER,
ANT. CARRIERE,
W. A. BELL,
H. GALLY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 12th day of January, 1882, it was resolved to pay on demand the semi-annual interest dividend of Five per cent. on the capital stock to the stockholders or their legal representatives.

New Orleans, Jan. 13, 1882.

(Signed) J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Jules Aldige,	H. Gally,
Theo. Brierre,	Chas. Lafitte,
W. A. Bell,	Pierre Pouts,
Ant. Carriere,	Ad. Schreiber,
C. T. Dugazon,	Chas. E. Schmidt,
D. Fatjo,	Jules Tuyes.

Ja14—1y

No. 11468 ~~11494~~ "Xerox State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

N. O.

July 14, 1882.

Herrick S.S.

Sec'y La St. B. H.

For Gen'l Cabell July 17/82

Transmits Preamble and Resolutions of B. of H. – July 13 1882 – relative to telegram of Sec'y N.B.H.

18 file

Referred to Ex ack by Cabell

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. 14 July 20, 188.

P 456.

Cross References:

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

CORNER ROYAL AND ST. LOUIS STREETS,

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

S. S. HERRICK, M. D., *Sec. and Treas.*

JOSEPH JONES, M. D., *President.*

New Orleans, July 14, 1882.

Prof. J. L. Cabell, M. D.,
Pres't National Bd of Health,

Dear Sir:

I am instructed to forward to you the accompanying copy of resolutions adopted at the last meeting of this Board, held July 13th, 1882.

Resp'ly your obt. servt.,
S. S. Herrick
Secy.

11468

SECRETARY'S OFFICE
1882
JUL 18
RECEIVED
NAT'L BOARD OF HEALTH

Ex Com

Dr. L. S. Benick - Sec. Board of Health
State of Louisiana

New Orleans. July 14th 1882.
Transmitting Preamble & Resolutions
offered by Mr. Booth and adopted
by Board of Health July 13th 1882

Received & answered July 17th

Respectfully forwarded to
Dr. T. J. Turner, Sec. N. B. H.
for the files. July 17th by
J. L. Cabell
Pres. N. B. H.

bill and copy of my answer for
the L. B.

11468

JUL 18 1882
RECEIVED
NAT'L BOARD OF HEALTH.

Office of Board of Health
State of Louisiana
New Orleans July 14th 1882.

At a meeting of this Board held July 13th 1882 the following Preamble and Resolution were unanimously adopted:

By Mr. Booth:

Whereas, an effort is being made to have it appear that the health of the people of New Orleans, of Louisiana and of the Mississippi Valley is being jeopardized by the Congress of the United States in refusing to continue the appropriation for the salaries of the Official staff of the National Board of Health; and Whereas, Dr. J. J. Turner, Secretary of said National Board of Health, has caused to be circulated, (it is to be supposed by order of said board) a scandalous telegram as below to say:

"Memphis, July 9.

"Dr. R. W. Mitchell, resident member of the National "Board of Health, this morning received the following "telegram from Dr. J. J. Turner, Secretary of the "National Board of Health at Washington:

"Give notice to all concerned to be prepared to "close inspections on the 15th inst., and get all "Government property ready to place out of com- "mission. Notify the Valley. This "action is owing to Congress failing to make

"an appropriation, and in the event of an out-
"break of fever along the coast remands the
"residents of the Mississippi Valley to such
"protection as can be given by the State
"and local boards of health and the trusty
"shotgun."

This alleged notification, as aforesaid, intended as a libel upon this and other State Boards of Health, and by thus defaming them, to bulldoze the Congress of the United States into granting said National Board of Health their accustomed moneys and salaries; and

Whereas, said National Board of Health, by the emission of such innuendos and incendiary publications violates the conventionalities of official intercourse in a gross and unwarrantable manner, showing what it would do if it once had power, and reflecting most aristocratically upon the self-governing ability of the American people; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the telegram of Secretary Turner be copied and forwarded to President Cabell, of the National Board of Health, with a request that in future — if the board has any future — their communications to the people of the Valley be couched in more decorous language when alluding to this Board.

Resolved, That this State Board, supported by the confidence of the people, will continue its efforts, with aid from State, City and volunteers, to ward off

the importation of foreign pestilence, and trusts that, with the help of a beneficent Providence guiding the skill and courage of man, the health of the Valley may be preserved without recourse to the "rusty shotgun", recommended by the National Board of Health.

No. 11624 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

N. O.,

July 24, 1882

Booth Edw.

Forwards circular of La St. B. H. rel. to U S M H S Inspection Service.

Copy inclosed Journal of this cont Senator Harris

31

Referred to 7.

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. , 188 .

Cross References:

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED JUL 31 1882

11624

Sanitary and Medical Inspection in the Miss. Valley -

By -

U.S. Marine Hospital Service

Bd of H. State of La.
New Orleans, La.
July 24, 1882 -

The following official correspondence and action, relating to the Inspection Service of the Mississippi Valley, is published for the information of all parties concerned and more especially of Merchants, Steamboatmen and Travelers.

Joseph Jones, M.D.
Pres't. Bd of H. State of La.

Telegram.

Office of B of H. State of La
New Orleans La July 19/82

To Surgeon Genl. Hamilton
U.S. Marine Hospital Service, Wash'g. D.C.

The welfare of the country will be promoted if the Inspection service in the Miss. Valley, and throughout the U.S. should be confided to your Department,

which has facilities for the proper treatment of infectious and contagious diseases.

New Orleans is in good sanitary condition, and absolutely free from yellow-fever. Annual death-rate per 1000 white inhabitants 20.3-

Joseph Jones, M.D.
Pres't. Bd of H. State of La

Office of Supervising Surgeon Genl. U.S. Marine Hospital Service.
Washy- July 20, 1882

To Jos. Jones, M.D. Pres't.
State Bd of H. of La. New Orleans-

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the despatch of this day, and to enclose to you a copy of one under this day sent Dr. Godfrey, the Medical officer in charge of this service at the port of New Orleans-

In this connection you are informed that a copy of your despatch has been forwarded by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on appropriations, with the information that the facilities

exist in the Marine Hospital service for the proper inspection of vessels proceeding up river from New Orleans, without any additional appropriation from Congress.

I have to further request that you will, at any time suggest any method by which this service may aid the State Board of Health of La. as far as the treatment of sailors and persons employed on steamboats is concerned.

Very respectfully
John B. Hamilton
Surg. Genl. U.S. M.H.S.

Treasury Department
Office of Surg. Genl.
U.S. Marine Hosp. Service.
Washington July 20, 1882.

P.A. Surgeon, John A Godfrey.
U.S. M.H.S. New Orleans, La.
Sir:

I enclose for your information a copy of a despatch this day received from Dr. Jos. Jones, Pres't. of the Board of Health of the State of La, and to inform you that the same

has been laid before the Secretary of the Treasury, who directs that you inspect vessels leaving New Orleans for up-river, on the request of the Masters, and furnish a certificate of the result of the same without charge.

Dr. Jones has been informed of this action, and also that you will co-operate with him as far as is in your power.

Yours very respectfully
Jno. B. Hamilton
Surgeon Genl. M.H.S.

U. S. M. H. S. Dist. of the Gulf, Port of N.O. Surgeon's office July 24/82

To the President B of H, State of La.

I have the honor to say that hereafter such up-river vessels as desire health inspection, can have it done without cost, and obtain certificates of sanitary status of passengers and crew, if the masters thereof will make application at my office in the Custom House. Asst. Surgeon Armstrong will inspect in future.

Very respectfully
John Godfrey
P. A. Surgeon M.H.S.

No. 12,534 State Repts

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans
La
Oct 31st, 1882

Bemiss S. M.
member N.B.H.

Enclosing papers relating to the mention investigation as to origin of yellow fever in Pensacola

Dr Martin desires authority to employ a man to assist him in writing, obtaining testimony &c, also to pay stevedores and others small sums for their time while occupied in giving evidence - also to purchase a map at an expense not to exceed ($30) thirty dollars.

Authority given in tel. 1535 Nov. 18/82.

7

Referred to File Ex. Com.

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. , 188 .

Cross References:

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH, New Orleans
~~WASHINGTON, D. C.~~

Oct. 31st 1882

Dear Doctor Cabell:

I send accompanying this some letters from Dr Martin and a copy of some received by him from Dr Carrington.

I have previously sent everything received from Pensacola to the Surg. but as I wish to write to you today I have concluded to enclose them to you.

I think it highly desirable that Dr Martin should be retained in our service until he has accomplished the work upon which he is now engaged. Dr Smart writes me that he has already made application to the

2

Secy. Navy of the Navy for an extension of this detail.

If this is granted, I am of opinion that the expense of a map should be allowed, and that he should be informed by the Secy that small outlays for taking testimony should be permitted.

While I am satisfied that the representative of the Marine Hospital Service in Pensacola may entertain a hostile disposition towards the U. S. H. he is less dangerous as an enemy than as a friend.

Very Respectfully
S. R. Jennings

15 1

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH,

~~WASHINGTON, D.~~ C.

Pensacola Fla Oct 27/82

Dear Sir

Stationary and Quarantine blanks to hand this morning.

Regret to inform you that Dr Smart telegraphed me to day that he was unable to "secure a continuance of my detail" with the National Board, consequently I will have to proceed to Mount Vernon Barracks Ala when practicable.

The investigation for the last two days has been progressing nicely in fact I am just getting on the trail of the first cases, and feel confident that in the course of a month or so, would be able to secure such evidence of the importation and spread of the yellow fever poison as would convince the most skeptical.

All of the facts which I have gathered thus far

15

2

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH,

~~WASHINGTON, D. C.~~

sworn to before the Clerk of the U. S. Court, bearing in mind our friend Dr Jones' Presdt La State Board animosity to the Nl. Bd. and not knowing what some things might take here, I thought it wise to have all of my facts placed beyond dispute, for this reason alone, and one other which is that some people have very convenient memories and are likely to forget what they say from day to day.

If you can manage to have me continued on duty for a few months longer, I am sure you will be pleased with the result of my present investigation

Very respectfully
Wm Martin

Dr S. M. Bemis N. B. H.
New Orleans
La

P. S. It is thought here by myself and friends that the influence of the marine hospital service is brought to bear to have me removed hence

Wm.

11

1

Merchants Hotel

Pensacola, Fla.,

October 26th 1882

Dear Dr

Since writing my last, the situation remains unchanged so far as the Presdt of the Bd of Health is concerned, about furnishing information, the rest or rather a majority of them are in favor of furnishing it, but all of the data has long ago been placed in the hands of Dr Hargis, who holds on to it and proposes to do so at all hazards, so I am informed.

I have secured the testimony of the Bark Iris, the tug men who deserted from the "Saleta", the man who brought the wash clothes from the Bark "Vincenzo Accame", and the head of the family (Rosario) in whose, the first case is supposed to have been, his daughter Dominica age 14 who washed the Captains clothes. You will remember that the Captain of the "Vincenzo Accame" died here of yellow fever.

I enclose a reply of Dr Carrington to my letter which I addressed him a few days a copy of which I forwarded to you a few days ago as well as one that I addressed to all of the physicians here; so far no one has replied but Dr C.

It is a very difficult matter to secure the necessary information, about the condition of vessels, and who visited or worked or went aboard of them; unless the witnesses are paid for the class of men who can furnish such are men that are employed as Stevedores men, and are working all day long, and will not give their time to me or any one else unless they are paid for it, I am now supposed to be in debt for the appearance of the two deserters from the "Saleta"

I would also request authority to have one or two men to assist me in writing, gathering and placing facts and persons in connection with the earliest cases, the men who were employed by the Stevedores on the "Saleta" and "Vincenzo". Accame will all have to be sought for and their testimony taken &c., &c.,

I can procure a map of the City of Pensacola for $30.00 Authority for this purchase being also requested.

I received orders from the Navy Department yesterday detaching me from duty at New Orleans and ordering me to duty at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., and then to the Pensacola Navy Yard. Have just telegraphed Dr. Smart to know if I must abandon my mission here, in consequence thereof.

Very respectfully
Wm Martin

Copy

Quarantine Station Oct 24th 1882

Sir

Your favor of the 23rd inst, in which you mention, "having been detailed to investigate into the "origin & progress of yellow fever", &c", & asking for certain information, reached me this morning; & in reply, would respectfully state, that while I should be gratified to assist in any way in my power to the discovery of the "origin", & especially pleased to aid you as the representative of the National Board of Health - yet, further in your letter, you enumerate a series of questions, which take so wide a range & answers to which would embrace so much that justice to the subject would demand a report quite elaborate.

And this you can readily understand, when informed, that not less than 80 vessels have been detained here in quarantine. I have now in preparation my official report, & there is a manifest propriety that the Board of Health which I represent, & to which body I owe official allegiance, should receive this before there is any public disposition of it. Much of the information which you have solicited can

be furnished at the office of the Board of Health — and any point which cannot be obtained there, pertinant to this enquiry, which may be referred to me, and I am able to furnish, you may expect, to be cheerfully and readily given =

Yours respectfully

(signed) O. F. Barrington

Quar Phy —

Dr Wm Martin

A. Surgeon USM.

No. 12.5.96 - State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans
La
Nov 14th, 1882

Respectfully, Dr Sir,

Transmits letter from Dr Martin at Pensacola, indicating the position of affairs at that place as regards the investigation into the origin of the fever.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
NOV 18 1882

18

Referred to Secy Ans

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. 15/435 Nov 18th, 1882

Cross References:

27-1

1

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH,

~~WASHINGTON~~, D. C.

Pensacola Nov 11th 1887

Dear Dr. Bemiss

I have been up for a few hours today being very desirous of conducting this investigation thoroughly and fully, and wishing to appear Dr Hargis I yesterday telegraphed Dr Smart as follows "Dr Hargis would be pleased to be invited by the St. Bd to cooperate with me, without praj in my investigation and report. respectfully suggest that such invitation be extended."

This was done for two purposes one of which was to mollify him at not being consulted by his Board when the correspondence was progressing looking to this investigation, the other was that he has several very pertinent facts in his possession bearing upon the question, and his very valuable assistance in the reports of the earlier cases

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

which he treated, and which could not be obtained otherwise, for the reason that no record of the names or localities of the cases are kept at the Board of Health, and the only way of getting at them is through the visiting list of the physicians; when cases are reported at the office of the Bd of Health it is merely by the total number.

I regret to find that some of the profession are still hanging on not wishing to give the necessary information, however Dr Hargis is talking to them, issuing circulars as Presdt. of the Board &c, in order to procure it, he assured me to day that he would be able to get all the data necessary.

When all the data is gathered together he

17-3

3

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

is very anxious to repair with me to New Orleans where they can be collated & arranged systematically, & with the aid of your very valuable advice, we will be able to get up our report in due shape & form; his reason for so wishing is that if he remains here, he will be continually interrupted by professional calls &c. I hope the above proposition will meet with your approval as well as that of the Board. I am quite anxious that it should for there are very delicate matters to be touched upon as I have already intimated in a previous letter & I should prefer to be guided by you in the selection of the language &c, which would bear on that subject.

Since writing the above I noticed the N.O. Times-

17-4

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

4

Democrat of yesterday in which Dr Wargis' open letter to Dr White is published & in which can also be seen his desire to be free from Pensacola when writing his report, the letter referred to was submitted to me for my opinion prior to its being forwarded to N. O. for publication.

I am quite anxious to resume my investigation & will do so as best I may, considering that I am suffering from very severe headaches, results of my recent attack of yellow fever, I am still quite weak - have been up about my room the last two days.

The investigation so far would point towards the Spanish Bark "Saleta" as being the

17-5

5

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

vessel which brought the fever into the City of Pensacola. It may be however that she is not the vessel that brought it into the harbor, or rather to the quarantine. I say may be for the reason that there are some rumors regarding another vessel having had sickness of some kind while at Quarantine, viz. the Russian Bark "Osmo" inasmuch as she has already sailed for Europe it is impossible to get authentic information on that head at present. I have called on the Russian Consul Capt. Alexander Grant, a personal friend of mine, & requested him to write to the Captains for full particulars regarding the sickness which prevailed on his ship while she was in

17-6

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

6

quarantine, you may think the information ought to be procurable nearer home; I will explain in full personally how and why it is not, it is true it may be but hearsay evidence, but then it is currently reported about other vessels as well as the "Ozuna" and would seem to be pretty well founded

Very Respectfully &c.
Wm Martin -

P.S. If you think this of sufficient importance to forward to N. B. H. please do so

W. M.

Respectfully, yours.
Wanted.

I would suggest that Dr Martin's wishes be born filed with. If Dr Hargis will cooperate with him it will prove a valuable acquisition for the N. Board. I will give them all the aid in my power if the work is done here. Respectfully

S. M. Bemis

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
NOV 18 1882
12596.
NAT'L BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
NOV 18 1882
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

No. 12845 State Repts

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Orleans
La
Jany 5th, 1883

Martin Wm
U.S.N.

Concerning Report on Pensacola Epidemic

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JAN 15 1883

6

Referred to File.

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. , 188 .

Cross References:

Form No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company **TRANSMITS** and **DELIVERS** messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of **Unrepeated Messages**, beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after sending the message.

This is an **UNREPEATED MESSAGE**, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager. NORVIN GREEN, President.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	CHECK
89 C	NS	ME	2 3 pd GR

Received at Corcoran Building, S. E. Cor. 15th & "F" Sts., Washington, D. C. 8 V 10 Jany 1882.

Dated New Orleans 5

To Dr Smart Secty N B of H W D C

Report Cannot be Completed Until about March first Explanatory letter mailed Jany third.

Martin

336 P

236

No. 12846. State Repts

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

New. Orleans -
La
Jany 3rd, 1883
Hargis vs R.B.S.

Reports concerning the progress of the investigation into the origin of the recent Epidemic of yellow fever in Pensacola Florida.
Enclosed letter from Dr Martin. M.H.N.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. JAN 5 1883

Referred to File

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. ....., 188 .

Cross References: 12759
See Letter to Com Walker Jany 10th 83
LB15. p695.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH,

~~WASHINGTON, D.~~ C.

New Orleans Jany 3rd 1882

Dr. Charles Stuart, U. S. N.
Secy Natl. Board of Health

Dear Sir;

Dr. Martin has just shown me your communication to him bearing date Dec 26th 1882 informing him that you were "directed to request him to transmit his report on the Panama Fever at as early a date as possible" Dr. Martin and myself have been as constantly engaged in making out the final report as the circumstances would permit - in our anxiety for the reception of some important data -

Dr. Martin's health has been poor since his attack of yellow fever in Panama; at times suffers from severe headache and is often incapacitated for any duty. My health has been feeble in

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH,

[redacted], D. C.

consequence of sickness and the laborious duties I had to perform during the Epidemic in Memphis and have not been able to work as diligently as I desired — but nevertheless have been at work collating comparing and arranging our data and collecting by correspondence from Martin, what can be otherwise of additional facts of importance bearing on the completeness of the Report — I had not been able to search the archives of the Board of Health for important papers in consequence of the illness of the Secretary and his family up to the time of my leaving Pensacola — The Secretary left Memphis before I was aware of his intention, on a visit to Texas for the benefit of his health and this circumstance will delay the matter either until his return to Pensacola or through the Chairman

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH,
[redacted]

of the Executive committee the various documents can be obtained. I shall probably be compelled to return to Cincinnati before I shall be able to get them. The Report is a very important one. This is also fully appreciated by Dr. Martin and we shall do our utmost to make it complete. That is, full and precise. And we hope and believe that we shall render to the National Board of Health such a Report as will answer their expectations and wishes. But in doing this I apprehend, that several weeks will be required. We shall, certainly, endeavor to finish and "transmit Report at the earliest possible".

I am very respectfully
Your Obt. Servt
R. H. B. D. Harper

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH,

~~WASHINGTON, D. C.~~

New Orleans Jany 3d 1883

Sir:

In reply to your communication of 26th inst, which was handed me yesterday by Prof L. H. Bemis N.B.H. I would respectfully state that owing to my continued ill-health, I have not been able to work as faithfully as I should like to; and that several weeks at least say March 1st will elapse, prior to myself & Dr. Hargis being able to complete the report of Pensacola Yellow Fever.

Very respectfully
Your obdt servant
Wm Martin
A. Surgeon USN

Major
Ch. Smart U.S.A.
Secty Nl. Bd. of Health
Washington D.C.

No. 1035 State Repts

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Chatagnier
La
June 2d, 1883

Hardey Dr Chas A.
N.U. Tel Office.
near Washington
St Landry Parish La

Requesting endorsement of Board on certain views entertained by him concerning the nature of Contagia. and referring to a former communication addressed by him to the Pres. of the Bd to which no reply has been allowed.

Referred to President - Ans

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. 16/310 - June 10th, 1883

Cross References: 5947. 6067. 6150

Postmarked June 2d. 1883

W. U. Telegraph Office
Near Washington La
St Landry Parish
Chataignier La

Dr Cabell Pres't N.B. of Health
Washington D.C

Dear Sir,

During the height of its power, I addressed a communication to the Pres't. of the National Board of Health, but received no answer.

I am in receipt of a letter from Gen. R. L. Gibson (May 23) in which he advises me to write you again requesting an endorsement as to certain views which I entertain, proved by experiment & treatment of many years, in regard to the nature, origin, seat & cure of Contagious diseases.

I will not here repeat my views in writing but

will refer you to a little book, a mere outline of my ideas & conclusions, which may be had of J. Ochea Esq Publisher 45 Warren Street New York.

Please examine this little work if you have time & if possible aid me by your endorsement in obtaining a special appropriation from Congress., The effort for this purpose will be strongly backed by many Southern & Western members - all interested in the true Solution of Contagion.

I have been for 30 years making experiments upon Contagious diseases & think I have solved the true theory of Blood poisoning.

But be assured that the theory

of Bacteria, as a cause of such diseases, which is taking hold of so many minds, is not the real solution of the problem. Bacteria, germs &c are only a resulting effect of vitiated or devitalized bioplasm & are not present in all contagious diseases of man or animals.

I am ready to prove my theories by treatment in the Hospitals before a picked Commission of Doctors.

Trusting to your Kind offices to aid me next Session of Congress in obtaining an appropriation to continue my experiments, I shall continue on my part to aid the movement here South & in your city, where I have strong friends.

Gen. Gibson, Senator Jonas
Representative Louis (Elect) & a
great many others will sign
the petition. - I shall present
my views to the Committee on
Contagious diseases - in fact
do all I can to succeed -
for I am in earnest, believ-
ing my views to be true.

Respty yr. Obt. Servt
Chas. A. Hardey M.D

Any advice regarding the subject
will be thankfully appreciated.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
RECEIVED
JUN 8 1883
133 5-4